SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR
SUPPLEMENT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1986

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1992

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements* of the *Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

CHECK-LIST OF SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY–30 SEPTEMBER 1986

NOTE. The titles of the documents printed in the present *Supplement* appear in bold type. References are given for the other documents or they may be consulted in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

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DOCUMENT S/18164/ADD.1*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 17 June to 10 July 1986

[*Original: English*]
[*10 July 1986*]

1. The present addendum brings up to date my report of 17 June 1986 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) [*S/18164*].

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

2. The total strength of UNIFIL, its composition and the deployment of the various contingents are the same as indicated in my report of 17 June 1986 [*ibid. paras. 2-4*].

SITUATION IN THE AREA OF DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

3. The situation in the UNIFIL area of operation has also remained essentially unchanged since my last report [*ibid. paras. 12-18*]. Tension persisted in the "security zone" maintained by Israel in southern Lebanon as Lebanese resistance groups continued their attacks against personnel and positions of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the "South Lebanon Army" (SLA). UNIFIL recorded 27 such attacks since mid-June. There were also reports of attacks in those parts of the "security zone" where UNIFIL is not fully deployed. In its area, UNIFIL has continued its efforts to prevent incidents and reduce the level of violence and to afford protection and humanitarian assistance to the civilian inhabitants.

4. The SLA position east of Yatar remained a major trouble spot and was attacked five times during the period by armed elements. Firing from the position repeatedly forced the closure of the east-west road through Haris, which is an important line of communication for UNIFIL.

5. In the early hours of 21 June, an unidentified person fired a single round at a Nepalaese sentry in UNIFIL post 5-12A in Yatar (see map annexed to S/18164). The sentry was seriously wounded in the chest. On 23 June, two military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) received light injuries when their vehicle set off a mine on the track leading to the SLA position east of Yatar.

6. During the night of 9-10 July, there was a serious incident outside the UNIFIL area of deployment, but in the vicinity of the UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura. An exchange of fire took place near the border crossing at Rosh Haniqra, involving an Israeli patrol boat, IDF personnel stationed on shore and a group of armed infiltrators reported to have come ashore in a rubber dinghy. It was reported that all four of the infiltrators had been killed and that two members of IDF had been killed and nine others wounded.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

7. By section IV of its resolution 40/246 A of 18 December 1985, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $11,957,500 gross ($11,762,500 net) per month for the period from 19 April to 18 December 1986 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 575 (1985), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that might be approved subsequent to 19 April 1986. Should the Council decide to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the extension period up to and including 18 December 1986 would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 40/246 A, assuming continuance of the Force's existing strength and responsibilities.

8. In the event the mandate is extended beyond 18 December 1986, the Secretary-General will report to the Advisory Committee and to the General Assembly during its forty-first session on the additional requirements needed for maintaining the Force beyond 18 December 1986.

OBSERVATIONS

9. My views remain as expressed in the concluding section of my report of 17 June 1986 [*ibid. paras. 21-30*].

10. In a letter dated 7 July [*S/18202*], the representative of Lebanon to the United Nations conveyed to me his Government's request that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months. The representative underlined in his letter his Government's conviction that UNIFIL, symbolizing the will of the international community, remained an indispensable factor for stability in southern Lebanon. As I stated in my last report [*S/18164, para. 27*], I share that view. I continue to believe that the international community must maintain the effort to put into effect the solution decided upon by the Security Council in its resolution 425 (1978). UNIFIL is vital to that solution.

11. I therefore recommend that the Security Council should extend the Force's mandate and that the period for such extension should be six months, that is, until 19 January 1987. In making the latter recommendation, I have taken account not only of the clearly expressed wish of the Lebanese Government, but also of the administra-

*Incorporating document S/18164/Add.1/Corr.1 of 14 July 1986.

tive difficulties that result from a mandate period of less than six months.

12. In recommending a further extension of UNIFIL, I must once again draw the Security Council's attention to the financial difficulties faced by the Force. There is, as at the beginning of July 1986, an accumulated shortfall in the UNIFIL Special Account of some $251 million. As a result, the Organization is falling far behind in reimbursements to the troop-contributing countries for the expenses they have incurred in providing troops, equipment and supplies to the Force. I am extremely concerned about this state of affairs, not only because it places an increasingly unfair and heavy burden on the troop-contributing countries, particularly on the less wealthy ones, but also because, if not remedied in time, it could jeopardize the functioning of this important operation and, indeed, its very existence. I therefore strongly appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments without delay. I would like also to appeal to the Governments of the more developed countries to consider making available, as a practical measure, voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, to be used to reduce the arrears due to the troop-contributing countries.

13. In concluding this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the troop-contributing countries for their generous and steadfast support of the Force. I also wish to pay tribute to the Commander of UNIFIL, Major-General Gustav Hägglund, and his staff, civilian and military, and to the officers and men of UNIFIL, as well as to the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area. They have performed their difficult tasks with exemplary dedication and courage.

DOCUMENT S/18184*

Report of the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*2 July 1986*]

1. This report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and with General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984.

2. On 26 June, I received a visit from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, who informed me orally about the current status of negotiations and about the activities of the Contadora Group since the Ministers' previous visit on 26 September 1985. The Ministers handed over to me a letter [*annex I below*] and also the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [*annex II below*] and other relevant documents [*listed at the end of annex I*], some of which have already been circulated as official documents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

3. The visit by the four Ministers for Foreign Affairs affords me the opportunity to submit this report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly after an intervening period of nine months. During this period, I maintained frequent contacts with the Governments of the five Central American countries and with the Governments of the countries which compose the Contadora Group and the Support Group. My visit to South America from 30 March to 7 April gave me an opportunity to discuss the situation in Central America with the Presidents and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, which are members of the Support Group, and with the President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia. I also discussed this matter in February and June with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, likewise a member of the Support Group.

4. During their visit, the four Ministers of the Contadora Group informed me about the main changes made in the new version of the Act, which concern in particular the two points on which agreement has yet to be reached: military manoeuvres and the control and verification of armaments. The new formulations do not reflect exactly the viewpoints of any State of the region, but rather represent an effort to harmonize the proposals submitted by the Central American countries. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the substantive aspects of the Act had been resolved and that, in the next round of negotiations, procedural and operational matters would be discussed, without reopening discussions on the agreements on the above-mentioned substantive aspects. They also emphasized the difficulties which the Central American countries were experiencing in finding formulas which would reconcile their national security interests with the security interests of the region as a whole and also the problems created by increasing military activities. They also expressed concern at the existence of outside pressures on certain countries of the area, which had unfortunately been increasing as the Group's chances of success grew. In this connection, the Ministers emphasized that it was important that countries from outside the region but with interests in it should help to create a climate of mutual confidence which would preclude any unilateral solution, particularly if it were to be imposed by force.

5. I for my part wish to take the opportunity afforded by this report to pay tribute to the Governments of the Contadora Group for their tireless efforts to bring about a global and lasting peace in Central America. While their efforts have yet to achieve the desired results, it is clear that the Contadora Group, with the backing of the Support Group, has served as a means of restraint and has helped to avoid an overall deterioration of the situation in the region. I commend the determination of the Contadora Group to persevere in its efforts, for I continue to believe that there is no acceptable substitute for a peaceful and negotiated solution of the problems of Central America.

6. The situation in Central America was discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth session. The Security Council met in December 1985 to consider a complaint submitted by Nicaragua against the United States of America. On both occasions, those representatives who spoke expressed their firm support for the activities of the Contadora Group and their conviction that the prob-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1136-S/18184.

lems of Central America could by resolved only by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. On 27 June 1986, the International Court of Justice handed down its ruling on the case "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)."[1] Earlier, on 26 November 1984, the Court had decided that it was competent to rule on the application submitted by Nicaragua.

8. Since the submission of my previous report [*S/17549*], I should mention as positive elements in an otherwise gloomy situation the elections held in Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, the preparation of a draft constitution in Nicaragua, the two meetings of the five Central American Presidents held in Guatemala in January and May 1986 and those held with increasing frequency between Vice-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and plenipotentiaries of the five Central American countries. Nothing is more effective in dispelling mistrust than an open and sincere dialogue among the parties. In this connection, I especially welcome the decision taken by the five Presidents of the region at the end of May at Esquipulas, Guatemala, to set up a Central American Parliament composed of members elected freely by direct universal suffrage, in which the principle of political pluralism is respected.

9. The announcement of a possible fresh round of talks between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Democrático Revolucionario–Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional might be a hopeful sign for the people of El Salvador, who have been severely beset for the past seven years by an armed conflict the end of which is still not in sight despite the terrible toll in human lives and material damage.

10. What should be particularly encouraging is the convergence between the Governments of the five Central American countries and those of the eight countries comprising the Contadora Group and the Support Group regarding the elements on which a comprehensive settlement of the Central American conflict should be based, particularly:

(*a*) The need for a Latin American solution to the region's problems, which should be removed from the arena of East-West conflict;

(*b*) The establishment of genuinely pluralistic democratic systems, and respect for the human rights of all citizens;

(*c*) The right of all nations to self-determination, which means the right of all nations to choose freely and without outside interference their own forms of government and their own political, economic and social systems;

(*d*) The need to carry out far-reaching economic and social reforms;

(*e*) The prohibition of the use of a nation's territory as a base for attacks on another country or for the provision of military or logistical support to irregular forces or subversive groups;

(*f*) The cessation of support by any State within or outside the region to irregular forces or subversive groups operating in any country of the region.

11. I am convinced that these basic elements, which the three versions of the Contadora Act have developed and for which implementation and follow-up mechanisms have been established, constitute the fundamental preconditions for lasting peace in the region. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal urgently both to the countries of the region and to those with interests in the region to begin without delay observing and implementing fully and simultaneously those basic elements and to act in accordance with international law so as to break the cycle which we have been witnessing in recent months: the continuing aggravation of the Central American crisis, the steady ideologization of the conflict and its consequent inclusion in the arena of the East-West struggle, and the threat of widespread conflict in the region. For my part, I would like to reiterate that I remain ready at all times to make whatever contribution is considered useful towards the solution of the crisis.

* * *

12. Before concluding this report, I would like to draw the attention of the international community to a question closely related to that crisis, namely, the severe economic recession—the most serious in the past half-century—which the Central American countries have experienced during this decade. A few facts serve to illustrate the situation: real per capita income in the majority of the Central American countries had decreased by the end of 1985 to levels that had been reached in the early 1970s and even, in the case of El Salvador and Nicaragua, to levels reached in the early 1960s. Secondly, savings and investments declined by over 40 per cent between 1978 and 1985. During the same period, commodity prices fell by almost 50 per cent and the value of exports dropped by 25 per cent. Lastly, the inherently uneven income distribution characteristic of most of the countries has become more uneven still, and there has been a dramatic increase in the number of Central Americans living in desperate poverty.

13. Given the seriousness of the phenomena described, the United Nations agencies have increased their efforts to mitigate the difficulties in the way of the economic and social development of the individual Central American countries and of the region as a whole. In the first half of this decade, various United Nations agencies—such as the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and UNICEF—spent on average some $100 million per annum. In addition, there is the assistance given by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to the growing number of Central Americans forced to leave their countries. By the end of May 1986, the number of refugees receiving UNHCR assistance had risen to 121,900.

14. Apart from the aforementioned contributions, there are other, less tangible contributions, such as the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, specifically the support for the efforts of the Central American Governments themselves aimed at preserving the economic interdependence fostered by the process of integration, which has been adversely affected by the political and economic crisis.

15. Although other intergovernmental entities, such as the European Community, and other Governments are also making a major economic contribution to the region, I consider it imperative, as I stated in my previous

report, to devise promptly a co-ordinated plan of large-scale assistance to the five countries of the region. The objectives of such assistance should be to help the Governments to overcome their present economic crisis and carry out infrastructural work that would enable them to increase their resources and transform their unjust socio-economic structures, which are at the root of the region's current political crisis.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 26 June 1986 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General

In order to comply duly with the resolutions on the situation in Central America adopted by both the Security Council and the General Assembly and as we have done on previous occasions, we are writing to you once again to provide information and background data on the status of the diplomatic negotiations which our Governments have been promoting.

On 26 September 1985, we wrote to inform you about the efforts for peace which the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela made during that year [*S/17549, annex I*]. We emphasized, among other things, the continuation of the negotiations on the Contadora Act on Peace and Security in Central America as one of the main diplomatic tasks agreed with the five Central American Governments.

On 12 and 13 September 1985, a joint meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group and of the Central American Governments took place, at which we submitted a new draft Act. That draft incorporated the observations and suggestions made by the Central American Governments during the year, together with a number of proposals representing a fair compromise on issues with respect to which consensus had not been achieved or which were most controversial. We set a period of 45 days for negotiations on the draft and for resolving the issues considered to be outstanding, on the understanding that we agreed that negotiations on the other issues covered by the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America had been concluded. The only items outstanding from among the very broad range of political, security, economic and social issues covered by the Act were the following:

(*a*) Control and reduction of armaments;

(*b*) Implementation and follow-up mechanisms with regard to security and political matters;

(*c*) Military manoeuvres.

Consequently, three meetings of plenipotentiaries were held, from 7 to 10 and from 17 to 19 October and from 19 to 21 November 1985. Although various proposals were put forward at these meetings and the Contadora Group tried to reconcile the proposals, sufficient progress was not made to adhere to the established timetable. The deterioration of the regional situation and the approaches of the Central American Governments themselves hampered the negotiations on substantive issues, and this even had repercussions for the deliberations of international organizations on the matter. On the other hand, it was possible to reach agreement on the implementation and follow-up mechanisms for the agreements and on the final clauses of the Act. The Contadora Group then put forward alternative proposals both on the reduction and control of armaments and on military manoeuvres. However, it was not possible to discuss the proposals in depth.

In view of the standstill reached in the diplomatic efforts and the danger of a political vacuum in the region, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group held a meeting at Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 11 and 12 January 1986. The purpose of the meeting was to review the regional situation in detail and to give a new impetus to the negotiation process promoted by the Contadora Group. In the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [*S/17736, annex*], we outlined the lasting foundations for peace in Central America and stated that it was necessary to create a climate of mutual trust that would revive the spirit of negotiation and make possible the attainment of the ultimate objective of the signing and entry into force of the Contadora Act. We emphasized the urgency of taking a series of simultaneous actions, including, *inter alia*, the conclusion of negotiations on the Act, the cessation of outside support for irregular forces and insurrectionist movements operating in the region, a freeze on the acquisition of armaments and a scheduled reduction thereof, and effective steps to achieve national reconciliation and full enjoyment of human rights and individual freedoms.

In addition, the countries of the Contadora Group, with the backing of the Support Group, offered their good offices for the purpose of facilitating new activities of national reconciliation in accordance with the legal order in force in each of the countries and the resumption of talks between the Governments of the United States of America and Nicaragua, and they expressed acceptance of the proposal of the then President-elect of Guatemala for the establishment of a regional parliament.

The Guatemala Declaration, signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American countries attending the inauguration of President Vinicio Cerezo, expressed significant support for the objectives and principles set out in the Caraballeda Message.

On 10 February 1986, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group met with the Secretary of State of the United States of America. The aim was to give impetus to the negotiation process and set in motion the actions envisaged in the Caraballeda Message within the framework of the dialogue in which the eight Latin American Governments have sought to engage with all the parties involved in the Central American conflict. The Latin American Foreign Ministers emphasized the necessity of taking the actions described in the Caraballeda Message as a matter of priority, and simultaneously. In that connection, we reiterated that the cessation of outside support for irregular forces operating in the region was an essential factor for peace. We also emphasized our belief that the solution to the Central American crisis must be found through political means and negotiation. At the same time, we recalled that it was imperative to take effective measures of national reconciliation in all the cases in which deep divisions have occurred in society.

On 14 and 15 February 1986, a meeting of plenipotentiaries was held for the purpose of resuming negotiations on the Contadora Act and taking other initiatives conducive to the simultaneous actions envisaged in the Caraballeda Message. The meeting was useful and instructive in so far as it revealed in detail the various and conflicting interpretations that existed with regard to the direction which should be taken in the negotiation process.

At a meeting held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 27 and 28 February 1986 [*see S/17906, annex*], the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group reaffirmed the principles contained in the Carabelleda Message and agreed on the political necessity of concluding the negotiations on the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America. We agreed to issue a cordial invitation to our colleagues from the five Central American States to attend a joint meeting to review the progress made and consider new courses of action. At Punta del Este, we referred to the importance of normalizing relations between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In that respect we took into account the progress made at the meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries, with the participation of the Contadora Group, held in Managua on 24 February for the purpose of defining the modalities for a civilian commission for observation, prevention and inspection along their frontier. We also emphasized that the Caraballeda Message, far from replacing negotiations on the Contadora Act, helped to hasten its entry into force. It was not a matter of picking and choosing from among the actions referred to in the Message. Each activity was valid in itself and hence no one could be made contingent on any other, as they constituted a political and legal duty for each State.

On 12 March 1986, a further meeting was held at San José, Costa Rica [*see S/17928*], during which various explanations were made. This initiative aimed at creating a climate of trust in the region has not led to any further action, notwithstanding the express willingness of the Contadora Group to participate in it and the commitment it has given, together with the Support Group, to approach the international community with a view to obtaining the necessary material and financial resources for the functioning of the Commission.

From 5 to 7 April 1986, a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five Central American Countries and of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group was held at Panama City for the purpose of reviewing the progress of peace initiatives in Central America and identifying priority measures for future action [*see S/17979, annex*]. The Ministers of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group decided to invite the five Central American Governments immediately to resume negotiations on the only outstand-

ing issues relating to the Contadora Act, namely, the control and reduction of armaments and international military manoeuvres, on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Contadora Group. In addition, we invited the five Central American Governments to a meeting on 6 June 1986 at Panama City for the purpose of declaring the negotiation of the text of the Contadora Act officially concluded and proceeding to its formal adoption. Lastly, we reiterated that it was imperative for countries with links to and interests in the region to assist in creating a climate conducive to the emergence of the necessary political will on the part of the parties directly involved.

As a result of the positive response from the five Central American Governments, two plenipotentiary meetings were held, from 16 to 18 and from 27 to 28 May 1986. During the meetings, proposals were put forward making it possible to discuss the issues in the detailed manner which they required. There was agreement on some points, but with regard to others, particularly those relating to the control and reduction of the arms race, the assumptions underlying the proposals differed, primarily according to the nature of the various conflicts which exist in the region. After recognizing the impossibility of signing the Contadora Act on the appointed date, the Central American plenipotentiaries communicated the determination of their respective Governments to continue to promote the diplomatic negotiation process.

In between the two meetings of plenipotentiaries, an important meeting took place at Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 24 and 25 May, between the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In the Esquipulas Declaration [*S/18106, annex*], the Central American heads of Government affirmed that the Contadora process was "the best political forum which is at present available to Central America for the achievement of peace and democracy and the reduction of tensions", that they were willing "to sign the 'Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America', and agree to comply fully with all the undertakings and procedures contained therein" and that "peace in Central America can be achieved only through an authentic democratic process that is pluralistic and participatory, which entails the promotion of social justice and respect for human rights, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of every nation to choose, freely and without outside interference of any kind, its own economic, political and social pattern, it being understood that such a choice is the result of the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned."

The joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America, of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group took place on 7 June in the above-mentioned context. After carefully analysing the situation in Central America and the outlook for diplomatic negotiations, we informed our Central American colleagues of the conclusions we had reached in the hope and with the conviction that in light of the facts known to us all, they would agree with our conclusions.

On that occasion, and in response to the affirmations made in the Esquipulas Declaration, we again expressed the determination of the Governments of the Contadora Group to continue assisting actively in the pacification of the region. We then formally delivered what, in our view, should be the final version of the Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America [*annex II below*]. It contains the totality of the substantive commitments regarding the various issues and aspects covered by the Act, based on criteria of balance and equity for all parties and taking into account the proposals submitted by the Central American plenipotentiaries.

The text we delivered defines and resolves the issues on which agreement was pending. On the question of armaments, for example, a list must be drawn up of the weapons in the countries of the region in order that, at a later stage, they may be controlled, reduced and, if possible, eliminated. The list must be weighted according to the technological capacity and destructive potential of each weapon.

With respect to the issue of international military manoeuvres, we believe that the proposals presented by the Contadora Group in November 1985 remain valid in so far as they are based on a general scheme of reciprocity *vis-à-vis* other equally important issues in the framework of regional security.

Now that the substantive issues of the Contadora Act have been resolved, as the Central American Governments have unequivocally stated, and in order that the Act may be signed, we propose that we should pass on immediately to another phase of the negotiation. In this phase we will deal jointly and systematically with matters of a procedural and operational nature referring principally to the statute of the Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters which will be an integral part of the Act and to other regulatory matters. As a prerequisite for this phase we mentioned that the meaning and scope, which have already been agreed upon in agreements concerning substantive aspects of the Act, must be respected.

Owing to the constitutional provisions of various Central American States, the Contadora Act will not enter into force until the legal instrument has been ratified. Accordingly, preparations for the implementation of the commitments must be made by express agreement between the executive branches of the Central American States. Our proposal therefore implies setting up, as soon as possible, an implementation and follow-up mechanism which could start to operate on a provisional basis. If such a mechanism cannot be set up in the short term the Central American Governments and the Governments of the Contadora Group could take charge of this provisional procedure and carry out the tasks required for the said preparations.

According to the plan we are now proposing, preparations for the speedy execution of agreements relating to security—particularly those involving inventories, censuses, time limits and timetables, namely those relating to weapons, military manoeuvres, bases and foreign military advisers—will be made once the Contadora Act has been signed. If there were an agreement between the various executive branches, the above would not prevent negotiations on such issues as the definition of the limits of military development; delivery of inventories and the conclusion of the statute of the Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters starting from now, under the provisional mechanism referred to above and on the basis of what has been set forth in the operative part of the Contadora Act, and continuing until such time as the Contadora Act is signed and ratified.

Basically, the formulas we are suggesting reflect—in a summarized and harmonized form—the issues raised and the concerns expressed by the various Central American Governments. We are convinced that the final proposal of the Contadora Act establishes the bases for regional co-operation and lasting peace which will benefit Central American relations as a whole.

The Contadora Act for Peace and Co-operation in Central America, which we are communicating through you to the international community, testifies to Latin America's determination to deal with and resolve the conflicts that affect our peoples. It expresses the firm conviction that there are no unilateral solutions, particularly if such solutions favour, or are based on, the use of force. It contains the fundamental principles on which any genuine and lasting solution must be built, starting with the legitimate aspirations of the Central American States. It also calls on the international community, particularly the countries with ties and interests in the region, to treat the region with respect and to encourage it. Central America has a historic opportunity to prepare for a more promising future that will cater to its genuine needs and steer it away from global confrontations in which it has no part.

In the Panama Message of 7 June 1986 [*S/18143, annex*], the Governments of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group said that it would be erroneous to believe that the crisis could be dealt with merely by means of preparing a draft treaty. Progress must be made, as we stated in the Caraballeda Message, in bringing about the necessary conditions for the signing of the Contadora Act. If that is to be done, as we outlined in our Message, it is essential that three fundamental commitments be accepted: the commitment not to use a country's territory as a base for committing acts of aggression against another country or for providing military or logistical support to irregular forces or subversive groups; not to form part of military or political alliances that threaten peace and security in the region either directly or indirectly, thus drawing the region into the East-West conflict; and that no Power should give military or logistical support to the irregular forces or subversive groups that are operating, or that may operate, in the countries of the region or use or threaten to use force as a means of overthrowing any Government in the area. We believe that peace should be consolidated in the region through the rule of pluralistic democracy, which calls for the exercise of universal suffrage through free, regular elections and a multi-party system in such a way as to permit the legal and organized representation of all beliefs and political action in society. There must be majority government, thus guaranteeing the freedoms and fundamental rights of all citizens and safeguarding those of political minorities in the context of the constitutional order.

In reaffirming our conviction that peace must be consolidated through respect for the cardinal principles of coexistence among nations, democratic development and the economic and social growth of the peoples of the region, the Contadora Group and the Support Group reiterate to the countries of the region and to those with ties and interests in the region the steadfast determination of our Governments to lend their good offices to all parties involved in these commitments. Likewise, we

are prepared to analyse and agree on the most suitable procedures to ensure that they are duly fulfilled.

(*Signed*) Augusto RAMÍREZ OCAMPO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Colombia

(*Signed*) Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Mexico

(*Signed*) Jorge ABADÍA ARIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Panama

(*Signed*) Simón Alberto CONSALVI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Venezuela

List of relevant documents

Caraballeda Message of 12 January 1986 (S/17736, annex).
Guatemala Declaration of 14 January 1986 (A/40/1078, annex I).
Washington Communiqué of 10 February 1986 (annex III below).
Managua press release of 24 February 1986 (annex IV below).
Punta del Este Communiqué of 28 February 1986 (S/17906, annex).
San José Communiqué of 12 March 1986 (S/17928, annex).
Panama Communiqué of 7 April 1986 (S/17979, appendix).
Esquipulas Declaration of 25 May 1986 (S/18106, annex).
Panama Message of 7 June 1986 (S/18143, annex).

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PREAMBLE

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua:

1. *Aware* of the urgent need to strengthen peace, co-operation, confidence, democracy and economic and social development among the peoples of the region, through the observance of principles and measures that would facilitate a better understanding among the Central American Governments,

2. *Concerned* about the situation in Central America, which is characterized by a serious decline in political confidence, a profound economic and social crisis, a serious situation with refugees and displaced persons, frontier incidents, an arms buildup, arms traffic, the presence of foreign military advisers, the holding of international military manoeuvres in the territory of States of the region, the presence of military bases, schools and installations, other forms of foreign military presence and the use by irregular forces of the territories of certain States to carry out destabilizing operations against other States in the region,

Convinced:

3. That the tension and the present conflicts may worsen and lead to widespread hostilities,

4. That the restoration of peace and confidence in the region may be achieved only through unconditional respect for the principles of international law, particularly the principle which concerns the right of peoples to choose freely and without external interference the form of political, economic and social organization that best serves their interests, and to do so through institutions which represent their freely expressed will,

5. Of the importance of creating, promoting and strengthening democratic systems that are representative, participatory and pluralistic in all the countries of the region,

6. Of the need to create political conditions designed to guarantee the security, integrity and sovereignty of the States of the region,

7. That the achievement of genuine regional stability hinges on the conclusion of agreements on security and disarmament,

8. That, in the adoption of measures aimed at halting the arms race in all its forms, account should be taken of the national security interests of the States of the region, with a view to the establishment of a reasonable balance of forces,

9. That, in order to establish the reasonable balance of forces, it is highly desirable to set maximum limits for military development and consequently reduce and control armaments, troops under arms and military installations, in accordance with the requirements of stability and security in the area,

10. That military superiority as an objective of the States of the region, the presence of foreign military advisers, the holding of international military manoeuvres in the territory of States of the region, the presence of military bases, schools and installations, other forms of foreign military presence, the presence of irregular forces and the traffic in arms endanger regional security and constitute destabilizing factors in the region,

11. That the agreements on regional security must be subject to an effective system of verification and control,

12. That the destabilization of the Governments in the region, taking the form of encouragement or support of the activities of irregular groups or forces, acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage and the use of the territory of a State for operations affecting the security of another State, is contrary to the fundamental norms of international law and peaceful coexistence among States,

13. That the elaboration of instruments to permit the application of a policy of détente should be based on the existence of trust among States which would effectively reduce political and military tension among them,

14. *Recalling* the provisions adopted by the United Nations concerning the definition of aggression and other acts prohibited by international law, in particular General Assembly resolutions 3314 (XXIX), 2625 (XXV) and 2131 (XX), and the relevant resolutions of the Organization of American States,

15. *Taking into account* the Declaration of the Strengthening of International Security, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2734 (XXV), and the corresponding legal instruments of the inter-American system,

16. *Reaffirming* the need to promote national reconciliation in those cases where deep divisions have occurred within society, so as to permit the people to participate, in accordance with the law, in authentic political processes of a democratic nature,

Considering:

17. That, on the basis of the United Nations Charter of 1945 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, various international organizations and conferences have elaborated and adopted declarations, convenants, protocols, conventions and statutes designed to provide effective protection of human rights in general, or of certain human rights in particular,

18. That not all Central American States have accepted the entirety of the existing international instruments on human rights, and that it would be desirable that they should do so in order to have a universal régime in the interests of promoting the observance and guarantee of human, political, civil, economic, social, religious and cultural rights,

19. That in many cases inadequate domestic legislation interferes with the effective enjoyment of human rights as defined in declarations and other international instruments,

20. That it should be the concern of each State to modernize its legislation with a view to making it capable of guaranteeing the effective enjoyment of human rights,

21. That one of the most effective ways of securing the enjoyment of human rights embodied in international instruments, political constitutions and the laws of individual States lies in ensuring that the judiciary enjoys sufficient authority and autonomy to put an end to violations of those rights,

22. That, to that end, the absolute independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed,

23. That that guarantee may be achieved only if judicial officials enjoy security of office and if the judiciary is ensured budgetary autonomy so that it may be absolutely and unquestionably independent of the other authorities,

Convinced also:

24. Of the need to strengthen equitable economic and social structures in order to promote a genuinely democratic system and permit full enjoyment by the people of the right to work, education, health and culture,

25. Of the high level of interdependence of the Central American countries and the prospects which economic integration offers,

26. That the magnitude of the economic and social crisis affecting the region has highlighted the need for changes in the economic and social structures that would reduce the dependence and promote the self-sufficiency of the Central American countries, enabling them to reaffirm their own identity,

27. Of the need to co-operate with each country in its efforts to accelerate its economic and social development by actively providing assistance in accordance with its development needs and objectives,

28. That Central American economic integration should constitute an effective tool for economic and social development based on justice, solidarity and mutual benefit,

29. Of the need to reactivate, improve and restructure the process of Central American economic integration with the active and institutional participation of all the States of the region,

30. That, in the reform of the existing economic and social structures and the strengthening of regional integration, the Central American institutions and authorities are called upon to assume primary responsibility,

31. Of the necessity and appropriateness of undertaking joint programmes of economic and social development which would help to promote economic integration in Central America in the context of the development plans and priorities adopted by our sovereign States,

32. That the basic investment needs for the development and economic recovery of the Central American countries and of the efforts undertaken jointly by them to obtain financing for specific priority projects make it imperative to expand and strengthen the programmes of international, regional and subregional financial institutions intended for Central America,

33. That the regional crisis has provoked massive flows of refugees and displaced persons, and that the situation demands urgent attention,

34. *Concerned* about the constant worsening of social conditions, including the situation with regard to employment, education, health and housing in the Central American countries,

35. *Reaffirming*, without prejudice to the right of recourse to other competent international forums, the desire to settle their disputes within the framework of this Act,

36. *Recalling* the support given to the Contadora Group by United Nations Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) and 562 (1985) and General Assembly resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, as well as to resolutions AG/RES.675 (XIII-0/83) and AG/RES.702 (XIV-084) adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States,

37. *Being ready* to implement fully the Document of Objectives [*S/16041, annex*] and the norms for the implementation of the undertakings made therein [*see S/16262*], adopted by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Panama on 9 September 1983 and 8 January 1984 respectively, under the auspices of the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, which comprise the Contadora Group,

Have agreed as follows:

Part I. Commitments

CHAPTER I. GENERAL COMMITMENTS

Sole section. Principles

The Parties undertake, in accordance with their obligations under international law,

1. To abide by the following principles:

(*a*) The principle of refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States;

(*b*) The peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*c*) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;

(*d*) Co-operation between States in solving international problems;

(*e*) Juridical equality of States, respect for sovereignty, self-determination of peoples and the promotion of respect for human rights;

(*f*) The right to engage freely in international trade;

(*g*) The principle of refraining from discriminatory practices in economic relations between States by respecting their systems of political, economic and social organization;

(*h*) The fulfilment in good faith of obligations assumed under international law.

2. In pursuance of the foregoing principles:

(*a*) They shall refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States aimed against the territorial integrity, political independence or unity of any State, and, in particular, from any such action involving the threat or use of force.

(*b*) They shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

(*c*) They shall respect the norms embodied in treaties and other international agreements relating to diplomatic and territorial asylum.

(*d*) They shall respect the existing international boundaries between States.

(*e*) They shall refrain from militarily occupying territory of any other State in the region.

(*f*) They shall refrain from any act of military, political, economic or other form of coercion aimed at subordinating to their interests the exercise by other States of rights inherent in their sovereignty.

(*g*) They shall take such action as is necessary to secure their frontiers against irregular groups or forces operating from their territory with the aim of destabilizing the Governments of other States.

(*h*) They shall not permit their territory to be used for acts which violate the sovereign rights of other States, and shall see to it that the conditions obtaining in their territory do not pose a threat to international peace and security.

(*i*) They shall respect the principle that no State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly through the use of arms or any other form of interference in the internal or external affairs of another State.

(*j*) They shall respect the right of all peoples to self-determination free from outside intervention or coercion by refraining from the threat or the direct or covert use of force to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State.

CHAPTER II. COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO POLITICAL MATTERS

Section 1. Commitments with regard to regional détente and confidence-building

The Parties undertake:

3. To promote mutual trust by every means at their disposal and to refrain from any action which might disturb peace and security in the Central American region;

4. To refrain from issuing or promoting propaganda in support of violence or war, and hostile propaganda against any Central American Government, and to abide by and foster the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation;

5. Towards that end, their respective governmental authorities shall:

(*a*) Avoid any oral or written statement which might aggravate the situation of conflict in the region;

(*b*) Urge the mass media to help to promote understanding and co-operation between peoples of the region;

(*c*) Promote increased contacts between their peoples and a better knowledge of each other's peoples through co-operation in all spheres relating to education, science, technology and culture;

(*d*) Consider together future action and mechanisms for bringing about and solidifying a climate of stable and lasting peace;

6. To join together in seeking a regional settlement which will eliminate the causes of tension in Central America by safeguarding the inalienable rights of its peoples from foreign pressure and interests.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to national reconciliation

Each Party recognizes *vis-à-vis* the other Central American States the commitment assumed *vis-à-vis* its own people to ensure the preservation of domestic peace as a contribution to peace in the region and accordingly resolves:

7. To adopt measures for the establishment or, as the case may be, the further development of representative and pluralistic democratic systems guaranteeing effective participation by the people, through political organizations, in the decision-making process and ensuring the different currents of opinion free access to honest and periodic elections based on the full observance of the rights of citizens;

8. Where deep divisions have come about within society, urgently to promote actions of national reconciliation which will make it possible for the people to participate, with full guarantees, in genuine democratic political processes on the basis of justice, liberty and democracy, and, towards that end, to create mechanisms making possible, in accordance with the law, dialogue with opposition groups;

9. To adopt and, as the case may be, endorse, broaden and improve legal measures for a genuine amnesty which will enable its citizens to resume full participation in political, economic and social affairs, and, similarly, to guarantee the inviolability of life, liberty and the security of person of those to whom such amnesty is granted.

Section 3. Commitments with regard to human rights

The Parties undertake, in accordance with their respective national laws and their obligations under international law:

10. To guarantee full respect for human rights and, towards that end, to comply with the obligations laid down in international legal instruments and constitutional provisions relating to human rights;

11. To set in motion the constitutional procedures necessary for them to become parties to the following international instruments:

(*a*) The 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[2]

(*b*) The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[2]

(*c*) The 1966 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[2]

(*d*) The 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;[3]

(*e*) The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees;[4]

(*f*) The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees;[5]

(*g*) The 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women;[6]

(*h*) The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[7]

(*i*) The 1953 Protocol Amending the 1926 Slavery Convention;[8]

(*j*) The 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery;[9]

(*k*) The 1953 Convention on the Civil and Political Rights of Women;

(*l*) The 1969 American Convention on Human Rights;[10]

(*m*) The 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[11]

12. To prepare the necessary draft legislation and submit it to their competent internal organs with a view to accelerating the process of modernizing and updating their legislation, so as to make it more capable of promoting and guaranteeing due respect for human rights;

13. To prepare and submit to their competent internal organs draft legislation necessary for:

(*a*) Guaranteeing the independence and stability of the members of the judiciary, so that they can act without being subjected to political pressures, and themselves guarantee the stability of other judicial officials;

(*b*) Guaranteeing the budgetary autonomy and self-sufficiency of the judiciary, so as to preserve its independence from the other authorities.

Section 4. Commitments with regard to electoral processes and parliamentary co-operation

Each Party shall recognize *vis-à-vis* the other Central American States the commitment assumed *vis-à-vis* its own people to ensure the preservation of domestic peace as a contribution to peace in the region and accordingly resolves:

14. To adopt measures that guarantee the participation of political parties in electoral processes on an equal footing and ensure that they have access to the mass communication media and enjoy freedom of assembly and freedom of expression;

15. The Parties likewise commit themselves to:

(*a*) Take the following measures:

- (i) Promulgate or revise the electoral legislation with a view to the holding of elections that guarantee effective participation by the people;
- (ii) Establish independent electoral organs that will prepare a reliable voting register and ensure the impartiality and democratic nature of the process;
- (iii) Formulate or, where appropriate, update the rules guaranteeing the existence and participation of political parties representing various currents of opinion;
- (iv) Establish an electoral timetable and adopt measures to ensure that the political parties participate on an equal footing;

(*b*) Propose to their respective legislative organs that they should:

- (i) Hold regular meetings at alternating sites that would enable them to exchange experience, contribute to détente and foster better communication with a view to *rapprochement* among the countries of the region;
- (ii) Take measures aimed at maintaining relations with the Latin American Parliament and its respective Working Commissions;
- (iii) Exchange information on and experience in the matters within their competence and collect, with a view to comparative study, the electoral legislation in force in each country, together with related provisions;
- (iv) Follow, as observers, the various stages in the electoral processes taking place in the region, to which end the express invitation of the State in which the electoral process is taking place shall be essential;
- (v) Hold periodic technical meetings, in the place and with the agenda determined by consensus at each preceding meeting.

CHAPTER III. COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO SECURITY MATTERS

In conformity with their obligations under international law and in accordance with the objective of laying the foundations for effective and

lasting peace, the Parties assume commitments with regard to security matters relating to the prohibition of international military manoeuvres; the cessation of the arms buildup; the dismantling of military foreign bases, schools or other installations; the withdrawal of foreign military advisers and other foreign elements participating in military or security activities; the prohibition of the traffic in arms; the cessation of support for irregular forces; the denial of encouragement or support for acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage; and lastly, the establishment of a regional system of direct communication.

To that end, the Parties undertake to carry out specific action in accordance with the following:

Section 1. Commitments with regard to military manoeuvres

16. To comply with the following provisions as regards the holding of national military manoeuvres, with effect from the signing of this Act:

(*a*) When national military manoeuvres are held in areas less than 30 kilometres from the territory of another State, the appropriate prior notification to the other States Parties and the Verification and Control Commission mentioned in Part II of this Act shall be made at least 30 days beforehand.

(*b*) The notification shall contain the following information:

(i) Name;

(ii) Purpose;

(iii) Participating troops, units and forces;

(iv) Area where the manoeuvre is scheduled;

(v) Programme and timetable;

(vi) Equipment and weapons to be used.

(*c*) Invitations shall be issued to observers from neighbouring States Parties.

17. To comply with the following provisions as regards the holding of international military manoeuvres:

(*a*) From the entry into force of the Act and for a period of 90 days, the holding of international military manoeuvres involving the presence in their respective territories of armed forces belonging to States from outside the Central American region shall be suspended.

(*b*) After the 90 days, the Parties may, by mutual agreement and taking into account the recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission, extend the suspension until such time as the maximum limits for armaments and troop strength are reached, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19 of this Chapter. If no agreement is reached on extending the suspension, international military manoeuvres shall be subject, during this period, to the following regulations:

(1) The Parties shall ensure that manoeuvres involve no form of intimidation against a Central American State or any other State.

(2) They shall give at least 30 days' notice of the holding of manoeuvres to the States Parties and to the Verification and Control Commission referred to in Part II of this Act. The notification shall contain the following information:

(i) Name;

(ii) Purpose;

(iii) Participating States;

(iv) Participating troops, units and forces;

(v) Area where the manoeuvre is scheduled;

(vi) Programme and timetable;

(vii) Equipment and weapons to be used.

(3) They shall not be held within a 50-kilometre belt adjacent to the territory of a State which is not participating, unless that State gives its express consent.

(4) The Parties shall limit manoeuvres to one a year, the duration of which shall not exceed 15 days.

(5) They shall limit to 3,000 the total number of military troops participating in a manoeuvre. Under no circumstances shall the number of troops of other States exceed the number of nationals participating in a manoeuvre.

(6) Observers from the States Parties shall be invited.

(7) A State Party which believes that there has been a violation of the above provisions may resort to the Verification and Control Commission.

(*c*) Once the maximum limits for armaments and troop strength have been reached in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19 of this Chapter, the holding of international military manoeuvres involving the participation of States from outside the Central American region shall be prohibited.

(*d*) From the entry into force of this Act, the holding of international manoeuvres with the participation exclusively of Central American States in their respective territories shall be subject to the following provisions:

(1) Participating States shall give at least 45 days' notice of the holding of manoeuvres to the States Parties and to the Verification and Control Commission referred to in Part II of this Act. The notification shall contain the following information:

(i) Name;

(ii) Purpose;

(iii) Participating States;

(iv) Participating troops, units and forces;

(v) Area where the manoeuvre is scheduled;

(vi) Programme and timetable;

(vii) Equipment and weapons to be used.

(2) The manoeuvres shall not be held within a 40-kilometre belt adjacent to the territory of a State that is not participating, unless that State gives its express consent.

(3) The conduct of manoeuvres shall be limited to 30 days a year. If several manoeuvres are held each year, each manoeuvre shall last not longer than 15 days.

(4) They shall limit to 4,000 the total number of military troops participating in manoeuvres.

(5) Observers from the States Parties shall be invited.

(6) A State Party which believes that there has been a violation of the above provisions may resort to the Verification and Control Commission.

(*e*) Commitments with regard to international military manoeuvres shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 19 of this Chapter.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to armaments and troop strength

18. To halt the arms race in all its forms and begin immediately negotiations permitting the establishment of maximum limits for armaments and the number of troops under arms, as well as their control and reduction, with the object of establishing a reasonable balance of forces in the area;

19. On the basis of the foregoing, the Parties agree on the following implementation stages:

First stage

(*a*) The Parties undertake not to acquire, after the entry into force of the Act, any more military *matériel*, with the exception of replenishment supplies, ammunition and spare parts needed to keep existing *matériel* in operation, and not to increase their military forces, pending the establishment of the maximum limits for military development within the time-limit stipulated for the second stage.

(*b*) The Parties undertake to submit simultaneously to the Verification and Control Commission their respective current inventories of weapons, military installations and troops under arms within 15 days of the entry into force of the present Act.

The inventories shall be prepared in accordance with the definitions and basic criteria contained in the annex to the present Act,

(*c*) Within 60 days of the entry into force of the present Act, the Verification and Control Commission shall conclude the technical studies and shall suggest to the States Parties, without prejudice to any negotiations which they have agreed to initiate, the maximum limits for their military development, in accordance with the basic criteria laid down in paragraph 20 of this section and in accordance with the respective timetables for reduction and dismantling.

Second stage

After a period of 60 days from the entry into force of the present Act, the Parties shall establish within the following 30 days:

(*a*) Maximum limits for the types of weapons classified in the annex to the present Act, as well as timetables for their reduction.

(*b*) Maximum limits for troops and military installations which each Party may have, as well as timetables for their reduction or dismantling.

(*c*) If the Parties do not reach agreement on the above-mentioned maximum limits and timetables within such period, those suggested by the Verification and Control Commission in its technical studies shall apply provisionally, with the prior consent of the Parties. The Parties

shall set by mutual agreement a new time-limit for the negotiation and establishment of the above-mentioned limits.

Should the Parties fail to reach agreement on maximum limits, they shall suspend execution of the commitments with regard to international military manoeuvres, foreign military bases and installations and foreign military advisers for which time-limits have been set in the present Act, except in cases where the Parties agree otherwise.

The maximum limits referred to in subparagraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and the timetables shall be regarded as an integral part of the present Act and shall have the same legally binding force from the day following expiry of the 30 days established for the second stage or the day following their establishment by agreement among the Parties.

Unless the Parties agree otherwise, under subparagraph (*c*) the maximum agreed limits shall be reached 180 days after the entry into force of the present Act or in a period established by the Parties.

20. In order to satisfy the requirements of peace, stability, security and economic and social development of the countries of the region and in order to establish maximum limits for the military development of the Central American States and to control and reduce it, the Parties will agree on a table of values that will consider the following basic criteria and in which all armaments will be subject to control and reduction:

(1) Security needs and defense capacity of each Central American State;

(2) Size of its territory and population;

(3) Length and characteristics of its borders;

(4) Military spending in relation to gross domestic product;

(5) Military budget in relation to public spending and in comparison with other social indicators;

(6) Military technology, relative combat capability, troops, quality and quantity of installations and military resources;

(7) Armaments subject to control; armaments subject to reduction;

(8) Foreign military presence and foreign advisers in each Central American State.

21. Not to introduce new weapons systems that alter the quality or quantity of current inventories of war *matériel*;

22. Not to introduce, possess or use lethal chemical weapons or biological, radiological or other weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects;

23. Not to permit the transit through, stationing or mobilization in, or any other form of utilization of their territories by foreign armed forces whose actions could mean a threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any Central American State;

24. To initiate constitutional procedures so as to be in a position to sign, ratify or accede to treaties and other international agreements on disarmament, if they have not already done so;

Section 3. Commitments with regard to foreign military bases

25. To close down any foreign military bases, schools or installations in their respective territories, as defined in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the annex, within 180 days of the signing of the present Act. For that purpose, the parties undertake to submit simultaneously to the Verification and Control Commission, within 15 days of the signing of this Act, a list of such foreign military bases, schools or installations, which shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria set forth in the above-mentioned paragraphs of the annex;

26. Not to authorize in their respective territories the establishment of foreign bases, schools or other installations of a military nature;

Section 4. Commitments with regard to foreign military advisers

27. To submit to the Verification and Control Commission a list of any foreign military advisers or other foreign elements participating in military, paramilitary and security activities in their territory, within 15 days of the signing of the present Act. In the preparation of the list, account shall be taken of the definitions set forth in paragraph 14 of the annex;

28. To withdraw, within a period of not more than 180 days from the signing of the present Act and in accordance with the studies and recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission, any foreign military advisers and other foreign elements likely to participate in military, paramilitary and security activities;

29. As for advisers performing technical functions related to the installation and maintenance of military equipment, a control register shall be maintained in accordance with the terms laid down in the respective contracts or agreements. On the basis of that register, the Verification and Control Commission shall propose to the Parties reasonable limits on the number of such advisers, within the time-limit established in paragraph 27 above. The agreed limits shall form an integral part of the Act;

Section 5. Commitments with regard to the traffic in arms

30. To stop the illegal flow of arms, as defined in paragraph 15 of the annex, towards persons, organizations, irregular forces or armed bands trying to destabilize the Governments of the States Parties;

31. To establish for that purpose control mechanisms at airports, landing strips, harbours, terminals and border crossings, on roads, air routes, sea lanes and waterways, and at any other point or in any other area likely to be used for the traffic in arms;

32. On the basis of presumption or established facts, to report any violations to the Verification and Control Commission, with sufficient evidence to enable it to carry out the necessary investigation and submit such conclusions and recommendations as it may consider useful;

Section 6. Commitments with regard to the prohibition of support for irregular forces

33. To refrain from giving any political, military, financial or other support to individuals, groups, irregular forces or armed bands advocating the overthrow or destabilization of other Governments, and to prevent, by all means at their disposal, the use of their territory for attacks on another State or for the organization of attacks, acts of sabotage, kidnappings or criminal activities in the territory of another State;

34. To exercise strict control over their respective borders, with a view to preventing their own territory from being used to carry out any military action against a neighbouring State;

35. To deny the use of and dismantle installations, equipment and facilities providing logistical support or serving operational functions in their territory, if the latter is used for acts against neighbouring Governments;

36. To disarm and remove from the border area any group or irregular force identified as being responsible for acts against a neighbouring State. Once the irregular forces have been disbanded, to proceed, with the financial and logistical support of international organizations and Governments interested in bringing peace to Central America, to relocate them or return them to their respective countries, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Governments concerned;

37. On the basis of presumption or established facts, to report any violations to the Verification and Control Commission, with sufficient evidence to enable it to carry out the necessary investigation and submit such conclusions and recommendations as it may consider useful;

Section 7. Commitments with regard to terrorism, subversion or sabotage

38. To refrain from giving political, military, financial or any other support for acts of subversion, terrorism or sabotage intended to destabilize or overthrow Governments of the region;

39. To refrain from organizing, instigating or participating in acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such criminal acts;

40. To abide by the following treaties and international agreements:

(*a*) The 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;[12]

(*b*) The 1971 Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance;[13]

(*c*) The 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;[14]

(*d*) The 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;[15]

(*e*) The 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;[16]

41. To initiate constitutional procedures so as to be in a position to sign, ratify or accede to the treaties and international agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph, if they have not already done so;

42. To prevent in their respective territories the planning or commission of criminal acts against other States or the nationals of such

States by terrorist groups or organizations. To that end, they shall strengthen co-operation between the competent migration offices and police departments and between the corresponding civilian authorities;

43. On the basis of presumption or established facts, to report any violations to the Verification and Control Commission, with sufficient evidence to enable it to carry out the necessary investigation and submit such conclusions and recommendations as it may consider useful;

Section 8. Commitments with regard to direct communications systems

44. To establish a regional communications system which guarantees timely liaison between the competent government, civilian and military authorities, and with the Verification and Control Commission, with a view to preventing incidents;

45. To establish joint security commissions in order to prevent incidents and settle disputes between neighbouring States.

CHAPTER IV. COMMITMENTS WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. Commitments with regard to economic and social matters

With a view to strengthening the process of Central American economic integration and the institutions representing and supporting it, the Parties undertake:

46. To reactivate, perfect and restructure the process of Central American economic integration, harmonizing it with the various forms of political, economic and social organization of the countries of the region;

47. To endorse resolution 1/84, adopted at the thirtieth meeting of Ministers responsible for Central American economic integration, held on 27 July 1984, which is designed to re-establish the institutional basis of the Central American economic integration process;

48. To support and promote the conclusion of agreements designed to intensify trade between Central American countries within the legal framework and in the spirit of integration;

49. Not to adopt or support any coercive or discriminatory measures detrimental to the economy of any of the Central American countries;

50. To adopt measures designed to strengthen the financial agencies in the area, including the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, supporting their efforts to obtain resources and diversify their operations, while safeguarding their decision-making powers and the interests of all the Central American countries;

51. To strengthen the multilateral payments machinery within the Central American Common Market Fund and to reactivate the machinery already in operation through the Central American Clearing House. In order to attain these objectives, recourse may be had to available international financial assistance;

52. To undertake sectoral co-operation projects in the region, such as those pertaining to the power production and distribution system, the regional food security system, the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama and others which would contribute to Central American economic integration;

53. To examine jointly the problem of the Central American external debt through an evaluation taking into account the domestic circumstances of each country, its payments capacity, the critical economic situation in the region and the flow of additional resources necessary for its economic and social development;

54. To support the elaboration and subsequent application of a new Central American tariff and customs régime;

55. To adopt joint measures to protect and promote their exports, integrating as far as possible the processing, marketing and transport of their products;

56. To adopt the necessary measures to confer legal status on the Central American Monetary Council;

57. To support the efforts the Action Committee to Support Economic and Social Development in Central America is making, in co-ordination with subregional agencies, to obtain from the international community the additional financial resources needed to revitalize the Central American economy;

58. To implement the international norms governing labour and, with the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation, to adapt their domestic laws to these norms, particularly those which are conducive to the reconstruction of Central American societies and economies. In addition, to carry out, with the co-operation of the aforesaid organization, programmes to create jobs and provide vocational training and instruction and also for the application of appropriate technologies designed to make greater use of the manpower and natural resources of each country;

59. To request the support of the Pan-American Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of other development agencies and the international financial community, to finance the Plan for Priority Health Needs in Central America and Panama, adopted by the Ministers of Health of the Central American Isthmus at San José on 16 March 1984.

Section 2. Commitments with regard to refugees

The Parties undertake to make the necessary efforts:

60. To carry out, if they have not yet done so, the constitutional procedures for accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees[4] and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees;[5]

61. To adopt the terminology established in the Convention and Protocol referred to in the preceding paragraph with a view to distinguishing refugees from other categories of migrants;

62. To establish the internal machinery necessary for the implementation, upon accession, of the provisions of the Convention and Protocol referred to in paragraph 60;

63. To establish machinery for consultation between the Central American countries and representatives of the government offices responsible for dealing with the problem of refugees in each State;

64. To support the work performed in Central America by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to establish direct co-ordination machinery to facilitate the fulfilment of its mandate;

65. To ensure that any repatriation of refugees is voluntary, is declared to be so on an individual basis and is carried out with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

66. To ensure the establishment of tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the State of origin, of the receiving State and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to facilitating the repatriation of refugees;

67. To reinforce programmes for protection of and assistance to refugees, particularly in the areas of health, education, labour and safety;

68. To ensure that programmes and projects are set up with a view to ensuring the self-sufficiency of refugees;

69. To train the officials responsible in each State for protection of and assistance to refugees, with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies;

70. To request immediate assistance from the international community for Central American refugees, to be provided either directly, through bilateral or multilateral agreements, or through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations and agencies;

71. To identify, with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other countries which might receive Central American Refugees. In no case shall a refugee be transferred to a third country against his or her will;

72. To ensure that the Governments of the area make the necessary efforts to eradicate the causes of the refugee problem;

73. To ensure that, once agreement has been reached on the bases for voluntary and individual repatriation, with full guarantees for the refugees, the receiving countries permit official delegations of the country of origin, accompanied by representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the receiving country, to visit the refugee camps;

74. To ensure that the receiving countries facilitate, in co-ordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the departure procedure for refugees in instances of voluntary and individual repatriation;

75. To institute appropriate measures in the receiving countries to prevent the participation of refugees in activities directed against the country of origin, while at all times respecting the human rights of the refugees;

76. To regard as displaced those persons who have been forced to leave their customary residence, their property and their means of employment as a result of the prevailing conflicts, and have moved to

another area of their own country in search of protection and personal safety and assistance in meeting their basic needs;

77. At the request of the party concerned, to act in co-ordination with the international community for the purpose of obtaining the necessary co-operation in programmes being developed by each Central American country with regard to displaced persons.

Part II. Commitments with regard to execution and follow-up

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central American States shall receive the opinions, reports and recommendations presented by the execution and follow-up mechanisms provided for in this Part II and shall take by consensus and without delay the appropriate decisions to ensure full compliance with the commitments entered into in the present Act. For the purposes of this Act, consensus means the absence of any express opposition that would constitute an obstacle to the adoption of a decision under consideration and in which all the States Parties are to participate. Any dispute shall be submitted to the procedures provided for in the Act.

2. In order to ensure the execution and follow-up of the commitments contained in the present Act, the Parties decide to establish the following mechanisms:

A. *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political Matters and Refugees and Displaced Persons;

B. Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters;

C. *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Matters.

3. The mechanisms established in the Act shall have the following composition, structure and functions:

A. Ad Hoc *Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political Matters and Refugees and Displaced Persons*

(*a*) *Composition*

The Committee shall be composed of five persons of recognized competence and impartiality, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by common agreement by the Parties. The members of the Committee must be of a nationality different from those of the Parties. The Committee shall have a technical and administrative secretariat responsible for its ongoing operation.

(*b*) *Functions*

The Committee shall consider the reports which the Parties undertake to submit annually on the ways in which they have proceeded to implement the commitments with regard to national reconciliation, human rights, electoral processes and refugees.

In addition, the Committee shall receive the communications on these subjects transmitted for its information by organizations or individuals which might contribute data useful for the fulfillment of its mandate.

The Committee shall elicit the information which it deems relevant; to that end, the Party to which the communication refers shall permit the members of the Committee to enter its territory and shall accord them the necessary facilities.

The Committee shall prepare an annual report and such special reports as it deems necessary on compliance with the commitments, which shall include conclusions and recommendations when appropriate.

The Committee shall send its reports to the Parties and to the Governments of the Contadora Group. When the period established by the rules for the submission of observations by the States Parties has expired, the Committee shall prepare final reports, which shall be public unless the Committee itself decides otherwise.

(*c*) *Rules of procedure*

The Committee shall draw up its own rules of procedure, which it shall make known to the Parties.

(*d*) *Establishment*

The Committee shall be established at the time of entry into force of the present Act.

B. Verification and Control Commission for Security Matters

(*a*) *Composition*

The Commission shall be composed of:

—Four commissioners, representing four States of recognized impartiality having a genuine interest in contributing to the solution of the Central American crisis, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by the Parties;

—A Latin American Executive Secretary with technical and administrative duties, proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by common agreement by the Parties, who shall be responsible for the ongoing operation of the Commission.

(*b*) *Functions*

For the performance of its functions, the Commission shall have an International Corps of Inspectors, provided by the member States of the Commission and co-ordinated by a Director of Operations.

The International Corps of Inspectors shall carry out the functions assigned to it by the Commission, according to the procedures that the Commission determines or establishes in its rules of procedure.

The International Corps of Inspectors shall have at its disposal all the human and material resources that the Commission decides to assign to it in order to ensure strict observance of the commitments on security matters. Its actions shall be prompt and thorough.

The Parties undertake to give the Commission all the co-operation it needs to facilitate and perform its task.

For the purpose of co-operating in the performance of the functions of the Commission, the latter shall have an Advisory Committee consisting of one representative from each Central American State and having the following duties:

(1) To serve as a liaison body between the Verification and Control Commission and the Parties;

(2) To help in the fulfilment of the duties assigned to the Verification and Control Commission;

(3) To co-operate, at the request of the Commission, in the speedy resolution of incidents or disputes.

The Commission may invite a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and a representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to participate in its meetings as observers.

The Commission may establish auxiliary bodies and seek the assistance and collaboration of any mixed commissions that may exist.

(*c*) *Functions of the Commission*

The function of the Commission shall be to ensure compliance with the commitments assumed concerning security matters. To that end it shall:

—Verify that the commitments concerning military manoeuvres provided for in the present Act are complied with;

—Ascertain that no more military *matériel* is acquired and that military forces are not increased, in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (*a*) of the first stage, in paragraph 19 of Part I of the present Act;

—Receive simultaneously from the Parties their respective current inventories of armaments and military installations and census of troops under arms, in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (*b*) of the first stage, in paragraph 19 of Part I of the present Act;

—Carry out the technical studies provided for in subparagraph (*c*) of the first stage, in paragraph 19 of Part I of the present Act;

—Ascertain that the Parties comply fully with the maximum limits agreed to or provisionally in effect for the various categories of armaments, military installations and troops under arms and with the reduction timetables agreed to or provisionally in effect;

—Ascertain that the replenishment supplies, munitions, spare parts and replacement equipment acquired are compatible with the inventories and registers submitted previously by the Parties and with the limits and timetables agreed to or provisionally in effect;

—Verify that no new weapon systems are introduced which qualitatively or quantitatively alter current inventories of war *matériel*, and that weapons prohibited in the Present Act are neither introduced nor used;

—Establish a register of all weapons transactions carried out by the Parties, including donations and any transfer of war *matériel*;

—Verify fulfilment of the commitment by the States Parties to initiate and complete the constitutional procedures for signing, ratifying or acceding to the treaties and other international agreements on disarmament and to follow up the actions directed to that end;

—Receive simultaneously from the Parties the list of foreign mili-

tary bases, schools and installations and verify their dismantlement, in accordance with the provisions of the present Act;

—Receive the census of foreign military advisers and other foreign elements participating in military and security activities and verify their withdrawal in accordance with the recommendations of the Verification and Control Commission;

—Verify compliance with the present Act in respect of traffic in arms and consider any reports of non-compliance. For that purpose the following criteria shall be taken into account:

(1) Origin of the arms traffic: port or airport of embarkation of the weapons, munitions, equipment or other military supplies intended for the Central American region;

(2) Personnel involved: persons, groups or organizations participating in the organization and conduct of the traffic in arms, including the participation of Governments, their representatives or intermediaries;

(3) Type of weapon, munitions, equipment or other military supplies, category and calibre of weapons, country in which they were manufactured, country of origin and the quantities of each type of weapon, munitions, equipment or other military supplies;

(4) Extraregional means of transport: land, maritime or air transport, including nationality;

(5) Extraregional transport routes, indicating the traffic routes used, including stops of intermediate destinations;

(6) Places where weapons, munitions, equipment and other military supplies are stored;

(7) Intraregional traffic areas and routes: description of the areas and routes; participation of governmental or other sectors in, or their consent to, the conduct of the traffic in arms; frequency of use of these areas and routes;

(8) Intraregional means of transport: determination of the means of transport used; ownership of these means; facilities provided by Governments and by governmental and other sectors; and other means of delivery;

(9) Receiving unit or unit for which the arms are destined: determination of the persons, groups or organizations to whom the arms traffic is destined;

—Verify compliance with the present Act with regard to irregular forces and the non-use of their own territory in destabilizing actions against another State, and consider any report in that connection; to that purpose, the following criteria should be taken into account:

(1) Installations, means, bases, camps or logistic and operational support facilities for irregular forces, including command centres, radiocommunications centres and radio transmitters;

(2) Determination of propaganda activities or political, material, economic or military support for actions directed against any State of the region;

(3) Identification of persons, groups and governmental sectors involved in such actions;

—Verify compliance with the commitments concerning terrorism, subversion and sabotage contained in the present Act.

The Commission and the States Parties may request, as they deem appropriate, the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross in helping to solve humanitarian problems affecting the Central American countries.

(*d*) *Rules and procedures*

The Commission shall receive any duly substantiated report concerning violations of the security commitments assumed under the present Act, shall communicate it to the Parties involved and shall initiate such investigations as it deems appropriate.

It shall also be empowered to carry out, on its own initiative, the investigations it deems appropriate.

The Commission shall carry out its investigations by making on-site inspections, gathering testimony and using any other procedure which it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Without prejudice to its quarterly and special reports, the Commission shall, in the event of any reports of violations or of non-compliance with the security commitments of the present Act, prepare a report containing recommendations addressed to the Parties involved.

The Commission shall be accorded every facility and prompt and full co-operation by the Parties for the appropriate performance of its functions. It shall also ensure the confidentiality of all information elicited or received in the course of its investigations.

The Commission shall transmit its reports and recommendations to the States Parties and to the Governments of the Contadora Group on a confidential basis. It may make them public when it considers that that would contribute to full compliance with the commitments contained in the Act.

(*e*) *Rules of Procedure*

After the Commission is established, it shall draw up its own rules of procedure in consultation with the States Parties.

(*f*) *Duration of the mandate of the Commissioners*

The representatives of the member States of the Commission shall have an initial mandate of two years, extendable by common agreement among the Parties, and the States participating in the Commission.

(*g*) *Establishment*

The Commission shall be established at the time when the Act is signed.

C. Ad Hoc *Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Matters*

(*a*) *Composition*

For the purposes of the present Act, the Meeting of Ministers for Economic Affairs of Central America shall constitute the *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Economic and Social Matters.

The Committee shall have a technical and administrative secretariat responsible for its ongoing operation; this function shall be assumed by the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

(*b*) *Functions*

The Committee shall receive the annual reports of the Parties concerning progress in complying with the commitments concerning economic and social matters.

The Committee shall make periodic evaluations of the progress made in complying with the commitments concerning economic and social matters, using for that purpose the information produced by the Parties and by the competent international and regional organizations.

The Committee shall present, in its periodic reports, proposals for strengthening regional co-operation and promoting development plans, with particular emphasis on the aspects mentioned in the commitments contained in the present Act.

4. Financing of the Execution and Follow-up Mechanisms:

(*a*) The Execution and Follow-up Mechanisms referred to in part II of the present Act shall be financed through a Fund for Peace in Central America.

(*b*) The resources for that Fund shall be obtained in the form of equal contributions by the States Parties and additional contributions obtained from other States, international organizations or other sources, which may be managed by the Central American States with the collaboration of the Contadora Group.

Part III. Final provisions

1. The commitments made by the Parties in the present Act and in its Annex are of a legal nature and are therefore binding.

2. The present Act shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures established in each of the Central American States. Each signatory State shall deposit its instrument of ratification with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama.

3. The present Act shall enter into force eight days after the date on which the fifth instrument of ratification is deposited.

4. The Parties shall, as of the date of signature of the present Act and until its entry into force, refrain from any acts which would serve to frustrate the object and purpose of the Act, and shall also seek in good faith and in accordance with their internal legislation to take individually the measures necessary to facilitate the functioning of the mechanisms referred to in Part II.

5. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Act which cannot be settled through the machinery provided for in its Part II shall be referred to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Parties for consideration and a unanimous decision.

6. Should the dispute continue, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States comprising the Contadora Group shall, at the request of any of the Parties, use their good offices so as to enable the Parties con-

cerned to settle the respective dispute. After this venue has been tried, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group may suggest another peaceful means of settlement of disputes, in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and article 24 of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

If after 30 days there is no agreement between the Parties on the application of the suggested procedure, any of them may make public the findings, reports or recommendations relating to the dispute issued under the implementation and follow-up mechanisms established in Part II of the present Act.

7. The present Act shall not be subject to reservations.

8. The Annex and Additional Protocols I to IV shall form an integral part of the present Act.

9. The present Act shall remain in force for a five-year period, renewable for equal periods unless any of the Parties announces its decision to the contrary six months before the expiration of the five-year period. Six months before the expiration of each period, the States Parties and the States of the Contadora Group shall meet, at the request of any of the Parties, to evaluate the Act and take whatever steps they deem necessary.

10. The present Act shall be registered by the Parties with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the respective Governments of the Central American countries have signed the present Act, in six originals, in the Spanish language, one of which shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama.

Done at Panama City, on the sixth day of June nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
Vice-President of the Republic and Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ANNEX

Definitions of military terms

The Parties hereby agree on the following definitions of military terms:

1. Register: numerical or graphical data on military, paramilitary and security forces and military installations.

2. Inventory: detailed account of nationally and foreign-owned arms and military equipment, with as many specifications as possible.

3. Census: numerical data on foreign military or civilian personnel acting in an advisory capacity on matters of defense and/or security.

4. Military installation: establishment or infrastructure including airfields, barracks, forts, camps, air and sea or similar installations under military jurisdiction, and their geographical location.

5. Organization and equipment chart: document describing the mission, organization, equipment, capabilities and limitations of a standard military unit at its various levels.

6. Military equipment: individual and collective, nationally or foreign-owned material, not including weapons, used by a military force for its day-to-day living and operations.

7. Classification of weapons:

(*a*) By nature:
1. Conventional;
2. Chemical;
3. Biological;
4. Radiological.

(*b*) By range:
1. Short: individual and collective portable weapons;
2. Medium: non-portable support weapons (mortars, howitzers and cannons);
3. Long: rockets and guided missiles, subdivided into:
   a. Short-range rockets, with a maximum range of less than twenty (20) kilometres;
   b. Long-range rockets, with a range of twenty (20) kilometres or more;
   c. Short-range guided missiles, with a maximum range of one hundred (100) kilometres;
   d. Medium-range guided missiles, with a range of between one hundred (100) and five hundred (500) kilometres;
   e. Long-range guided missiles, with a range of five hundred (500) kilometres or more.

(*c*) By calibre and weight:
1. Light: one hundred and twenty (120) millimetres or less;
2. Medium: more than one hundred and twenty (120) and less than one hundred and sixty (160) millimetres;
3. Heavy: more than one hundred and sixty (160) and less than two hundred and ten (210) millimetres;
4. Very heavy: more than two hundred and ten (210) millimetres.

(*d*) By trajectory:
1. Weapons with a flat trajectory;
2. Weapons with a curved trajectory:
   a. Mortars;
   b. Howitzers;
   c. Cannons;
   d. Rockets.

(*e*) By means of transportation:
1. On foot;
2. On horseback;
3. Towed or drawn;
4. Self-propelled;
5. All weapons can be transported by road, rail, sea or air;
6. Those transported by air are classified as follows:
   a. Transported by helicopter;
   b. Transported by aeroplane.

8. Characteristics to be considered in different types of airplanes and helicopters:

(*a*) Model;
(*b*) Quantity;
(*c*) Crew;
(*d*) Manufacture;
(*e*) Speed;
(*f*) Capacity;
(*g*) System of propulsion;
(*h*) Whether or not fitted with guns;
(*i*) Type of weapons;
(*j*) Radius of action;
(*k*) Navigation system;
(*l*) Communications system;
(*m*) Type of mission performed.

9. Characteristics to be considered in different ships or vessels:

(*a*) Type of ship;
(*b*) Shipyard and year of manufacture;
(*c*) Tonnage;
(*d*) Displacement;
(*e*) Draught;
(*f*) Length;
(*g*) System of propulsion;
(*h*) Type of weapons and firing system;
(*i*) Crew.

10. Services: logistical and administrative bodies providing general support for military, paramilitary and security forces.

11. Military training centres: establishments for the teaching, instruction and training of military personnel at the various levels and in the various area of specialization.

12. Military base: land, sea or air space which includes military installations, personnel and equipment under a military command. In defining a foreign military base, the following elements should be taken into account:

—Administration and control;

—Sources of financing;

—Percentage ratio of local and foreign personnel;

—Bilateral agreements;

—Geographical location and area;

—Transfer of part of the territory to another State;

—Number of personnel.

13. Foreign military installations: those built for use by foreign units for the purposes of manoeuvres, training or other military objectives, in accordance with bilateral treaties or agreements. These installations may be temporary or permanent.

14. Foreign military advisers: military and security advisers means foreign military or civilian personnel performing technical, training or advisory functions in the following operational areas: tactics, logistics, strategy, organization and security, in the land, sea, air or security forces of Central American States, under agreements concluded with one or more Governments.

15. Arms traffic: arms traffic means any kind of transfer by Governments, individuals or regional or extra-regional groups of weapons intended for groups, irregular forces or armed bands that are seeking to destabilize Governments in the region. It also includes the passage of such traffic through the territory of a third State, with or without its consent, destined for the above-mentioned groups in another State.

16. National military manoeuvres: these are exercises or simulated combat or warfare carried out by troops in peacetime for training purposes. The armed forces of the country participate on their own territory and may include land, sea and air units, the object being to increase their operational capability.

17. International military manoeuvres: these are all operations carried out by the armed forces—including land, sea and air units—of two or more countries on the territory of one of their countries or in an international area, with the object of increasing their operational capability and developing joint co-ordination measures.

18. The inventories drawn up in each State, a separate one being made for each of their armed forces, shall cover the personnel, weapons and munitions, equipment and installations of the forces mentioned below, in accordance with their own organizational procedures:

(*a*) Security forces:

1. Frontier guards;
2. Urban and rural guards;
3. Military forces assigned to other posts;
4. Public security force;
5. Training and instruction centre;
6. Other.

(*b*) Naval forces:

1. Location;
2. Type of base;
3. Number of vessels and characteristics of the naval fleet; type of weapons;
4. Defence system; type of weapons;
5. Communications systems;
6. War *matériel* services;
7. Air or land transport services;
8. Health services;
9. Maintenance services;
10. Administrative services;
11. Recruitment and length of service;
12. Training and instruction centres;
13. Other.

(*c*) Air forces:

1. Location;
2. Runway capacity;
3. Number of aircraft and characteristics of the air fleet; type of weapons;
4. Defence system; type of weapons;
5. Communications systems;
6. War *matériel* services;
7. Health services;
8. Land transport services;
9. Training and instruction centres;
10. Maintenance services;
11. Administrative services;
12. Recruitment and length of service;
13. Other.

(*d*) Army forces:

1. Infantry;
2. Motorized infantry;
3. Airborne infantry;
4. Cavalry;
5. Artillery;
6. Armoured vehicles;
7. Signals;
8. Engineers;
9. Special troops;
10. Reconnaissance troops;
11. Health services;
12. Transport services;
13. War *matériel* services;
14. Maintenance services;
15. Administrative services;
16. Military police;
17. Training and instruction centre;
18. Precise information on system of induction, recruitment and length of service must be given in this document;
19. Other.

(*e*) Paramilitary forces.

(*f*) Information required for airports: existing airfields:

1. Detailed location and category;
2. Location of installations;
3. Dimensions of take-off runways, taxi ways and maintenance strips;
4. Facilities: buildings, maintenance installations, fuel supplies, navigational aids, communications systems.

(*g*) Information required for terminals and ports:

1. Location and general characteristics;
2. Entry and approach lanes;
3. Piers;
4. Capacity of the terminal.

(*h*) Personnel: numerical data must be given for troops in active service, in the reserves, in the security forces and in paramilitary organizations. In addition, data on advisory personnel must include their number, immigration status, specialty, nationality and duration of stay in the country, and any relevant agreements or contracts.

(*i*) Weapons: munitions of all types, explosives, ammunition for portable weapons, artillery, bombs and torpedoes, rockets, hand grenades and rifle grenades, depth charges, land and sea mines, fuses, mortar and howitzer shells, etc., must be included.

(*j*) Domestic and foreign military installations: military hospitals and first-aid posts, naval bases, airfields and landing strips must be included.

19. Reasonable balance of forces: a reasonable balance of forces is the equilibrium resulting from the computation of the military forces of States among themselves, in terms of their own needs to preserve their sovereignty, political independence, security and territorial integrity.

* * *

Additional Protocol I to the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, desiring to continue contributing to the achievement of peace and co-operation in Central America, which are the aims set forth in the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,

Have agreed:

1. To co-operate with the Central American States in achieving the object and purpose of the Act;

2. To support in every way possible the establishment and functioning of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms provided for in the Act;

3. To contribute to the peaceful settlement of any dispute that may arise concerning the application and interpretation of the Act, in accordance with the provisions of part III thereof;

4. The present Protocol shall not be subject to reservations;

5. The present Protocol shall enter into force for each signatory State on the date on which its instrument of ratification is deposited, which shall be done simultaneously with the Secretariats of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States:

6. The present Protocol shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol at _____ on _____ 1986.

_____
For the Government of the Republic of Colombia

_____
For the Government of the Republic of Panama

_____
For the Government of the United Mexican States

_____
For the Government of the Republic of Venezuela

Additional Protocol II to the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, representatives of States of the American continent, invested with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the effective co-operation of the States of the continent is necessary to guarantee the validity, effectiveness and viability of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,

Have agreed:

1. To refrain from any act which would serve to frustrate the object and purpose of the Act;

2. To co-operate with the Central American States in order to achieve the object and purpose of the Act;

3. To support in every way possible the fulfilment of the functions of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms provided for in the Act, when the Parties so require;

4. The present Protocol shall not be subject to reservations;

5. The present Protocol shall be open to signature by all States of the American continent;

6. The present Protocol shall enter into force for each signatory State on the date on which its instrument of ratification is deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations or of the Organization of American States;

7. The present protocol shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The present Protocol, the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be opened for signature at _____ on _____ 1986 and thereafter at the United Nations Secretariat.

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

Additional Protocol III to the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, invested with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the effective co-operation of the international community is necessary to guarantee the validity, effectiveness and viability of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,

Have agreed:

1. To respect the commitments entered into by the Central American Governments;

2. To refrain from any act which would serve to frustrate the object and purpose of the Act;

3. To co-operate as far as possible with the Central American States for the economic and social development of the region;

4. The present Protocol shall not be subject to reservations;

5. The present Protocol shall be open to signature by any State desiring to contribute to peace and co-operation in Central America;

6. The present Protocol shall enter into force for each signatory State on the date on which its instrument of ratification is deposited with the United Nations Secretariat;

7. The present protocol shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The present Protocol, the texts of which in the official languages of the United Nations are equally authentic, shall be opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations Secretariat, in New York City.

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

Additional Protocol IV to the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, invested with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced of the need to help guarantee compliance with the commitments entered into under the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America,

Have agreed:

1. To accept the invitation to participate and co-operate in the establishment and functioning of the implementation and follow-up mechanisms envisaged in the Act, on the terms arranged by the Parties in agreements to be annexed to the present Protocol;

2. To act with complete impartiality in carrying out the implementation and follow-up functions in which they are involved;

3. The present Protocol shall be open to signature by the States proposed by the Contadora Group and accepted by the Parties by mutual consent;

4. The present Protocol shall enter into force for each signatory State on the date on which its instrument of ratification is deposited with the United Nations Secretariat;

5. The present Protocol shall not be subject to reservations;

6. The present protocol shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The present Protocol, the texts of which in the official languages of the United Nations are equally authentic, shall be opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations Secretariat, in New York City.

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

_____
For the Government of ...

ANNEX III

Communiqué dated 10 February 1986 issued in Washington, D.C., at the conclusion of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group with the Secretary of State of the United States of America

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) and of the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay) met today with George P. Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America, with a view to giving impetus to the Contadora negotiation process and to setting in motion the actions envisaged in the Caraballeda Message for Peace, Security and Democracy in Central America [*S/17736, annex*] within the framework of the dialogue in which the eight Latin American Governments have sought to engage with all the parties involved in the Central American conflict.

That Message, which constitutes a Latin American initiative for immediate action to bring about the peace, security and democratic development of Central America, proposes the following fundamental measures:

1. Resumption of the negotiations leading to the signing of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America;

2. Cessation of outside support for the irregular forces operating in the region;

3. Cessation of support for the insurrectionist movements in all countries of the region;

4. Freeze on the acquisition of armaments and scheduled reduction thereof;

5. Suspension of international military manoeuvres;

6. Gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of the presence of foreign military advisers and of foreign military installations;

7. Non-aggression commitment on the part of the five Central American countries through unilateral declarations;

8. Effective steps to achieve national reconciliation and full enjoyment of human rights and individual freedoms;

9. Promotion of regional and international co-operation to alleviate the urgent economic and social problems afflicting the Central American region.

The preceding initiative was supported by all the Central American Governments in Guatemala on 14 January 1986 and has received the explicit support of the countries of the European Community and of the international community in general.

The Latin American Foreign Ministers emphasized to Secretary of State Shultz the necessity of taking the actions described as a matter of urgency, and simultaneously. In that connection, the Ministers reiterated that the cessation of outside support for the irregular forces operating in the region was an essential factor for peace. At the same time, they recalled that it was just as imperative to take effective measures of national reconciliation in all the cases in which deep divisions had occurred in society.

The Foreign Ministers declared that stability and regional security required respect for what the eight Latin American democracies had defined in Caraballeda as lasting foundations for peace, namely, a Latin American solution, self-determination, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, territorial integrity, pluralistic democracy, no armaments or military bases, no acts of aggression, no foreign troops or advisers, no support to subversive groups and respect for human rights.

They also expressed their firm determination to proceed with the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the regional crisis with the parties directly involved in the Central American conflict and with the countries having links with and interests in the region.

Meeting in a frank atmosphere, the Latin American Foreign Ministers and Secretary of State Shultz fully agreed that the solution to the Central American crisis should be sought through political and negotiated means.

ANNEX IV

Press release dated 24 February 1986, issued at Managua

The delegations of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and those of the States members of the Contadora Group, led by their respective Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs, meeting at Managua on 24 February 1986 in order to consider a proposal that the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Luís Alberto Monge Alvarez, made to the President of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in a letter dated 13 February 1986 regarding the establishment of a permanent inspection and monitoring force in the border area between the two countries, succeeded, after discussing and exchanging views on the matter in identifying, in an atmosphere of open cordiality, the elements that in principle should govern the structure, nature, aims, membership, supplies and financing of a commission for inspection and monitoring, as well as the safety of the commission's members and its needs.

Both delegations agreed to meet, together with the representatives of the Contadora Group, in the city of San José on 12 March 1986, to pursue the consideration of those issues.

It was generally agreed that the decision taken by the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua was a step towards détente and towards restoring the climate of trust necessary for negotiations. It was also an important step towards reducing and eventually eliminating the border tensions as part of a political commitment by the two countries in order to guarantee the sovereign integrity of their respective territories and to prevent them from being used for launching destabilizing operations in other countries.

DOCUMENT S/18195 AND ADD.1

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 577 (1985) concerning the complaint by Angola against South Africa

DOCUMENT S/18195

[*Original: English*]

[*30 June 1986*]

1. At its 2631st meeting, held on 6 December 1985, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" for the purpose of examining the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) [*S/17648*].

2. At the same meeting the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 577 (1985), the text of which reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985),

"*Having considered* the statement of the Permanent Reprsentative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations,

"*Gravely concerned* at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa violating the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

"*Grieved* at the tragic loss of human life and concerned about the damage to and destruction of property resulting from repeated acts of aggression committed by the South African racist régime,

"*Convinced* that these wanton acts of aggression by the minority racist régime in South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the People's Republic of Angola and weakening its support of the

struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and national liberation.

"*Recalling* its resolutions 571 (1985) and 574 (1985) by which it, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa's armed invasion perpetrated against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

"*Reaffirming* that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

"*Conscious* of the need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security,

"1. *Endorses* the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Commission;

"2. *Strongly condemns* the racist South African régime for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

"3. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

"4. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all forces occupying Angolan territory as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

"5. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola for its steadfast support for the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

"6. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, in order to strengthen its defence capacity;

"7. *Demands* that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

"8. *Requests* Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments in this situation and report to the Security Council as necessary, but no later than 30 June 1986, on the implementation of this resolution and, in particular, of paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof;

"10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the above resolution.

4. In the exercise of the mandate entrusted to me under paragraph 9, immediately following the adoption of resolution 577 (1985), I brought the text of the resolution to the attention of the Minister for External Relations of Angola and of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, by telegram.

5. In the light of the requests contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of the resolution, on 16 December 1985 I addressed a note to the permanent representatives of Member States (see annex I), drawing attention to those paragraphs and requesting information by 31 May 1986 on action taken by Governments in pursuance of the resolution. Subsequently, on 16 May 1986, a reminder was sent to those States which had not yet replied. To date, 12 replies have been received, the substantive parts of which are contained in annex I to this report.

6. In the light of the request contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution, on 16 December I addressed a letter to international organizations (see annex II), drawing attention to paragraph 8 and requesting information by 31 May 1986 on any decisions taken by them in pursuance of the resolution. On 16 May 1986, a reminder was sent to those organizations which had not yet replied. To date, 18 replies have been received, the substantive parts of which are contained in annex II to this report.

7. On 16 May 1986, I addressed a communication to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (see annex III), in which I informed him that the report of the Secretary-General called for by resolution 577 (1985) was in the process of being prepared and indicated that I would appreciate receiving any information which his Government might wish to provide in connection with the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 4 and 7 thereof, by 15 June.

8. On 13 June, the Permanent Representative of South Africa replied [*S/18156*] to my note of 16 May (see para. 7 above). I have to report to the Council South Africa's rejection of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), as expressed in the Permanent Representative's reply, the full text of which is reproduced in annex III to this report.

9. Pursuant to the request by the Security Council in paragraph 9 of resolution 577 (1985) that I monitor developments in the situation and report to the Council as necessary, I have to report the following developments since the adoption of resolution 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985.

10. On 18 March 1986, the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter dated 13 March [*see S/17931*] from the President of the People's Republic of Angola, in which the President, *inter alia*, provided information on the serious situation prevailing in the southern part of Angola. The full text of the letter is reproduced in annex IV to this report.

11. On 3 June, the Permanent Representative of Angola transmitted the text of a letter dated 31 May from the Minister for External Relations of Angola [*see S/18129*], in which the Minister provided further information on the situation prevailing in Angola, including developments during the month of May. The full text of the letter is reproduced in annex IV to this report.

12. On 9 June, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations transmitted the text of a statement issued on 8 June by his Government [*S/18142, annex*], drawing attention to an incident on 5 June in the port of Namibe in south-western Angola. The full text of the statement is reproduced in annex V to this report.

13. Pursuant to a request by Angola contained in a letter dated 12 June [*S/18148*] (see annex IV), the Security Council further considered the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" at the 2691st to 2693rd meetings, held between 16 and 18 June. In the course of those meetings, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Angola [*2691st and 2693rd meetings*] and South Africa [*2691st meeting*].

14. In conclusion, the attention of Member States and international organizations is drawn to the continuing urgent need for material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 8 of resolution 577 (1985), and to provide relief for displaced persons or care and protection for refugees from Namibia and South Africa.

15. Pursuant to my mandate, I will continue to monitor developments in the situation and to report to the Security Council as necessary.

ANNEX I

Note dated 16 December 1985 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Permanent Representatives of Member States

[*Original: English, French and Spanish*]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representatives of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 577 (1985), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting, on 6 December 1985, in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" and to draw particular attention to paragraphs 6 and 8 of that resolution, in which the Security Council

"6. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, in order to strengthen its defence capacity;

"...

"8. *Requests* Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure".

In the light of the requirement contained in paragraph 9 that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council as necessary, but no later than 30 June 1986, on the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraph 8, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving information on action taken by Governments in pursuance of the resolution by 31 May 1986.

Substantive parts of replies received

Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
China
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic
Netherlands
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yugoslavia

AUSTRALIA

[*Original: English*]
[*28 May 1986*]

Australia supported the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985). Australia has given careful consideration to the requests contained in the resolution and will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the People's Republic of Angola.

BRAZIL

[*Original: English*]
[*5 June 1986*]

Co-operation between Brazil and Angola has always been guided by the acknowledgement that the Angolan people deserved all possible external assistance in order to reconstruct its country. The Brazilian Government has continually stressed that the repeated attacks against the territory and the national sovereignty of Angola pose a great risk to international peace and security and are used by the aggressive régime of South Africa as a shield to protect its illegal racist practices. Recent high-level contacts between Angola and Brazil have not only strengthened their mutual determination to strive jointly for the elimination of *apartheid*, but served also to reconfirm the desire to maintain their relations as close as possible, so as to have their common sense of identity work for the removal of all sources of tension in southern Africa and for greater co-operation between Brazil and countries of that region.

With reference to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the Permanent Representative of Brazil would like to indicate the following areas in which Brazil has been concentrating its technical co-operation in Angola:

(a) *Agriculture*

Seeds and bibliographic material have been supplied. The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has a study under way on a draft convention in the field of agricultural research and rural expansion.

(b) *Energy*

An agreement is being negotiated between the Technological Research Institute of the University of the State of São Paulo and the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum to cover the areas of personnel training, consultancy and technological support.

(c) *Mineral resources*

Ongoing contacts are being maintained at the technical level between the Council for the Ten-Year Master Plan for the Evaluation of Brazilian Mineral Resources and the National Geological Institute of Luanda, in order to help to survey the mineral resources of Angola.

(d) *Telecommunications*

A work programme consisting of an exchange of technical missions has been in operation since 1984.

(e) *Health*

Brazil has donated medicine and has sent Angola scientific and technical papers concerning health matters.

(f) *Informatics*

In 1985, the Special Informatics Secretariat (SEI) and the University of Agostinho Neto of Angola signed a memorandum of understanding to advance technical co-operation in postgraduate work in research and in connected projects. SEI technicians and experts from the Federal Data-Processing Service of Brazil are co-operating with the Angolan Planning Ministry in drawing up a Master Plan for Informatics and in structuring an Informatics Commission.

(g) *Education*

Various proposals for co-operation are already being implemented in the area of education and the formation of administrative cadres.

In spite of an increasing scarcity of financial resources, which has affected both countries, and, in particular, the extension of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, Brazil remains confident that it will be possible to develop further the areas covered by our channels of bilateral co-operation. The Brazilian Government renews its pledge in favour of helping the Angolan people overcome its present difficulties, especially in a moment when their efforts towards national reconstruction are constantly menaced by foreign aggression and externally supported internal rebellion and subversion.

BULGARIA

[*Original: French*]
[*27 May 1986*]

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is following carefully and with concern developments in southern Africa, where the situation has remained tense for the past few years. Despite the strong

protests of international public opinion and in defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the racist South African régime is pursuing its policy of *apartheid* and massive terror against the indigenous population and its illegal occupation of Namibia and continues to resort to force in international affairs. With the support and protection of imperialist forces, first and foremost the United States of America, the South African régime unremittingly engages in acts of military diversion and aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States, maintaining tension in the region and creating a serious threat to international peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria joins the world community in condemning the policy of State terrorism whereby South Africa and its allies wish to extinguish the flame of national liberation in the region, hinder the progressive changes undertaken by independent African States and reverse the march of history in southern Africa.

The armed attacks of the Republic of South Africa are primarily aimed at the People's Republic of Angola, which, since independence and for over a decade, has been the victim of aggression on the part of the South African racists. Their goal is to stifle the people's régime, destroy its progressive attainments and prevent Angola from actively participating in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and *apartheid*. Following the repeated attacks of South Africa and the bandit operations of UNITA, which has lately been receiving more generous military, financial and political assistance from Washington and Pretoria, the Angolan economy has suffered enormously and the people of that country have endured hardships and innumerable losses of human lives.

Ignoring the evidence of the political will and flexibility with which the Angolan Government approaches the search for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems through negotiations, the *apartheid* régime continues to lay down political conditions and to occupy a part of Angolan territory, causing enormous material and human losses. An example of this is provided by the South African attacks against the People's Republic of Angola in September and October 1985, which the Security Council unanimously condemned in resolutions 571 (1985) and 574 (1985) as premeditated and unprovoked attacks constituting a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, and seriously endangering international peace and security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomed and fully supported resolution 577 (1985), unanimously adopted by the Security Council, endorsing the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation on the damage to the People's Republic of Angola following the two South African attacks. It reiterates its strong condemnation of the racist régime for its acts of aggression, its utilization of Namibian territory for the launching of those armed attacks and for the destabilization of Angola.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the Security Council's insistent demand that South Africa cease all acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, unconditionally withdraw its military forces occupying Angolan territory, scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace and independence of Angola and fully compensate Angola for the material and human losses which it has caused. The report of the Commission of Investigation provides irrefutable proofs of these material and human losses, of which the most recent alone are estimated at more than $36 million. According to other estimates, total losses to Angola caused by South African attacks from 1975 to 1985 amount to $10 billion. The Security Council demand, reiterated in three resolutions, reflects generally accepted international norms as well as a basic sense of justice. The Council is duty bound to spare no effort to obtain satisfaction and to ensure that the Republic of South Africa does not shirk its responsibility under international law.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates Security Council efforts to encourage international solidarity and to provide material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capacity and reconstruct its economic infrastructure, as reflected in the appeal to States Members of the United Nations and to international organizations contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 577 (1985). The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is responding readily to that appeal, because Bulgaria is in solidarity with those countries which are combating imperialism, colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and which are defending their freedom and independence against foreign intervention and because the independent, sovereign and non-aligned People's Republic of Angola, a Member of the United Nations, is a victim of imperialist aggression and plots.

During the period of its free development, as during the struggle to cast off colonial domination, the People's Republic of Angola has enjoyed the solidarity and support of Bulgaria, one of the first countries to recognize its independence and establish diplomatic relations with it. Bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields are furthered on the basis of the 1978 Agreement on Co-operation and Friendship between those two countries. According to its means, Bulgaria provides Angola with material and other assistance to build up the Angolan economy and strengthen its national independence. Early in 1985, Bulgaria provided Angola with free assistance in the form of drugs, dressings and clothing valued at 5 million leva and, later that year, supplementary free assistance valued at 400,000 leva in the form of food, drugs and clothing.

Aware of the Angolan Government's difficulties, the People's Republic of Bulgaria deferred payment of loans falling due in 1984 and 1985 and rescheduled them for the period from 1 January 1986 to the end of 1988.

Within the framework of technical assistance, nearly 200 Bulgarian co-operation assistants are presently working in Angola as teachers and medical and agricultural personnel. Under technical assistance agreements, 54 Bulgarian specialists are preparing to work in architectural and planning organizations in Angola. Co-operation assistants have the additional task of training Angolan personnel.

Ninety-seven young Angolans are pursuing secondary or university studies in Bulgaria. Bulgaria grants Angola 17 scholarships yearly. The possibility of increasing the number of such scholarships is under consideration.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria provides assistance in wood production in the province of Uige, and phosphorite mining in the province of Zaire.

The competent bodies in both countries are, on the basis of the agreements, studying the possibility of implementing projects in agriculture, mining, industry, energy, construction and transport.

With a view of implementing most of those projects, the Bulgarian side is granting concessionary loans.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to be sympathetic to Angolan needs and will, as far as possible, make efforts and provide assistance so that the difficulties resulting from the subversive and aggressive actions of South Africa and the other enemies of the Angolan people may be overcome.

CANADA

[*Original: English*]
[*3 June 1986*]

Canada is providing relief and development assistance to Angola through several channels.

Canada supports projects through the Canadian Embassy in Angola, Canadian and international non-governmental organizations, multilateral institutions and a programme of action sponsored by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). In 1985-1986 over one million dollars was provided by Canada to the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations for assistance to Angola. Angola also received $75,000 from Canada in small project assistance in addition to funds provided to SADCC.

CHINA

[*Original: Chinese*]
[*5 May 1986*]

The Government of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns the South African racist régime for its repeated acts of armed invasion into the People's Republic of Angola and its continued occupation of parts of its territory in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola. The Chinese Government demands that the South African authorities implement immediately the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, unconditionally cease their acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw forthwith all their troops from Angola.

The Chinese Government firmly supports Angola and other African front-line States in their just struggle against South Africa's armed aggression, political subversion and economic sabotage, and in defence of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In

order to implement Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the Chinese Government has, together with the departments concerned, extended within its ability such material assistance to Angola as follows:

1. The Chinese Government has, through the World Food Programme, offered Angola as a grant port unloading equipment valued at about 100,000 yuan renminbi which arrived at the port of Luanda on 24 December 1985;

2. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has donated to União Nacional des Trabalhadores Angolanos 100 tons of wheat, and that cargo reached the port of Luanda on 9 January 1986;

3. Following a grant of 3,000 tons of wheat in 1984 and 1985, the Chinese Government has made another grant to the Angolan Government of 2,000 tons of corn, which is scheduled to arrive at the port of Lobito between the end of March and early April of this year.

Czechoslovakia

[Original: English]
[16 April 1986]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely condemns the acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola. Maintaining friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic provides to that country assistance in all fields, including material aid, in accordance with the needs of the People's Republic of Angola and its own possibilities.

German Democratic Republic

[Original: English]
[23 April 1986]

With indignation and concern the people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic took note of the renewed acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. In relevant statements and declarations made within the United Nations, particularly during the fortieth session of the General Assembly and the Security Council meetings last year on the situation in southern Africa, the German Democratic Republic has resolutely condemned the continued occupation of Angolan territory by South African troops and the repeated incursions into other areas of that country. This permanent, completely unjustifiable aggression by the *apartheid* State against a sovereign neighbouring country constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region and beyond its confines. At the same time, attention is again focused on the alarming fact that the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, is misused as a springboard for such operations.

The German Democratic Republic emphatically supports the calls contained in relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including its resolution 577 (1985), and of the General Assembly for the immediate cessation of South Africa's acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, for the unconditional withdrawal of all South African occupying forces, and for unrestricted respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Angola.

The sympathy and solidarity of the German Democratic Republic's population go to the Angolan people in their heroic struggle. A considerable part of the donations that were paid into the account of the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee last year, totalling 200 million marks, has been used in support of the front-line States in southern Africa and of the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress. Solidarity consignments mainly comprise means of transportation, clothing, medicaments and foodstuff. At the end of 1985 and at the beginning of this year two additional comprehensive solidarity consignments were handed over in Luanda as relief for the victims of the aggressions perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime in autumn last year. These shipments included lorries, medical equipment, medicaments and dressing as well as clothing, blankets, 400 tons of wheat flour and 13.5 tons of powdered milk. Since November last, 40 Angolan nationals who were seriously wounded during attacks by the South African racist régime have been undergoing medical treatment in health facilities of the German Democratic Republic. Also in the future, the People's Republic of Angola can count on the firm solidarity of the people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic in its efforts to repulse imperialist and racist attacks on its sovereignty and to build a new society worthy of man.

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[25 April 1986]

The Netherlands' assistance to the reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure, in particular assistance in the forms of mixed credits, continues as far as present circumstances in the country permit.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 1986]

The Soviet Union voted for Security Council resolution 577 (1985) and fully supports the strong condemnation it contains of the South African racist régime's acts of aggression against Angola and its utilization of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola. The Soviet Union shares the conclusion drawn by the Security Council that these incessant acts of aggression by the Pretoria régime against Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

Far from improving since the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the situation in southern Africa is becoming even more explosive in nature. Faced with increasing resistance on the part of the majority of South Africa's population to the inhuman *apartheid* system and with the intensification of the Namibian people's struggle for liberation, the racist régime is stepping up its repression within South Africa itself and actively engaging in a policy of State terrorism against Angola and other neighbouring independent African States - Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Lesotho.

The United States of America, in pursuance of the "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime which has been condemned by the United Nations, is conniving at the Pretoria racists' attempts to destabilize the front-line States and is encouraging the undeclared wars they are waging against independent African peoples. The United States Administration has gone on to take direct hostile action against Angola by supplying the UNITA puppet gangs with the most modern weapons.

The Soviet Union advocates decisive action to stop the acts of aggression and other encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the other front-line States and supports the proposals that the Security Council should institute comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

In accordance with the request made of the States Members of the United Nations in resolution 577 (1985) and a number of other Security Council resolutions to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capacity, the Soviet Union is assisting in the building up of Angola's national armed forces. This assistance involves both the supply of the weapons and military technology that Angola needs and the training of national military personnel.

As requested in resolution 577 (1985), the Soviet Union is extending assistance to Angola in the speediest possible reconstruction of its economic infrastructure, which has suffered severely from the prolonged struggle for liberation from colonial dependence and the incessant aggressive actions of South Africa since Angola's attainment of independence.

As part of the Soviet Union's assistance to Angola, bridges and roads destroyed as a result of hostile action are being rebuilt, oil storage facilities have been constructed in Malanje and Kuanza Sul provinces, a large maintenance workshop for Soviet motor vehicles has been built and handed over as a gift, geological surveys and topographical and geodesic studies are being conducted, Angolan ships are being repaired, State farms have been set up to grow cotton and other crops, preparatory work on the construction of a large hydro-electric power station has begun, and so on.

In January 1986, agreement was reached on co-operation in the establishment in Angola of a number of new projects, including a number of machinery and tractor pools and a meat processing plant. The Soviet Union will also provide assistance in the construction in the south of Angola of a large fisheries complex comprising moorings, ship repair yards, fish processing plants and a training centre.

Questions of Soviet-Angolan economic and trade co-operation and ways of further improving its effectiveness were discussed in detail during the visit to the Soviet Union by the President of Angola, J. E. dos Santos, in May 1986.

One of Angola's most pressing problems is the training of national personnel. With a view to solving it, Soviet assistance has been provided to build and equip four vocational and technical training centres for agricultural experts, mechanics, electricians and automobile repairmen, as well as a training college for instructors in industry. About 12,000 Angolan experts and skilled workers have received training at these institutions, as well as directly on the job in Soviet-Angolan projects. In late 1985/early 1986, the Soviet Government took the decision to assist Angola in establishing a petroleum and gas faculty at the University of Angola, a technical school and 10 vocational and technical training centres.

About 1,040 Angolan nationals are studying at institutions of higher and intermediate specialized education in the Soviet Union. In April 1986, a protocol was signed concerning the training of Angolan personnel in educational institutions in the Soviet Union over the period 1986-1995.

In view of Angola's difficult foreign exchange and financial situation, Soviet-Angolan economic, technical and trade co-operation takes place on terms favourable to Angola. The Government of Angola has more than once been granted deferrals of payments for machinery and equipment provided from the Soviet Union. The last such deferral was granted at the beginning of 1986.

In the spirit of the Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation of 8 October 1976, the Soviet Union confirms its full solidarity with the self-sacrificing struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their sovereignty and independence.

As the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev, emphasized on 6 May 1986, "it is very important that the entire international community should come forward still more actively in support of Angola and in favour of decisive action to stop the aggressive encroachments on its independence and territorial integrity".

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]
[5 June 1986]

The United Kingdom maintains friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola. During the debate which preceded the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom expressed the British Government's support for Angola and deep concern about the situation under discussion. Together with other members of the Security Council, the United Kingdom voted in favour of resolution 577 (1985).

The United Kingdom has played an active part in assisting Angola through its bilateral aid programme and also through its contribution to the development programme of the European Community. In addition, the United Kingdom has provided food aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross. On 14 May 1986 the Government of the United Kingdom signed a General Co-operation Agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. The purpose of this Agreement is to promote economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries. The British Government's participation in this Agreement is a further sign of its concern.

United States of America

[Original: English]
[30 May 1986]

The United States is not in a position at this time to provide the kind of assistance called for in paragraphs 6 and 8 of Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

Yugoslavia

[Original: English]
[14 January 1986]

The Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has decided to extend to the People's Republic of Angola assistance in food, drugs and other medical equipment in the total amount of 10 million dinars in order to relieve the consequences of the attacks of South Africa against Angola.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Secretary-General addressed to international organizations*

[Original: English]

I wish to refer to resolution 577 (1985), adopted by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting on 6 December 1985 in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa", a copy of which is attached. In particular, I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 8 of that resolution in which the Security Council

"8. *Requests* Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure".

In the light of the requirement contained in paragraph 9 that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraph 8, as necessary, but not later than 30 June 1986, I would appreciate receiving information on any decisions taken by organizations in pursuance of the resolution by 31 May 1986.

Substantive parts of replies received

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
European Community
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Maritime Organization
International Monetary Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Bank
World Food Programme
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

[Original: English]
[15 April 1986]

Resolution 577 (1985) presents indeed a great challenge for the United Nations system, particularly for all the organizations concerned with technical co-operation for economic and social development. Since it requires information relating to activities of international organizations in the People's Republic of Angola, I take this opportunity to forward to you a list of the ongoing programme of activities of the Department in the country.

Moreover, the Department stands ready, in co-operation with the Government, to address its activities to the solution of the most pressing economic and social problems of Angola.

Xie
(*Signed*) Qimei
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Technical
Co-operation for Development

Assistance to Angola

The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development continued to improve and reconstruct the economic infrastructure of Angola through programmes in the fields of population, minerals, national accounts and women in development.

*A copy of this letter was also sent to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat in view of its ongoing programme of activities in Angola.

Notable were the following projects:

ANG/78/P01—Population Census. With expert services in cartography, data processing and census organization and a number of fellowships, the Department assisted Angola in the taking of the first post-independence partial census. The objective of the project was to provide the Government with up-to-date reliable statistics for economic and social planning. So far $285,354 has been expended with another $150,711 earmarked for 1986.

ANG/78/017—Mineral Exploration. This project aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the ministry and agency involved in the exploration of the country's mineral resources. The project has terminated its operations which involved expenditures of $2,592,579.

ANG/82/W02—This project aims at reactivating the process of economic and social development of the communities of Icolo and Bengo, emphasizing the integration of women. Due to technical reasons, the project activities have not yet started. An amount of $183,200 has been made available for the 1986 calendar of activities.

ANG/84/001—Establishment of a National Accounts System. It is the objective of this project to establish an integrated system of national accounting through systematic collection and compilation of basic economic and fiscal data, thereby strengthening the planning capacity of the National Planning Ministry. The project foresees the intervention of three experts in national accounts and related fields and also provides 30 m/m of fellowships in the same field. The project provides $518,308 over a period of about two years.

An interregional adviser on mining engineering and mineral institutions visited the country from 25 November to 3 December 1985 for consultations on the mineral programme.

European Community

[Original: English]
[5 June 1986]

Within the framework of the Rehabilitation and Revival Plan adopted by the European Community in November 1985 for the benefit of eight African countries affected by famine, the Commission of the European Communities has allocated a total amount of ECU 2,590,000 to Angola. This amount has been granted in order to continue ongoing emergency actions, to start the rehabilitation of agriculture in the country and to examine the possibilities of improving its logistic capacity. The Commission is at present studying the possibility of extending further aid to Angola under this Plan.

Within the framework of the Third Lomé Convention, the European Community will provide Angola with an amount of at least ECU 95 million in aid, together with aid under regional co-operation arrangements under which ECU 110 million have been allocated to the nine African countries which are members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

(*Signed*) Michael Hardy
Head of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[Original: English]
[4 February 1986]

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing assistance to Angola with a wide range of activities. Thirteen projects totalling $9,064,450 are currently under implementation in Angola. These projects are in the areas of fisheries, agricultural services, human resources development, water development, agricultural credit, animal health, agricultural co-operatives, agricultural statistics, seed production, milk development and banana production. Other projects, for a total of $1,318,000, are financed by the United Nations Emergency Operations Fund and by the FAO Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa. Seventeen additional projects are also in the pipeline for financing by Trust Funds and by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The assistance provided also includes the dispatch, at the Government's request, of an identification mission by the FAO Investment Centre. It is hoped that these activities will contribute to the reconstruction and strengthening of the economic infrastructure of Angola.

In addition to these development activities, I approved, in April 1985, the delivery of emergency food assistance to displaced persons for a total value of $1,046,000.

(*Signed*) Edouard Saouma
Director-General

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[15 January 1986]

Although the People's Republic of Angola is not a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, we will be pleased to render technical assistance to Angola from our own resources in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Any request for such assistance on behalf of Angola would have to be channelled through a State member of the Agency or a group of Member States. Also, the Agency would be prepared to execute any programme of assistance for Angola financed by UNDP, but so far no projects in this category have emerged.

(*Signed*) Christopher Herzig
Director
Division of External Relations

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[17 January 1986]

A project executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization and designed to provide instruction at the Luanda Civil Aviation Training Centre in aeronautical communications operations, electronics maintenance and air traffic control and to offer fellowships in these disciplines is expected to terminate in 1986. Additionally, operational assistance has been provided to the Department of Civil Aviation in the field of air traffic control for duties at the Luanda International Airport. A large mission was completed in late 1984 to identify additional requirements of the Government of Angola for assistance in the field of civil aviation. However, sources of funding have yet to be found. Further efforts through a mission are planned for the first quarter of 1986.

(*Signed*) Yves Lambert
Secretary-General

International Fund for Agricultural Development

[Original: English]
[28 January 1986]

Angola was accepted in 1984 as an International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) member country (Category III). Studies were undertaken to determine how IFAD could best assist Angola in view of the country's circumstances. Following preliminary discussions with the Government, IFAD launched a six-member special programming mission to Angola in October/November 1985. The purpose of such missions to selected countries is to identify constraints which negatively affect the production capacity and incomes of smallholders and to formulate recommendations which can be used to define a sectoral programme and to establish a basis for IFAD's operation. The field work of IFAD's Special Programming Mission to Angola was completed last year under the difficult security situation prevailing in the country, and the mission's report is currently being finalized.

Preliminary findings indicate that an urgent need exists to improve institutional infrastructure in order to facilitate the transfer of material goods to rural areas, both agricultural inputs and consumer goods. There is also scope for certain rehabilitation work on the dilapidated physical infrastructures, like livestock service units, watering points and institutions serving agriculture.

In consultation with the Government of Angola, IFAD will, within a few months, identify area(s) of action. Upon the completion of discussions with the Government, a full identification mission will be dispatched to Angola in 1986 to formulate project(s) for IFAD financial and technical assistance. In response to the Security Council resolution to which you referred in your communication, please be assured that every effort will be made to expedite the initiation of IFAD-sponsored projects in Angola.

I wish to confirm IFAD's intention to co-operate fully within the means at our disposal, to improve the economic infrastructure in Angola.

(*Signed*) Idriss JAZAIRY
President

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*19 June 1986*]

In accordance with usual practice, Security Council resolution 577 (1985), along with other resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council, was reported to the Council of the International Maritime Organization at its fifty-sixth session on 17 June 1986. The Council noted resolution 577 (1985) with interest and requested me to follow closely and contribute appropriately to measures which may be undertaken by the United Nations system to assist Angola in pursuance of the request of the Security Council.

C. P. SRIVASTAVA
Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[*Original: English*]
[*28 May 1986*]

I note that Angola is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and that consequently the Fund could not take any decisions of the nature indicated in your letters and in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

(*Signed*) Jan-Maarten ZEGERS
Special Representative to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[*Original: English*]
[*19 March 1986*]

The assistance that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) extends to Angola falls in the context of the country programme of assistance to short- and long-term development activities. The resolution under consideration having been adopted only on 6 December 1985, no assistance has to date been approved in specific response to it. This notwithstanding, UNDP has since the beginning of 1985 assisted the Government of Angola in activities that have been a direct result of South African aggression. These activities are:

1. Assistance to the Reconstruction of Southern Angola, covering infrastructure, agriculture, livestock, education, industry, public administration and trade: $533,000 (ANG/84/008);
2. Logistic support to Emergency Operations, covering storage and distribution of emergency relief supplies to approximately 122,000 displaced persons in southern Angola: $225,000 (ANG/84/010);
3. Rehabilitation of Veterinary Services, providing for vaccination of 1.5 million head of cattle in southern Angola: $289,300 (ANG/85/010);
4. Logistic Support to Displaced Persons for transportation and relocation of displaced persons: $409,400 (ANG/85/U01).

The total UNDP contribution since 1985 for assisting the People's Republic of Angola to cope with the consequences of South African aggression thus amounts to $1,456,700.

(*Signed*) G. Arthur BROWN
Associate Administrator

UNITED NATIONS, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*29 May 1986*]

With regard to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will continue, as in the past, to assist Angola within the framework of its regular programme and extrabudgetary resources. In 1985 Angola was granted $76,600 from the Participation Programme.

(*Signed*) D. DIENE
Deputy Assistant Director-General
External Relations and Information Sector

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[*Original: French*]
[*28 February 1986*]

Within the framework of its mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has no specific programmes directed towards the reconstruction of the economic infrastructure of the People's Republic of Angola, but, in view of the presence of various groups of refugees and the variety of sectors covered by UNHCR programmes, certain forms of assistance may contribute to that end.

In the People's Republic of Angola, UNHCR provides assistance mainly to three groups of refugees, namely:

Namibian refugees: Through SWAPO, UNHCR provides assistance to approximately 70,000 Namibian refugees, 40,000 of whom are in the Kwanza Sul camps and 30,000 in the other provinces.

In 1986, a programme in the amount of $2,800,070 is envisaged, which will consolidate the efforts undertaken in previous years to improve the living conditions of this group of refugees and which will cover the sectors of household goods, health, education, transport, agriculture, technical assistance, water supply and the construction of a ready-made clothing workshop.

In 1985, UNHCR assistance totalled $2,017,000 and covered largely the same sectors as are covered in 1986.

South African refugees: The 1986 programme of assistance to 9,000 South African refugees, generally of urban origin, in the amount of $700,000 will be implemented, as in the past, by the African National Congress and will cover the sectors of transport and agriculture with the aim of consolidating the results obtained in previous years.

In 1985, UNHCR assistance totalled $732,000 and covered largely the same sectors as those targeted for 1986.

Zairian refugees: The 13,200 Zairian refugees living in Moxico and Kwanza Norte provinces receive UNHCR assistance through the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS).

In 1986, only a lump-sum allocation of $50,000 is envisaged for assistance to this group of refugees, owing to serious delays in implementation connected with questions of security and difficulties encountered in obtaining access to sites during the implementation of the 1985 programme, whose allocation of $208,000 had to be reduced to $50,000.

Within the framework of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, the Angolan Government has submitted a programme for agricultural extension work and the strengthening of production and marketing associations in Uige province.

The European Community has agreed to finance a part of this programme and has allocated the sum of ECU 2,000,000 ($1,800,000) to the corresponding project, entitled "Permanent settlement of former refugees in Uige province".

Two protocols of agreement were signed on 12 June 1984 and 22 May 1985, respectively, between the European Community and the Government of Angola, on the one hand, and between the European Community and UNHCR, on the other, for the implementation of this project.

Two hundred and eighty thousand persons, mostly Angolans repatriated from Zaire, who live in the cantons of Maquela do Zambo and Damba, will benefit from this project, which covers the sectors of health assistance, the construction of collective installations, the intensification of agricultural production and the strengthening of supply and marketing circuits.

By the protocol of agreement signed on 22 May 1985 with the European Community, UNHCR assumes general responsibility for the project and its follow-up. It will be responsible, in particular, for the procurement of the materials required for the project, co-ordination with SEAS and the European Community expert. It will take all necessary steps to ensure that the project is implemented under the most favourable conditions.

(*Signed*) Jean-Pierre HOCKE
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*2 June 1986*]

UNIDO at present is taking the following measures to support the Angolan Government's efforts for immediate reconstruction:

(*a*) SI/ANG/85/801.Rev.1—Rehabilitation of slaughterhouses in the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Benguela and Kunene. The project was approved in October 1985 for financing from the UNIDO-administered Special Industrial Services programme (SIS), amounting to $27,400. It aims at rehabilitation of slaughterhouses in the southern provinces of Lubango and Namibe in the field of management and technical upgrading of the communal slaughterhouses in Benguela, Camabatela, Catumbela, Quilengues, Quingungo and Matala and improvement of the distribution system and commercialization of livestock products and by-products. After completion of this project, a large-scale follow-up project, with a budget of $437,000 may be considered; the project concept has already been prepared at UNIDO. Provided recommendations of SI/ANG/85/801.Rev.1 be favourable for continuation of assistance to rehabilitation of slaughterhouses in the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Benguela and Kunene, this large-scale project can be submitted to special purpose donors for consideration of financing.

(*b*) SI/ANG/86/010—Techno-economic feasibility study, conversion of sugar enterprise into agro-industrial complex. Following an official request from the Angolan Government, this project was recommended early in April 1986 for financing from the UNIDO-administered SIS programme in the amount of $71,000. After minor modifications of the project budget, final approval is expected in the first half of June 1986. The immediate objective of the project is to determine the feasibility and amount of investment required for the conversion of the sugar plant "Friendship Angola-Cuba" into an agro-industrial complex. Thus the project addresses the economic recovery and physical reconstruction programme for agro-industries recently launched by the Angolan Government. UNIDO will contribute with the services of a consulting firm which is supposed to provide highly specialized experts in food engineering, processing, storing and marketing, as well as in financial and economic analysis.

(*c*) Rehabilitation of selected food industries. Following an official government request in April 1986, UNIDO is presently preparing a draft project proposal for a preparatory two-month consultant mission to Angola to assess the possibilities for the rehabilitation of selected food industries, i.e., salt, bread-making equipment, margarine and yeast. Some details regarding the terms of reference still remain to be clarified with UNDP Angola before the draft project proposal can be submitted for financing from the indicative planning figures.

(*d*) Reconstruction and expansion of the welded steel tube factory (FATA). The Angolan Government has requested UNIDO consultancy in reconstruction and expansion of a welded steel tube factory. For the supervision of project implementation a contract has been signed between Angola and an Italian company. In co-operation with UNDP Angola, UNIDO is presently working on a draft proposal for this assistance.

Erich BECKER-BOOST
Officer-in-Charge
Department for Industrial Promotion, Consultations and Technology and Officer-in-Charge, UNIDO

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[*Original: French*]
[*13 March 1986*]

I am pleased to transmit herewith the list of technical assistance activities programmed by the Universal Postal Union for the benefit of Angola in the sector of postal services.

(*Signed*) A. O. BOTTO DE BARROS
Director-General

Technical assistance provided or planned by the Universal Postal Union from its own resources for the benefit of the postal administration of Angola

1986

—One consultant mission in programming (15 days)

—One consultant mission in international settlements (15 days)

—One fellowship for the seminar on international settlements (15 days)

1987

—One consultant mission in accelerated international mail (one month)

—One fellowship in postal management (three months)

THE WORLD BANK

[*Original: English*]
[*8 January 1986*]

The Bank's Articles of Agreement (article III, section 1) specify that its resources and facilities "shall be used exclusively for the benefit of members". The People's Republic of Angola is not a member of the Bank, and accordingly there is no basis on which we may extend the material and other assistance called for in Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

(*Signed*) A. W. CLAUSEN
President

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[*Original: English*]
[*22 January 1986*]

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been active in Angola since its independence, with total food assistance of $42.2 million for ongoing and $16 million for completed development and reconstruction projects. In addition, we intend to support a large-scale multi-purpose development project as a continuation of our ongoing project ANG.2813 Q, for the reconstruction of southern Angola, once an official request has been received and subject to approval by our governing body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at a future session.

Attached please find a statement of ongoing WFP development activities and emergency operations in Angola, by category, approximate cost to the Programme and number of beneficiaries.

The Programme would be pleased to consider any further specific requests for assistance by the Government of Angola.

(*Signed*) James C. INGRAM
Executive Director

World Food Programme assistance to Angola

1. *Current development activities*

Project No. and title	*Purpose*	*Duration*	*No. of benef.*	*Total WFP costs*
ANG.2480: Assistance to kindergarten, orphanage and centres for physically handicapped	Supplem. feeding	12/81-6/P5 (4 1/2 years)	23 700	$2 028 000
ANG.2506 Q: Assistance to Namibian Refugees Exp. II	Refugee feeding	6/85-6/86 (1 year)	62 000	$7 609 600
ANG.2636: Rehabilitation of coffee production	Agric. product.	4/83-3/88 (5 years)	203 000	$13 121 000
ANG.2738: Assistance to Peasants Association in the Province of Malanje	Agric. product.	4/85-3/90 (5 years)	277 278	$15 995 000
ANG.2813 Q: Reconstruction of southern Angola	Agric./ indust. reconstruction	1986 (1 year)	34 480	$3 431 500

2. *Emergency operations*

ANG.1428: Emergency Food Aid for displaced persons	Refugee feeding	2 months	97 100	$1 046 000

3. *Future*

Project ANG.2813 Q would be followed by a three-year development project. The Government of Angola attaches a high priority to this reconstruction programme, and the United Nations Co-ordinator in Luanda is proposing to launch a co-ordinated effort of all United Nations agencies in this regard. WFP is willing to support this effort once official request has been received.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*28 May 1986*]

The Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly in its resolution WHA39.24 adopted on 16 May 1986 and entitled "Liberation struggle in southern Africa: Assistance to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland" (copy attached), called upon the member States according to their capabilities to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland.

(*Signed*) H. MAHLER, M. D.
Director-General

Liberation struggle in southern Africa: Assistance to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland

The Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly,

Considering that the front-line States continue to suffer from the consequences of military, political and economic destabilization by South Africa which hamper their economic and social development,

Considering that the front-line States have to accept enormous sacrifices to rehabilitate and develop their health infrastructure which has suffered as a result of destabilization by South Africa,

Considering also resolutions AFR/RC31/R12 and AFR/RC32/R9 of the Regional Committee for Africa, which call for a special programme of health cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola,

Bearing in mind that the consequences of these destabilization activities still force the countries concerned to divert large amounts of financial and technical resources from their national health programmes to defence and reconstruction,

1. THANKS the Director-General for his report [*document A39/28 of the World Health Assembly*];

2. RESOLVES that WHO shall:

(1) continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees;

(2) continue to provide countries which are or have been targets of destabilization by South Africa with technical cooperation in the health field, for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructure;

3. CALLS UPON the Member States, according to their capabilities, to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland;

4. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to intensify humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

(2) to make use, when necessary, of funds from the Director-General's Development Programme to assist the countries concerned to overcome the problems arising both from the presence of the Namibian and South African refugees and displaced persons and from destabilization activities, as well as for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructure;

(3) to report to the Fortieth World Health Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*26 May 1986*]

1. Within the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) development co-operation programme for Africa, WIPO organized with the co-operation of the Government of Angola a Seminar on Intellectual Property in Luanda from 17 to 21 February 1986. This seminar was attended by about 30 officials from Angola as well as two participants from each of four other countries, namely, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. The participation of the officials from the four letter countries was financed by WIPO. The inauguration session of the seminar was presided over by the Minister of Culture of Angola and a Deputy Director General, on behalf of the Director General of WIPO.

2. In response to the circulation of an announcement by WIPO concerning the services of an interregional sectoral adviser, a request was received for such services by the International Bureau of WIPO from Angola. The request is now under consideration.

3. Furthermore, the Government of Angola extended an invitation to the Director General of WIPO to visit Luanda and to hold discussions with the competent authorities with a view to strengthening co-operation between Angola and WIPO. The visit will take place on dates to be decided later.

(*Signed*) Arpad BOGSCH
Director General

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[*Original: English*]
[*4 April 1986*]

I wish to bring to your attention the activities in which the World Meteorological Organization is particularly involved for the reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure.

Angola has already benefited from a project to strengthen the National Meteorological Service, the objective of which is to provide the necessary meteorological support for the planning and implementation of the country's socio-economic development. Implementation of this project is under way.

At the regional level, Angola is participating in the programme "Assistance to drought-stricken countries in Eastern and Southern Africa in the fields of agrometeorology and hydrology". The main objective of this programme is to create two regional drought-monitoring centres (Nairobi and Harare). Through co-ordinated regional action, the programme will supply the participating countries, including Angola, with information and advice to facilitate monitoring of the crops and planning of farming activities as well as the mitigation of drought and desertification. A national programme to strengthen the meteorological services of Angola has also been prepared and will soon be funded by various donors, including Finland.

I also wish to mention that a proposal aimed at finding resources for the Regional Meteorological Training Centre for the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, in Luanda, has been prepared and will soon be submitted to UNDP.

I am convinced that such a regional programme, along with that of the Economic Commission for Africa for the creation of meteorological applications to development, will provide Angola with an appreciable contribution towards the reconstruction of its economic infrastructure.

In welcoming the resolution, I hope that it will receive all the required support to fulfil its goals.

(*Signed*) G. O. P. OBASI
Secretary-General

ANNEX III

Note Dated 16 May 1986 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations

[*Original: English*]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to resolution 577 (1985), adopted

unanimously by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting, held on 6 December 1985 in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa". The Secretary-General has the honour to recall that resolution 577 (1985) was transmitted by telegram to Mr. Roelof F. Botha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, on 6 December 1985, an information copy being provided to the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations on the same date.

The Secretary-General has the honour further to inform the Permanent Representative of South Africa that the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 9 of resolution 577 (1985) is in the process of being prepared. As the Security Council has requested that the Secretary-General report to it no later than 30 June 1986 on the implementation of the resolution, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving any information which the Government of South Africa may wish to provide in connection with the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 4 and 7 thereof, by 15 June 1986.

Letter dated 13 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[*Same text as in document S/18156*, Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986.]

ANNEX IV

Letter dated 13 March 1986 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

[*Same text as in document S/17931*, Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986.]

Letter dated 31 May 1986 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

[*Same text as in document S/18129*, Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986].

Letter dated 12 June 1986 from the representative of Angola to the President of the Security Council

[*Same text as in document S/18148*, Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986].

ANNEX V

Statement by the Soviet Government dated 8 June 1986

[*Same text as in document S/18142, annex*, Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986.]

DOCUMENT S/18195/ADD.1

[*Original: English*]
[*2 September 1986*]

The substantive parts of replies received as of 2 September 1986 by the Secretary-General since the issuance of his report dated 30 June 1986 on the implementation of Security Council resolution 577 (1985) concerning the complaint by Angola against South Africa (S/18195) are reproduced below.

I. SUBSTANTIVE PARTS OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM STATES

Iraq

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*3 July 1986*]

Iran's continued aggression against Iraq is the reason why Iraq cannot join in the implementation of resolution 577 (1985).

Poland

[*Original: English*]
[*11 July 1986*]

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is extending, through bilateral channels and within the limits determined by the economic constraints of Poland itself, material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure disrupted by the repeated attacks of South Africa against that country.

II. SUBSTANTIVE PARTS OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labour Organisation

[*Original: English*]
[*14 July 1986*]

The following ILO technical co-operation activities in Angola may be noted.

There is a vocational training project at Luanda financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project is in its second phase and will consolidate its activities in the fields of graphic arts, refrigeration, mechanics and lathes. There is also a possible project in the field of the Special Public Works Programmes of the ILO, subject to the agreement of the Angolan authorities and to funds becoming available. A preparatory mission was undertaken in May 1986 to explore the possibilities of mounting such a project.

There is a Pilot Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra for Namibians funded by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia. It is one of the most extensive projects in the training component of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. It can train 100 semi-skilled workers a year in such fields as auto-mechanics, machine shop, electrical installations, plumbing, carpentry and building construction.

(*Signed*) Jacques LEMOINE
Director
Office for Inter-Organisation Relations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

[*Original: English*]
[*15 July 1986*]

While the UNCTAD secretariat has not provided any specific assistance in response to Security Council resolution 577 (1985), UNCTAD training activities in the area of shipping and port management are relevant to reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure. These activities include the delivery of training courses covering storage and reception/delivery of cargo in the port of Luanda, a seminar for senior level officials from the port of Luanda and assistance in the analysis of training needs in Angolan ports.

In addition, the Angolan Minister for Foreign Trade recently expressed his appreciation to the UNCTAD secretariat for its efforts in securing beneficiary status for Angola under the preferential scheme of Japan.

(*Signed*) K. K. S. DADZIE
Secretary-General

DOCUMENT S/18196*

Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*1 July 1986*]

I have the honour to forward the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 30 June 1986 regarding the situation in Central America, with the request that this be circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vinay VERMA
Acting Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 30 June 1986 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York regarding the situation in Central America

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 30 June 1986 to consider the latest developments relating to the situation in Central America.

The Bureau heard a statement by the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations in this regard, with specific reference to the recent vote in the United States House of Representatives relating to the approval of funds to provide heavy weapons, training and other kinds of assistance to mercenary groups seeking to destabilize and overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

The Bureau recalled that the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi in April 1986 had condemned the request, as well as the discussion in the United States Congress relating to the approval of funds for the financing of mercenary forces, as an immoral and illegal act in violation of international law. Expressing its grave concern and regret at the recent vote in the United States House of Representatives on this question, the Bureau condemned any such funding as a violation of the sovereignty and political independence of Nicaragua, a non-aligned country, as well as of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Bureau expressed its grave concern at the deterioration in the situation in the subregion stemming from the grave new threats against Nicaragua, including in particular the provision of financial assistance to mercenary forces, and noted that such actions increased the danger of direct intervention and military actions against that country and further imperilled regional and international peace and security.

The Bureau reiterated its call to all States concerned to redouble their efforts to bring the Contadora Group's peace process to fulfilment. In this context, it deplored the fact that the United States continued to prevent a negotiated political solution and to obstruct the peace initiatives.

The Bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua. It appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as to the international community, to give solidarity and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1137-S/18196.

DOCUMENT S/18197*

Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1986*]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is currently the President, I have the honour to send to you herewith the text of a declaration on Lebanon adopted by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs at The Hague on 27 June 1986.

I would be most grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Max VAN DER STOEL
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation in Lebanon adopted at The Hague on 27 June 1986 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community

The 12 Ministers for Foreign Affairs are deeply concerned about the situation in Lebanon, which, after so many years of confrontation, continues to deteriorate, particularly as a result of the continuing escalation of violence involving the civilian populations at Beirut, especially the Palestinians in refugee camps, and leading to heavy loss of life and property on all sides. They endorse the recent appeals by the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all parties concerned to exercise restraint, to make efforts to end the present bloodshed and to facilitate the work of relief organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Twelve reaffirm that the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/441-S/18197.

DOCUMENT S/18198*

Letter dated 2 July 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1986*]

For the purpose of putting the record straight, I wish to make a comment or two on the contents of a letter dated 24 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council [*A/40/1134-S/18182*].

1. The full text of the statement of Mr. Eroğlu that "the only way to do away with borders in the middle of Cyprus, will be to advance to the shores of the south", to which I referred in my letter of 13 May 1986 [*S/18060*], as well as the relevant comments of Mr. Osker Özgür, were published in the Turkish Cypriot daily *Yenidüzen* of 8 May 1986. It is surprising, to say the least, that Mr. Eroğlu's "denial" that such a statement was ever made çame not the day after its publication or even after Mr. Özgür's comments (8 May) but after the circulation of our above-mentioned letter to you on 13 May, that is, six whole days thereafter.

One reasonably wonders whether any "denial" at all would have been made had there not been the official protest of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

2. As to the other statement of Mr. Eroğlu that "duties befell Turkey to propagate the 17th Turkish state" in the occupied areas of Cyprus, published in the *Birlik* issue of 8 May, and Mr. Özal's provocative statements reported on Ankara radio on 25 April, we justifiably assume that they were indeed made, since there is no Turkish "denial" that such statements were ever made.

3. Finally, concerning Mr. Eroğlu's reference to "borders" within the Republic of Cyprus, the only comment I can make is that I am appalled by this secessionist talk and the display of Turkish audacity and affront towards the United Nations and its solemn resolutions.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth seesion of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1138-S/18198.

DOCUMENT S/18199

Letter dated 30 June 1986 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1986*]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is currently the President, I have the honour to send to you herewith the text of a statement on South Africa adopted by the European Council at The Hague on 27 June 1986.

I would be most grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Max VAN DER STOEL
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on South Africa adopted by the European Council at The Hague on 27 June 1986

The European Council is gravely concerned about the rapid deterioration of the situation and the increasing levels of violence in South Africa. The reimposition of the state of emergency and the indiscriminate arrest of thousands of South Africans can only further delay the start of a genuine national dialogue on South Africa's future, which is so urgently needed if a peaceful solution of the country's problems is to be found. Furthermore, extensive censorship has been imposed on the media. The European Council believes that the present policies of the South African Government can only lead to increasing repression, polarization and bloodshed.

Against this background, the European Council has re-examined the Twelve s policy towards South Africa. It reaffirms that the main goal of this policy is the total abolition of *apartheid*. To support the process of non-violent change in South Africa and to emphasize their deep concern about the recent course of events, the heads of State and Government have decided to take additional action.

The European Council has declared itself in favour of a concerted European programme of assistance to the victims of *apartheid*, encompassing both community and national action, in order to maximize the effectiveness of Europe's contribution in this field. In this connection, the European Council has agreed on an increase in financial and material assisance to the victims of *apartheid*, in particular those affected by the disturbances in Crossroads and to political prisoners, including those arrested in connection with the recent reimposition of the state of emergency.

The European Council is convinced that the commencement without delay of a national dialogue with the authentic leaders of the black population is essential to halt a further escalation of violence and allow negotiations leading to a truly democratic and non-racial South Africa.

This dialogue cannot take place as long as recognized leaders of the black community are detained and their organizations are proscribed.

In this context, the European Council calls on the South African Government:

—To release unconditionally Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; and

—To lift the ban on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties.

In the meantime, in the next three months, the Community will enter into consultations with the other industrialized countries on further measures which might be needed covering, in particular, a ban on new investments, the import of coal, iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa.

The European Council decided to ask the future United Kingdom Presidency Foreign Minister to visit southern Africa, in a further effort to establish conditions in which the necessary dialogue can commence.

DOCUMENT S/18200*

Note verbale dated 2 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*2 July 1986*]

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit the message of the participants of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in commemorating its fifth founding anniversary.

He has further the honour to request the circulation of this message as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Message of the participants on the fifth founding anniversary of the National Fatherland Front

The participants of the grand session, gathered here to commemorate the fifth founding anniversary of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have released a message addressed to the peoples of the world. The message says:

"The rising Afghan people, tearing out the centuries-old chains of slavery with the victory of the national democratic April revolution, have put before them the task of developing Afghanistan and making it flourish, promoting the material and cultural living standard of the people and creating a prosperous society. This is the path chosen by the Afghan people and they will bring it to the final victory. Our people will always take pride in friends who have assisted us towards this end. Concerning those neighbours who look to us in a doubtful or hostile way, we repeat the precise and immaculate words of Comrade Najib, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, that, 'the high objective of our foreign policy is to ensure appropriate conditions for the people of Afghanistan towards building a new life under the conditions of peace and freedom'.

"The task characterizes the unshakable foreign policy of our country, which is worked out by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and is based on the principles of friendship among peoples, peaceful co-existence, non-alignment and struggle for peace and security.

"Our country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has always supported the solution of the existing problems among countries through negotiation. It was on the basis of the peaceful initiatives of Afghanistan that indirect talks began with the Pakistani side through the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has come to its seventh round. The people of our country follow with good wishes the process of these talks. Whatever concerns the existence of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which are called by our people the friendly forces, the position of our country is quite clear.

"The withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union (friendly forces) from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which have come to our assistance at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defending the freedom, independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of our country, can be achieved only when reliable international guarantees are provided on the cessation of interference in the internal affairs of our country and its non-recurrence.

"Honourable people of the world, the people of Afghanistan are for good-neighbourliness with their neighbours and friendship and fraternity with all the residents of the planet. We will be true friends and brothers with all those who give a similar response to our friendly call. But if war is imposed on us, which we had never wished and will never wish, then we will valorously defend our motherland and revolution as we are defending with steadfastness our homeland and revolution *vis-à-vis* the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism. As far as it concerns the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the ways of ensuring a nation-wide peace have been worked out with broad-mindedness in the 16th, 17th and 18th plenums of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the ten-point theses and the declaration of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Regrettably, despite the good will of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, armed counter-revolutionaries, equipped with mass-annihilation weapons, are still being infiltrated into the frontiers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We request from the peoples of Iran and Pakistan and of their Governments to undertake concrete actions on the basis of common sense for the de-escalation of tension. We defend peace in the world and in the region with all our energy and power.

"We condemn the recent acts of Ronald Reagan aimed at intensifying the so-called Star Wars, failing to observe United States commitments towards the SALT II Treaty, expanding actions towards the ever-further production of chemical weapons, exacerbating atomic explosions and strengthening state terrorism. We welcome the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. We believe that common sense recommends that the developed countries of the world should join the Soviet peace initiatives. We request from the people of Iran and Iraq to put an end to the senseless and fratricidal war between the two countries.

"Let the inhuman policy of world imperialism and reaction be defeated and the banner of right, justice and peace be hoisted on our region and the world at large."

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/442-S/18200.

DOCUMENT S/18201*

Letter dated 2 July 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention an unacceptable action committed on 30 June 1986 by Turkish warships against a passenger ship under Cyprus flag.

At 1130 hours on that date, while the cruise ship *City of Limassol* was in international waters near the island of Rhodes, the captain of the ship noticed seven Turkish warships performing naval exercises in international waters south of the Island of Kastellorizo. At 1330 hours, the warships, sailing in formation, intercepted the F/B *City of Limassol*, thereby placing in danger both the ship and its passengers, while half an hour thereafter two shells that were fired simultaneously from the warships fell within 400-500 metres from the bow of the cruise ship.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government this most serious incident, I wish to point out that, in addition

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1139-S/18201.

to the dangers placed on the lives of the passengers, the Turkish action demonstrates again the arrogance and aggressive attitude of the Ankara régime, which, in spite of the international condemnation for its actions in Cyprus, continues with more acts of violence and aggression in blatant violation of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18202

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: French*]
[*7 July 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which is due to expire on 19 July 1986, for a further period of six months, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as well as of other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

I wish to stress that the Lebanese Government is convinced, despite the current situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the continued presence of the Israeli occupation forces, that UNIFIL, which symbolizes the will of the international community, continues to be an essential factor for stability and the best available option for ensuring peace and security in the region, precisely at this time when further sustained efforts are still vitally needed to enable UNIFIL completely to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council since 1978.

The Lebanese Government would like to express its gratitude on this occasion to the Secretary-General and his colleagues, and to pay tribute to UNIFIL and to the troop-contributing countries for the efforts and sacrifices which they are making in order to serve the cause of peace in Lebanon and in the region.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring the text of this letter to the attention of members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18203*

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Russian*]
[*7 July 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the statement of welcome made by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. I. Ryzhkov, on 7 July 1986 to the participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.

I request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and to bring it to the attention of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

(*Signed*) V. S. SAFRONCHUK
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/444-S/18203.

ANNEX

Statement of welcome delivered by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. I. Ryzhkov, on 7 July 1986 to the participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

I extend a warm welcome to the participants in the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.

The convening of this forum bears witness to the fact that the speedy liberation of Namibia is a central and urgent aspect of the overall struggle to eliminate the shameful remnants of colonialism on earth.

The racist régime in South Africa, in defiance of the norms of international law and the clearly expressed demands of the United Nations, including those of its Security Council, is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia and seeking to break by means of armed force the will of the Namibian people for freedom, independence and national self-determination. With the support of the United States of America and certain other Western Powers, the Pretoria racists are seeking to impose a "solution" to the question of Namibia which would in fact maintain the colonial order in Namibia and permit the continued merciless exploitation of its natural and human resources and the use of Namibian territory for fresh acts of aggression against independent African States.

In order to attain these objectives, South Africa and its Western backers are seeking to prevent United Nations involvement in a Namibian settlement, undermine the internationally recognized basis for the attainment of independence by Namibia embodied in Security Council resolu-

tion 435 (1978) and other relevant United Nations decisions, and link the question of decolonization in Namibia to issues which bear no relevance to it.

As a result, the Namibian people are still living under the yoke of colonial domination, and an acute hotbed of tension which presents a threat to universal peace persists in southern Africa.

The Soviet Union considers it its international duty to support the anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggle of peoples. In this day and age, solidarity with them is also an important component of efforts to establish a reliable system of universal security. Only on the basis of unconditional respect for the right of each people to freedom and independence can conflict situations be defused and the situation in the world's hot spots stabilized.

The sympathy of the Soviet peoples is wholly on the side of the Namibian people waging a heroic liberation struggle under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

The solution of the question of Namibia brooks no further delay. The Soviet Union is convinced that this question can and must be settled by political means. To this end a situation must be created in which, through the exercise of constant, persistent and increasing influence both on South Africa and on its Western backers, their implementation of the decisions of the Security Council and of the United Nations as a whole on the question of Namibia is ensured and they are compelled to reckon with the will of the people of Namibia and the vast majority of States of the world.

I am convinced that your Conference will make an enormous contribution to the solution of this important problem and will thus effectively advance the struggle for the liberation of the Namibian people from the yoke of colonialism and racism.

DOCUMENT S/18204*

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Brazil to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*7 July 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the message by President José Sarney to the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, as it appears in the English and French versions distributed in document A/CONF.137/INF/3/Add.2. I would kindly request that this message be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sergio M. THOMPSON-FLORES
Acting Permanent Representative
of Brazil to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message dated 16 June 1986 from the President of Brazil to the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa

The World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa is an event of the highest significance. It also represents an important contribution by the international community to the strengthening of trends towards the total elimination of the iniquitous *apartheid* régime. In addition, it draws to the attention of all nations, of world public opinion, and of all individuals, both men and women, who have a deep faith in the postulates of racial equality and common human dignity, the injustice and scandal of the perpetuation in our time of the only political régime based on the extremely vile system of institutionalized racial segregation.

On behalf of a people, and as representative of a society and a State which have striven throughout its history to strengthen democracy, not only politically and socially but also racially, I reaffirm our utter rejection of the racial system of domination which prevails in South Africa and Namibia and the full support of the Brazilian society and State for the South African patriots. By means of a vast network of alliances which includes religious, trade-union, cultural and political organizations, they are multiplying their efforts and sacrifices with admirable courage and persistence in order to create, in a future that is now within sight, a new South Africa which is genuinely pluralistic and democratic and is devoid of the present nightmare of racism and bloodshed.

The efforts of the South African people themselves form the primary resistance to racism and injustice. Their wish to live in real political peace and in a climate of racial equality is a powerful force. The democratic goals sought by the majority of South Africans will certainly be attained. But *apartheid* will be eliminated at a different tempo, one which is contingent on the international community's decision to strengthen the machinery and the scale of the sanctions which must be applied against the Pretoria régime.

The Government of Brazil has systematically supported the sanctions imposed on South Africa. Furthermore, it has unilaterally opted for ever-stricter measures, which reflect its total disagreement with the racism in South Africa. Brazilian foreign policy, reflecting the unanimous opinion of our society, has invariably been characterized by condemnation of the *apartheid* system, of the colonial occupation of Namibia and of South Africa's destabilization policies against the front-line countries. It is for this reason that the Brazilian nation will firmly and consistently uphold the decisions which are to be taken by the Conference, with a view to speeding up changes in the current situation in southern Africa and promoting peace and justice in that region.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/445-S/18204.

DOCUMENT S/18205

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 July 1986*]

With reference to the letter dated 17 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, contained in document S/18066, in the annex to which it is asserted:

> "we are prepared, as of this moment, to withdraw from the town of Mehran on either of two conditions: Iran's acceptance of the principle of total, comprehensive and unconditional withdrawal of the two parties to internationally recognized frontiers, as part of acceptance of a comprehensive state of peace between Iraq and Iran and non-intervention in internal affairs; or Iran's withdrawal from the Al-Faw triangle in return for Iraq's withdrawal from the town of Mehran."

I have the honour to inform the international body that the city of Mehran has been completely liberated by the forces of Islam. The Iraqi authorities should, therefore,

come up with a better alternative than the one contained in the above-mentioned document.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18206*

Letter dated 7 July 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*8 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 3 July 1986 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Schultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"Yesterday, 2 July, on the road between Bocaycito and El Cedro, in the municipality of Wiwilí, an anti-tank mine exploded as a civilian vehicle was passing. It caused the death of 12 children, 12 women and 8 men. There was only one survivor, who was injured. All the victims were civilians.

"Today, at 1 p.m., a group of mercenaries attacked the Bluefields Express with rifles, machine-guns and RPG-7s on the River Escondido, 27 kilometres south-east of Ciudad Rama, causing the death of one civilian.

"On 27 June 1986, President Daniel Ortega denounced the murder of seven children in a mercenary attack on a farmers' co-operative at Camoapa, department of Chontales.

"These unspeakable crimes result from the policy of State terrorism against the Nicaraguan people sponsored by the Reagan Administration. Unable to face the Nicaraguan armed forces, mercenary groups organized, armed, trained and directed by the United States Government have targeted the civilian population for their countless crimes, adding another 48 murdered Nicaraguans, including 17 children, to the toll.

"There is little more to be said, given the worldwide repudiation and condemnation of the terrorist policy practised by the United States Government against the people and Government of Nicaragua. The immoral and illegal conduct of the Reagan Administration has caused the death of thousands of Nicaraguans. Presumably, the 40 latest innocent murder victims will serve to demonstrate what effective use the United States Government is making of the vast experience it has gained in terrorist activity.

"Nicaragua, the international community and the American people themselves know that responsibility for these crimes lies solely with the Government and Congress of the United States, to which we voice our strongest repudiation of the irrational anti-Nicaragua policy, which violates the most elementary principles of international law and humanitarian law. The judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice, the highest tribunal of the United Nations, fully condemned the United States for that policy, and the United States Government is obligated to abide by the judgment of the Court.

"Nicaragua will denounce before the United Nations and the international community these acts of barbarism promoted and conducted by the United States."

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1140-S/18206.

DOCUMENT S/18207*

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 July 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at 11.30 a.m. on 8 July 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The Government of Pakistan has once again claimed that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan allegedly launched attacks against the Domandi area of Chaman on 23 June 1986, and against the Shalman area of Khyber on 1 July.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/446-S/18207.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough investigation and assessment, considers these charges baseless and void of reality and categorically rejects them. It is further mentioned that the Pakistani authorities should put an end to such allegations, which will have no result other than aggravation of tension in the frontier areas."

I also have the honour to request you to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18208

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government and in connection with the accusations made by the authorities of Iraq contained in document S/18188, that is, the alleged Iranian ground-to-ground missile attack against the residential areas in the town of Kirkuk, I have the honour to inform you that this allegation is completely false. There has been no such missile attack against the civilian areas of Kirkuk. However, the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did launch a missile attack on the Kirkuk oil installations, which happened to be effective.

It is our opinion that by fabricating the allegations of the attack on civilian areas of Kirkuk, the Iraqi officials have been preparing the grounds for resuming their aerial attacks on the civilian areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as they actually did by their attacks on 29 June 1986 against the innocent civilians of Sa'adiieh (a village near Ahwaz) and the city of Rabat.

As a result of this Iraqi violation of international humanitarian law and of the 12 June agreement, five civilians are so far reported to have been martyred and 28 others wounded while eight residential units were levelled to the ground.

I am instructed to request you to instruct the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit the city of Rabat and the village of Sa'adiieh and prepare a report of yet another Iraqi war crime for the information of the international body.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18209

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*8 July 1986*]

I have the honour to express the appreciation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the positive and humanitarian attitude evident in your statement of 3 July 1986.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes your proposal and declares its readiness to honour your moratorium, as it has repeatedly done in the past, and to grant safety clearance for the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad to visit the civilian areas inside Iraq when such a visit is deemed necessary.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18211*

Note verbale dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 July 1986*]

The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward the text of the Declaration on Southern Africa adopted at the Seventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Georgetown on 3 July 1986. It would be appreciated if this document could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Declaration on Southern Africa adopted at the Seventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Georgetown on 3 July 1986

The Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, at their Seventh Meeting, held in Georgetown, considered recent and current develoments in southern Africa. They recalled that the increased repression by the racist régime in South Africa of that country's black population and the blatant aggression perpetrated against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe had been widely condemned. They noted that recent events, particularly the reintroduction of a state of emergency, the sweeping powers of arrest and detention given to the police, which have led to the imprisonment of over a thousand persons, and the severe censorship of the press have only heightened the sense of outrage felt by the people of the Caribbean. These events have also strengthened the solidarity of the Caribbean with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the Governments and people of the front-line States, victims of persistent South African aggression.

The Heads of Government reflected on the efforts in the past for a peaceful negotiation solution to the depressing situation in southern Africa. They noted that all these have been frustrated by the intransigence of the Pretoria régime, leaving the oppressed people no other option but to engage in an armed struggle.

In this context, the Heads of Government specially welcomed the report of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons, which they had joined in commissioning in the Bahamas in October 1985. They expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Group to facilitate the objectives of the Nassau Accord, namely, the dismantling of *apartheid* and the establishment in South Africa of a non-racial and representative Government—both as a matter of compelling urgency.

The Heads of Government expressed their disappointment that the efforts of the Group of Eminent Persons to secure a dialogue for peaceful change involving the true representatives of the black population were so crudely aborted by the racist régime. However, the Group's findings that there is at present no genuine intention on the part of Pretoria to dismantle *apartheid* and no prospect of a process of dialogue leading to the establishing of a non-racial and representative Government come as no surprise. It is clear that, since October last, there has been no progress in South Africa towards meeting the objectives of the Nassau Accord. Indeed, in the view of the Heads of Government, the situation has worsened.

The Heads of Government share with the Group of Eminent Persons their conviction that the absence of effective economic pressure on South Africa and the belief of the racist régime that such pressure need not be feared are actually deferring change in South Africa. They therefore believe that effective pressure on South Africa can no longer be postponed if a conflagration is to be avoided. It follows that further economic measures, to which the Group of Eminent Persons sees no alternative, are absolutely imperative. To defer sanctions is to further sustain *apartheid*. This is wholly repugnant and unacceptable to the Caribbean Community. The Heads of Government pledge, therefore, to work in all forums, including the Commonwealth, the Organization of American States, the Latin American Economic System and the United Nations, to ensure that such deferment does not prevail and that mandatory economic sanctions are applied to South Africa by the entire international community.

The Prime Minister of the Bahamas will preside over the Commonwealth review meeting in August. The Heads of Government have mandated him to convey to the meeting their collective views and their resolve to use every means at their disposal to further the objectives of the Nassau Accord. The Heads of Government call on all other colleagues attending that meeting to share that resolve and to set in train processes that will lead swiftly to the application of the further programme of sanctions envisaged in the Accord and their rigorous implementation.

The Heads of Government recognize that the imposition of economic sanctions has a cost both for the people of South Africa and for the countries which impose them. The oppressed people of South Africa have clearly demonstrated that they are prepared to bear the cost. The people in the Commonwealth Caribbean also have borne the cost for over three decades, having long ago severed all links with South Africa.

The Heads of Government are simultaneously taking appropriate steps to communicate their views to the leaders of the European Community countries and the United States, urging them to share their concerns and to respond effectively to the imperatives of change in South Africa. The people of the Caribbean Community are bound in unbreakable solidarity with all who struggle against *apartheid*.

Finally, if despite all efforts the Commonwealth review meeting in August fails to reach unanimity on advancing agreed Commonwealth goals on South Africa, the Prime Minister of the Bahamas will in the name of the Heads of Government call for an emergency meeting of all Commonwealth Heads of Government to be convened as a matter of the utmost urgency.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/448-S/18211.

DOCUMENT S/18212*

Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 July 1986*]

With reference to the letter of the representatives of the Greek Cypriot administration [*S/18201*], I have the honour to inform you of the following.

In accordance with established international practice, the areas in the Turkish territorial waters as well as the international waters of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea where the naval exercise "First Target-86" was to take place were duly made public, by notification to seamen No. 146, 14 days prior to the scheduled date of the exercise. This formal notification by the Turkish authorities, which was continuously broadcasted, should have been taken account of by all vessels navigating in the area.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1141-S/18212.

However, on 30 June 1986, a Greek Cypriot vessel by the name of *City of Limassol* entered naval exercise area No. 91 in the international waters of the south-western Mediterranean coast of Turkey, either by negligence or for other reasons. In full conformity with the relevant international rules, contact was immediately established with the vessel, to remind it that in the duly notified area, firing exercises were being conducted and that it would therefore be hazardous to navigate therein. The vessel was advised, for its own security, to leave the area where the exercise was under way.

The Greek Cypriot vessel left the notified area thereafter. The vessel was at no time exposed to danger due to the ongoing exercise.

This is the account of the incident in question. Allegations and intimations to the effect that the vessel was harassed or fired on are totally baseless. Such allegations are perpetrated to cover up the negligence of the Greek Cypriot administration and are designed to mislead public opinion. Turkey therefore rejects politically motivated accusations in connection with this incident.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Erkan GEZER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18213*

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*9 July 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 26 June 1986 [*S/18186*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 1 and 2 July.

On 1 July, between 0740 and 1130 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired some shells and rockets which landed in the Shilman area approximately 10 miles north of Landi Kotal in the Khyber Agency. As a result of the shelling, a member of the Frontier Corps was injured.

On 2 July, between 1530 and 1745 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 47 rockets of multi-barrel rocket launcher which landed in the Shilman area 10 miles north of Landi Kotal in the Khyber Agency. As a result of the firing, one woman was killed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 3 and 7 July and strong protests were lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/451-S/18213.

DOCUMENT S/18214*

Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts concerning the television appearance before the Honduran people of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Mr. Carlos López Contreras (annex I) and the statement of Ambassador Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro, the plenipotentiary representing the Government of Honduras in the negotiations of the Contadora Group (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have this note and the annexes thereto circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

At the same time, I wish to inform you that the content of these texts has already been communicated to the Organization of American States.

(*Signed*) Julio RENDÓN BARNICA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1142-S/18214.

ANNEX I

Television appearance before the Honduran people of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, on 4 July 1986

I am accompanied in this appearance, relating to the regional negotiation process being conducted under the auspices of the Contadora Group, by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Guillermo Cáceres Pineda, by Colonel Wilfredo Sánchez, General Commander of the Public Security Force and member of the Honduran Negotiating Commission, and by Ambassador Jorge Ramón Hernaández Alcerro, Adviser to the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

On 13 June 1986 the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs issued Press Release No. 38-86, which reads as follows:

"The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, after studying the documents transmitted to the Government of Honduras by the Contadora Group at the joint meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held at Panama City on 6 and 7 June 1986, informs the people of Honduras of the following:

"1. The Government of Honduras considers that the latest draft of the Act proposed by Contadora does not constitute a document establishing obligations that are reasonable and sufficient to guarantee its security.

"2. The Contadora Group stated at the aforesaid meeting that the draft exhausted its mediation efforts with regard to the substantive

aspects of the Act, but that it nevertheless remained available to collaborate in the negotiation of the operative and practical aspects of the Act.

"3. The Government of Honduras reiterates its willingness to continue exploring new formulas that would effectively guarantee the legitimate interests of all States and to contribute to any other efforts aimed at achieving the internal pacification and national reconciliation of certain States, the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of democracy in Central America."

In my capacity as Secretary of State, responsible for the foreign relations of the Government of the Republic, headed by Mr. José Simón Azcona, I consider it my duty to explain to national and international public opinion the bases of the position of the Government of Honduras as defined in the press release I have just read out.

I wish to emphasize that the position of the Government of Honduras is based strictly on appraisals which concern the security and interest of the State of Honduras. It in no way reflects interests that are not national interests. Furthermore, the position of Honduras should not be interpreted as inimical to the negotiation process being conducted under the auspices of the Contadora Group, nor does it seek to dismiss as a sterile effort the draft Act proposed by Contadora at Panama City on 6 June. My Ministry merely states that the document in question does not establish obligations that are reasonable and sufficient to guarantee the security of Honduras in the current Central American crisis.

I shall now read out communication No. 249/86, which I addressed on 21 June to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. It states the following:

"Your Excellencies and dear friends,

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter which you were kind enough to send me on 6 June, in which you inform me that on that date the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met at Panama City to conclude the negotiation of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, sharing their conclusions with the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay.

"Indeed, on the occasion of the joint meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Contadora Group, of the Support Group and of Central America, held at Panama City on 6 and 7 June, the Contadora Group formally delivered to the Central American Foreign Ministers the text which, in their opinion, should constitute the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [*S/18184, annex II*].

"As I announced at that solemn meeting, I am now pleased to offer to you the reply of the Government of Honduras, which is based on a calm and fraternal study of the documents delivered to me: the speech by the Foreign Minister of Panama, the letter from the Contadora Foreign Ministers to the Central American Foreign Ministers, the draft of the Contadora Act and the Panama Message [*S/18143, annex*].

"To each and every one of you, I reiterate the praise of the Government of Honduras for the extraordinary collective effort which you have made, imbued with the noblest political will, and for the investment of human and material resources in the brotherly quest, through political negotiation, for a legal framework able to guarantee the maintenance of democratic peace inside the Central American States and between the States in the area.

"Despite the effort expended to reach the goal, it is my duty to inform you that, as already announced by the Honduran Foreign Ministry in the communiqué dated 13 June, 'the latest draft of the Act proposed by Contadora does not, in the opinion of the Government of Honduras, constitute a document establishing obligations that are reasonable and sufficient to guarantee its security'.

"The fact is that, in the sphere of disarmament—in other words, the limitation, reduction and control of weapons and troops—the Contadora proposal postpones to a stage subsequent to the entry into force of the Act the negotiation of the limits and timetables for reduction of weapons and troops. The Honduran position regarding this fundamental aspect of the Act is that the obligations relating thereto should be established quite strictly and clearly in the actual text of the Act.

"The system proposed by Contadora involves a subsequent negotiation on disarmament which promises uncertain results and which would cause the suspension of other commitments with regard to security, thus jeopardizing the principles of reciprocity and simultaneity that have governed the negotiation. In addition, to accept an aleatory situation fraught with uncertainty in the matter of disarmament would be tantamount to recognizing and sanctioning a situation already existing *de facto*: the military hegemony of one of the Central American States over the others.

"I also wish to state that the Contadora draft does not adequately reflect the criterion accepted by four Central American Governments regarding use of the 'basic chart for determining factors for establishing maximum limits for military development'. On the contrary, it postulates subjectivist criteria which would be difficult to evaluate on a multilateral basis and would preclude an agreement on the limitation, reduction and control of weapons and troops.

"I should also like to emphasize that, in chapter III, a new paragraph 23 attempts to revive issues that were discarded in plenipotentiary negotiations because they affected provisions of a constitutional nature in four countries.

"With regard to military manoeuvres, I find an unacceptable return to the Contadora version of November 1985, because equivalence is incorrectly claimed between military manoeuvres, arms buildup and military development.

"As I already said orally during our joint meeting at Panama City, the Government of Honduras takes note of the statement by the Contadora Group to the effect that the latest draft of the Act exhausts the Group's mediation efforts with regard to the substantive aspects of the Act, but that the Group nevertheless remains available to collaborate in the negotiation of the operative and practical aspects of the Act.

"Similarly, it takes note of the Group's fraternal intention that the negotiation of all the operative and practical aspects of the Act should be concluded before that instrument is signed. Nevertheless, as you correctly remark in your note of 6 June, these issues could be dealt with systematically only to the extent that the commitments relating to the substantive aspects of the Act have been defined and accepted.

"Despite the foregoing, I cannot conclude without expressing once again the profound gratitude of the Government of Honduras for the huge and persevering efforts made by the Contadora Group to achieve a lasting peace in Central America. I can bear witness to the exhausting days of work that you have kept up for over three years, displaying at all times a physical endurance and a conciliatory determination worthy of the noble cause to which they are devoted. If Contadora has not achieved the complete success which we desire, it has been for reasons not attributable to the Group. History will record these efforts as one of the finest proofs that, more than an intangible ideal, American solidarity is a real fact which exists and which illuminates the future of our continent.

"In the certainty that Honduras will continue to participate constructively in any attempt to promote peace in the area, please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration and personal esteem.

Carlos Lopez Contreras,
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

Ambassador Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro, the head of the Honduran mission which, at the plenipotentiary level, participated in the Contadora negotiations over the past year, will now with the help of visual aids give you a simple explanation of why the provisions governing the substantive aspects of the Contadora Act, and essentially those relating to security, in no way represent an international legal instrument that could provide our country and future generations of Hondurans with guarantees of a peaceful and democratic future, free from terror and fear.

ANNEX II

Statement by the plenipotentiary representing the Government of Honduras in the negotiations of the Contadora Group

Compatriots,

Honduras is not satisfied with the commitments regarding security matters embodied in the latest draft of the Contadora Act, for two reasons:

The first reason is that the actual text of the Act does not specify the limits and timetables for the reduction of weapons and troops. Quite the contrary—the system which has been presented to us would require us to sign the Act and to defer until after its entry into force the negotiation on limits and timetables for reduction. The system does not respect the principles of reciprocity and simultaneity that should govern a negotiation of this kind.

Secondly, the latest draft of the Contadora Act establishes a completely uncertain procedure for the negotiation subsequent to entry into force. Moreover, this procedure is designed to bring matters back to the point where they were when we started out.

If we look at the picture appearing on the television screen, we see that the system involves a circular movement similar to that of a clock.

At one o'clock, we have the moment of entry into force.

Once the Act has entered into force, the hand of the clock would move to two o'clock. At this second point in time, there would be a freeze on the acquisition of weapons and on the increase of military forces, for a period of 90 days.

The hand would then move to three o'clock—in other words, 15 days after the entry into force of the Act, at which time the Central American countries would have to submit their inventories of weapons.

Then it would be four o'clock, at which time the Verification and Control Commission would conduct technical studies in which it would suggest to the States possible limits for armaments and timetables for reduction. These studies would have to be concluded within 60 days of the entry into force of the Act.

The hand would then mark five o'clock. At this time, over the period from 60 to 90 days after the entry into force of the Act—in other words, a period of one month—the Central American States would directly negotiate the establishment of limits for weapons and would also establish limits for troops and military installations. At this point, it would be six o'clock.

Now, since the Contadora Group already foresees that no agreement will be reached between the States over these 30 days of direct negotiation, it moves on to seven o'clock and, in the absence of an agreement, the limits for weapons and troops suggested to States in the technical studies of the Verification and Control Commission could apply provisionally. There is, however, a prerequisite for this which would be very difficult to fulfil: these provisional limits can enter into force only with the consent of the Central American States themselves.

In the event that the Central American States consent to limit their weapons and troops on the recommendation of an international body, which is a very unlikely event, the parties will have to agree on a new time-limit for continuing the direct negotiations on the limits for weapons and troops. This has already brought us to eight o'clock.

If no agreement were reached on the setting of a new time-limit for direct negotiation, or if this negotiation were not to produce an agreement on armaments and troop strength, at nine o'clock execution would be suspended of all the commitments with regard to security relating to foreign military manoeuvres, bases, schools and installations and foreign advisers, and presumably there would no longer be any obligation to continue negotiating on the subject of armaments and troop strength.

The outcome of this procedure brings us back to one o'clock, which was our starting-point, with the aggravating factor that an Act would be in force with security commitments binding only on some States, including Honduras, and without any real commitment on the part of the Government of Nicaragua.

DOCUMENT S/18215*

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[10 July 1986]

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith the ASEAN joint communiqué on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Manila on 24 June 1986.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kishore MAHBUBANI
Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Manila on 24 June 1986

1. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern on the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea, now in its eighth year, by Vietnamese military forces. They reaffirmed their conviction that Viet Nam's military occupation of Kampuchea is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State. At the same time, it poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of South-East Asia, thus endangering international peace and security.

2. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their call for a durable and comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that will lead to the total withdrawal of all foreign forces; the restoration of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea; the exercise of self-determination; and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. In this context the Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the joint Appeal for Kampuchean Independence issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 21 September 1983 [*S/15999, annex*] and reiterated their proposal for indirect or proximity talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam made at Kuala Lumpur on 8 July 1985 [*see S/17344, annex*].

3. The Foreign Ministers deplored Viet Nam's continued pursuit of a military solution to the Kampuchean problem. They noted that despite the absence of military targets along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, Vietnamese forces have continued mounting military operations against civilian camps in the border area in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The most recent of these operations occurred on 29 May 1986 and resulted in deaths and casualties among innocent Kampuchean civilians and Thai villagers living along the border. In addition, land-mines have been planted in border areas that have claimed hundreds of lives and caused serious injuries to hundreds of Kampuchean and Thai nationals. They strongly condemned these premeditated and violent actions and reiterated their call for Viet Nam to desist from launching them. They urged the international community to make a similar appeal to Viet Nam.

4. The Foreign Ministers expressed full support for Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate right of self-defence. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Government and people of Thailand in the face of such external provocations.

5. The Foreign Ministers viewed Viet Nam's recent so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea in May as mere troop rotation intended to mislead the international community, the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people themselves.

6. The Foreign Ministers noted with serious concern the plight of the Kampuchean people under Vietnamese occupation. The oppressive conditions inside Kampuchea, particularly the practice of compelling Kampuchean civilians to work in the war zones, have caused numerous casualties. The Foreign Ministers shared the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people over the demographic changes in Kampuchea brought about by the increasing number of Vietnamese settlers and the ongoing process of Vietnamization of Kampuchea.

7. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, whose continued leadership of the Coalition is vital and crucial in the Kampuchean people's struggle to restore the

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/452-S/18215.

independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of their nation. They reaffirmed further their support of Samdech Sihanouk's call for national reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions as an essential step in the restoration of independence and national unity in Kampuchea.

8. The Foreign Ministers recalled their joint statement issued at Bali on 29 April 1986 and reiterated their support of the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem [*S/17927, annex II*]. In their view, the proposal can serve as a constructive framework for negotiations, and it addresses important aspects of the Kampuchean problem, particularly the core issues on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, self-determination of the Kampuchean people, concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation and Kampuchea's role and obligations in the regional and international context. Their support reaffirms ASEAN's conviction that the Kampuchean problem has to be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves. The Foreign Ministers again called on Viet Nam to reconsider its rejection of the Eight-Point Proposal and strongly urged the international community to support it.

9. The Foreign Ministers noted the increasing co-operation and unity among the component parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their political, diplomatic and military struggle, with a clear objective of liberating their country from Vietnamese occupation. They took note of the growing number and high morale of the nationalist resistance forces who are fighting more effectively to achieve that goal. The Foreign Ministers were particularly encouraged by the growing co-operation and support given by the Khmer people, including disenchanted followers of the Phnom Penh puppet régime to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

10. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the international community of its support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The increase in the number of votes in favour of General Assembly resolution 40/7 on the situation in Kampuchea approved by the Assembly on 5 November 1985, attests to this overwhelming support and to the rejection by the international community of Viet Nam's policies in Kampuchea.

11. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the former President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, Willibald Pahr, for his dedication to and efforts towards the implementation of the objectives of the resolution and declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. They likewise expressed their appreciation to the President of the Conference, Leopold Gratz, former Foreign Minister of Austria, for his efforts towards the attainment of the same objectives. Recognizing the efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministers also expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, Massamba Sarré of Senegal, and to all its members for their commitment and dedication. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the presence of Mr. Sarré and other members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea at the nineteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

12. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to find a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. They welcomed the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, Rafeeuddin Ahmed, at the nineteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

13. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN in its search for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the Kampuchean problem. They reaffirmed their determination to continue their efforts in seeking such a solution to the Kampuchean problem as envisaged in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the situation in Kampuchea.

14. The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the efforts of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja who, as the interlocutor of ASEAN *vis-à-vis* Viet Nam, has endeavoured to explore and broaden the options available in the search for a comprehensive and durable political solution of the Kampuchean problem within a strategic framework for the future of South-East Asia.

15. The Foreign Ministers noted with deep regret the absence of any genuine desire on the part of Viet Nam for a negotiated and peaceful settlement as called for by an overwhelming majority of countries in the United Nations. ASEAN views Viet Nam's pronouncements as variations of its well-known positions and pre-conditions that have not contributed towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Viet Nam's rejection of the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea further illustrates the continuing inflexibility of its position on the Kampuchean problem. The Foreign Ministers called on the international community to continue to concern itself with the problem.

DOCUMENT S/18216

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[10 July 1986]

The attached letter dated 9 July 1986 from Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 31 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council [*S/18123*], which contains a report of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea.

The report of the "United Nations Command" is replete with distortions and fabrications designed to conceal the aggressive plan of the United States in the Korean peninsula.

The so-called "United Nations Command" in south Korea is the United States military command. It is none other than the United States military command which aggravates the tension in the Korean peninsula and plots to unleash a war.

The United States and south Korean authorities have expedited the preparation of another war in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

—The United States has continued to reinforce its troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean armed forces.

According to the annexed papers of budget for fiscal year 1986 submitted by the United States Defense Department to Congress on 4 February 1985, that Department planned to deploy 156 Stinger missiles in south Korea in fiscal year 1985 and allocated $12.9 million for this in the budget, and it decided to allocate $218 million for the American military establishment in south Korea.

On 4 February 1985, the United States Administration allocated $228 million as a military sales loan to be granted to south Korea in fiscal year 1986.

In March 1985 the United States Air Force in south Korea made it clear that it would replace its 12 OA-37 planes deployed in south Korea with 16 of the latest OV-10 planes, and on 16 March it brought into south Korea 4 OV-10A planes.

According to a report by the United States Defense Department on 10 September 1985, the United States decided to provide south Korea with 21 military helicopters worth $178 million, and the United States Administration notified the Congress on 9 December that the United States would deliver to south Korea 133 portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, 559 rounds of their warheads and their parts amounting to $57 million.

On 22 January 1986, the United States Defense Department announced that it would deliver parts and equipment of latest F-16 and F-4 fighter-bombers capable of loading nuclear bombs, amounting to $82 million, to south Korea. On 5 February the United States Administration, in the "bill on foreign aid" submitted to Congress for fiscal year 1987, requested that Congress approve military aid worth $232 million to be granted to south Korea. On 1 May the Defense Department decided to sell 50 UH-1 transport helicopters and their equipment amounting to $155 million to south Korea.

—The United States and south Korea continue to conduct war games of an aggressive nature.

The United States and south Korean authorities conducted the joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 85" in all parts of south Korea during the period from 1 February to mid-April 1985 with mobilization of more than 200,000 strong and huge quantities of the latest mass destruction weapons. They staged various exercises such as "Bangpae-85" from 4 to 7 March 1985, "Myolgong-85" from 17 to 20 April, "Paejui-85" from 22 to 25 April, "Ulji-85" from 19 to 24 August and "Ssangryong-85" from 27 October to 1 November, involving United States troops, south Korean army and policemen, "civil defence corps" and reserve forces and different kinds of military and combat equipment.

This year, too, the United States and south Korean authorities conducted the joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 86" in south Korea, disregarding strong protest and denunciation from the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the important measure to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula and create a decisively favourable environment for the dialogue between the north and the south, has decided to refrain from large-scale military exercise through the northern half of the Republic from 1 February 1986 and to stop all military exercises when the north-south dialogue is under way. Solemnly announcing this decision at home and abroad, it proposed to the United States Government and the south Korean authorities that they announce in response to its initiative that they will not hold military exercise in the whole area of south Korea from 1 February 1986 and put it into practice.

The United States Government and the south Korean authorities, however, answering our peaceful initiative with open military provocation, staged the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 86", thus committing criminal acts of leading the situation in the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Mobilized and deployed in this reckless war game, held from 10 February to mid-April, were the United States armed forces in south Korea, the south Korean army and United States ground, naval and air forces based in the United States mainland and the Pacific, more than 209,000 strong, including 70,000 GIs all told, and huge quantities of mass destruction weapons and military equipment of new types—carrier combat corps belonging to the United States Seventh Fleet, the United States 367th strategic flying corps, nuclear missiles, B-52 strategic bombers and refuelling tankers, etc.

During the period from mid-March to early April, when the aggressive attacking operation came to a climax, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Pacific and the Chairman of Joint Chiefs flew to south Korea one after another, and the United States Secretary of Defense came up to the frontmost line of the west front and incited the GIs and the south Korean soldiers mobilized in the war game to "perfection" of "combat preparedness".

South Korea, after the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 86", carried out military exercises such as "Tangbbol-86" from 14 to 17 April, "Biho-86" on 21 and 22 April, "Pilsung Bangpae-86" on 4 June with mobilization of huge armed forces involving the south Korean army, "civil defence corps" and reserve forces, calling for completion of coordinated "joint operation" of ground, naval and air forces to "further strengthen security" to complete "general defence posture of the State" and frustrate the "southward invasion" from the north with the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympic games ahead. A great number of warships belonging to the United States Seventh Fleet and the south Korean navy were mobilized in the "United States-south Korea naval joint exercises" conducted from 8 to 14 June.

—The United States troops and the south Korean army have continued to commit military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The acts of espionage committed by the United States in 1985 alone, with the high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane, intruded into the sky above the East Sea and West Sea of our country number 139, and aerial espionage was committed more than 20 times during the "Team Spirit 86", alone.

The south Korean army infiltrated two fighter planes on 23 January 1985, four armed helicopters on 29 January 1985 and one military helicopter on 17 December 1985 into the sky above our portion of the demilitarized zone and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On 22 January 1985, the south Korean warships attempted to capture our two fishing boats *Chungsong 524-1* and *Chungsong 524-2* on the high seas and kidnap fishermen, firing rifles and guns at them, and on 5 February and 7 April 1985 a south Korean fast boat intruded into our territorial waters to commit espionage acts. On 24 April 1986, the south Korean warships fired machine guns and rocket guns at our boat *Trawler No. 1390* on the high seas, thus killing the fishermen and sinking the boat.

The south Korean army brought into the demilitarized zone 90 mm recoilless guns on 26 March 1985, two jeeps equipped with machine guns on 12 April 1985 and 106.7 mm mortars on 30 November 1985, and it continued to fire rifles and guns at our side on many occasions.

During the period from 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985, there were 20,500 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the ground, on the sea and in the air, and during the period from 27 July 1953, when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, to the end of April 1986 such violations number 431,000 cases.

The United States should not disregard the initiatives that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward as measures to prevent a nuclear war in Korea and achieve the reunification of Korea by peaceful means—the proposal on three-way talks, the proposal of 11 January 1986 on suspension of military exercises [*see S/17764, annex*], the proposal of 17 June 1986 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on the talks among the Minister of People's Armed Forces or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence Minister [*see S/18174, annex*], the proposal of 23 June 1986 on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone [*see S/18191, annex*] and a number of other reasonable initiatives and proposals of ours.

If the United States sincerely wants peace and security in the Korean peninsula, it should discontinue aggressive military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and respond to its peace-loving initiatives at once.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18217*

Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention and that of the General Assembly and the Security Council new provocative statements of Mr. Ozal, Prime Minister of Turkey, made during his illegal visit to the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

Despite international outcry and condemnation of the announced visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to the occupied areas, Mr. Ozal, in flagrant violation and in

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1143-S/18217.

utter contempt of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), went on with Ankara's intransigence and in open provocation visited the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus from 2 to 4 July 1986. Moreover, while in those areas, he did not fail to reveal clearly once again the real intentions of the Ankara régime by an outburst of provocative and threatening statements.

According to the illegal "Bayrak" radio, Mr. Ozal, speaking on 2 July at Attaturk Square in the occupied part of Nicosia, said that "with the support of Turkey, the Turkish Cypriots are the owners of their motherland and will continue to own it to eternity". Mr. Ozal also said that all the "institutions" of the "state" had been established and now the only thing that remained to be done was to put "north Cyprus" among the respected countries of the world. "How we will achieve this, I am not explaining in detail. We will do it with your efforts; with our support", he said.

In another statement Mr. Ozal said, *inter alia*, the following: "From the moment that I set foot here" (in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkey), "I felt as being in a town or village of Turkey. . . . The acquisition of territory cannot be achieved without the shedding of blood. Turkey, with its strength of 52 millions, which with God's will will reach 70 millions by the end of the century, stands behind you and will continue to do so".

In another statement made on 3 July, addressing a special session of the so-called TRNC [*Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus*] Assembly, Mr. Ozal said: "The Turkish Republic is determined and intends to see the 'TRNC' acquire a strong and sound economic structure, because economic development and self-sufficiency are the necessary elements for 'a people' to claim their right to self-determination". He further added that "it should be known that a community that others want to isolate has the right to take necessary measures to secure its existence". He then suggested that third countries that want a just solution of the problem treat the Turkish Cypriots in practice as equals.

The illegal and provocative visit of Mr. Ozal to the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus and his statements that he looks upon and regards the occupied part of Cyprus as a province or village of Turkey and that he expects the pseudo-state to remain Turkish to eternity confirm the partitionist and expansionist intentions of Ankara, as well as the Turkish arrogance and affront to international condemnation of its illegalities and crimes perpetrated against the Republic of Cyprus and its people. Mr. Ozal did not fail in his statements to threaten to give us lessons. He even spoke about the acquisition of territory by the shedding of blood. Indeed, blood has always been in the priorities of Turkey. Not Turkish blood, which Turkey never shed in order to defend universal values and principles, but the blood of those whom Turkey tried at times to conquer or considered as adversaries.

In strongly protesting on behalf of my Government the above-mentioned provocative and threatening statements Mr. Ozal made during his illegal visit to the areas of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkey, I wish to draw your attention and that of the members of the Security Council and the General Assembly to the unending illegalities and blackmail by Turkey and the flagrant violations of Cyprus' sovereignty, which not only undermine your efforts to seek a solution to the problem of Cyprus, but also pose a serious danger to peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean region.

The Government of Cyprus denounces in the most categorical terms before this Organization and the international community at large the illegal and provocative visit of Mr. Ozal to the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as his provocative and threatening statements, as additional illegalities of Turkey that run counter to solemn Security Council resolutions. Such actions clearly reveal Turkey's intention to continue the occupation of part of the Republic of Cyprus in pursuance of its sinister designs, and they are an additional evidence, if need be, of the hypocrisy and fallacy behind the Turkish positions.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexandros VIKIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18218*

Letter dated 3 July 1986 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 July 1986*]

I have the honour to request you to have this letter and the attached communication circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Arturo FAJARDO MALDONADO
Permanent Representative of Guatemala
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Central American Parliament: Preparatory Commission

The Vice-Presidents of the Central American States, meeting at Guatemala City, completed today, 26 June 1986, two days of discussions and approved the establishment of a Preparatory Commission for the Central American Parliament, which will consist of 25 members, as follows: (*a*) the Vice-Presidents of the Central American States; (*b*) the Ministers or Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs; and (*c*) three representatives of the legislative body of each of the Central American States.

The following time-table for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Central American Parliament was likewise adopted:

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14 July 1986:

Installation of the Preparatory Commission in Guatemala City to study the bases and form of the Central American Parliament. Analysis of the first document concerning the Parliament, to be prepared by Guatemala. The Preparatory Commission will meet on at least three occasions.

15 October 1986:

Communication to the Governments of the Central American States of the draft treaty establishing the Central American Parliament.

At the end of the meeting, the Vice-Presidents of the Central American States confirmed the political will of their Governments to participate fully and actively in the efforts to solve the problems of the region in a comprehensive and effective manner, which would ensure the strengthening of democracy, peace and the economic and social development of Central America.

At the same time, they expressed the wish that the treaty establishing the Central American Parliament should envisage the holding of simultaneous elections in each of the Central American States in the last quarter of 1987 to elect representatives to the Parliament.

After the meeting ended, the Vice-Presidents of the Central American States held a joint press conference in which they expressed satisfaction with the steps that had been taken towards the establishment of the Central American Parliament, which, it was generally agreed, constituted a further indication of the common will of the peoples and Governments of the region to avoid a confrontation that would have disastrous consequences for the entire area.

DOCUMENT S/18219*

Letter dated 10 July 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 July 1986*]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 10 July 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Erkan GEZER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 July 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 10 June 1986 [*S/18144*] addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and to state the following:

The military exercises to which Mr. Moushoutas refers in that letter took place within the sovereign borders and airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and, as such, did not violate anybody's airspace, territorial integrity or sovereignty. Prior notification of those exercises was, as usual, duly provided to UNFICYP.

The Greek Cypriot administration representing only the Greek Cypriot people—one of the two peoples of the island with equal political status—has no sovereignty or jurisdiction over the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Sovereignty over this territory belongs to the Turkish Cypriot people. The Greek Cypriot administration, therefore, does not have any constitutional, legal or moral right even to comment upon the affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, let alone to protest.

Sooner or later they will wake up to this fact. We hope it will be sooner.

Mr. Moushoutas also has the audacity to shed tears about the "sensitive phase" of your initiative. We cannot do better than to note that his letter is dated 10 June—the very date marking Mr. Kyprianou's letter to you containing his definite rejection of your draft framework agreement of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*].

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1145-S/18219.

DOCUMENT S/18220*

Letter dated 11 July 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 July 1986*]

Pursuant to my statement at the 104th meeting of the fortieth session of the General Assembly regarding the situation in the Middle East and my letter dated 15 April 1986 [*S/18002*], I would like to present the attached annex of violent acts that have occurred in the Middle East since that time. This list is reproduced from the Foreign Broadcasting Information Service and is catalogued primarily from Arab sources. It details acts of internecine violence and attacks by one Middle Eastern régime against another. It excludes attacks against Israel.

This document is an update for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1986. Unfortunately, the level of Middle Eastern violence during this period has far from declined. The region continues to experience unprecedented waves of bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, executions, hijackings, border incursions and mass killings.

This compendium demonstrates once again a sad truth: the source of the many conflicts in the Middle East is the propensity for violence of many of the régimes in the area. The hostility toward Israel is merely a specific instance, and a product of, this generic intolerance.

I have the honour to request that this letter and the attached annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Calendar of Middle Eastern violence, 1 April–30 June 1986

Source: World press reports as reproduced in the Foreign Broadcasting Information Service

1 April Fighting erupts in Palestinian camps near Beirut

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/458-S/18220.

2 April Iraq kills 842 Iranians
2 April 2 British teachers kidnapped in Beirut
2 April Polisario kill 20 Moroccans
4 April Iran sinks Iraqi ship
4 April Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut
4 April Bomb explodes in Khartoum injuring 2 children
5 April Iran kills 300 Iraqis
5 April Iran attacks Saudi tanker, injuring 29
5 April Explosion in Damascus
7 April Shelling and shooting between Lebanese militiamen break out in Beirut suburbs
7 April Lebanese Communist Party Official found murdered in Lebanon
7 April Sudanese People's Liberation Army kills 15 Sudanese
7 April Sunni and Druze gunmen clash in Lebanon, killing 13 Sunnis and 2 Druze
8 April Massive explosion in Lebanan kills 11 and wounds 116
8 April Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut
8 April Iran downs 2 Iraqi planes
9 April Iraq attacks Iranian ship
9 April French national kidnapped in Beirut
9 April Druze officer assassinated in Beirut
9 April Explosion in Teheran kills 1 and wounds 5
9 April Iraqi Kurds kill 34 Iraqis and wound 15
9 April Car bomb kills 12 outside Sabena airline office in Beirut
9 April Iraq kills 190 Iranians
9 April Catholic bishop kidnapped in Tripoli, Libya
10 April Car bomb in Sidon kills 3 and wounds 34
10 April Druze and Syrian gunmen clash in Shouf Mountains, wounding 3
10 April Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in and around Beirut
11 April Irish teacher kidnapped in Beirut
11 April PLO official Raji al-Najmah kidnapped in Beirut
12 April Iran kills 100 Iraqis
12 April Iraq kills 720 Iranians
13 April Iraq attacks 2 Iranian ships
13 April Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Lebanon, killing 3 and wounding 17
14 April Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Lebanon
14 April Iran kills 100 Iraqis
15 April Iraq kills 120 Iranians
15 April Car bomb explodes near Amal center in Beirut
16 April United States diplomat shot in Khartoum
16 April 2 car bombs explode in Syria, killing 27 and wounding 74
16 April 2 British and 1 American murdered in Beirut by Islamic Jihad
16 April Explosion in Damascus kills 144 and wounds 149
16 April Alawite intelligence officer assassinated in Syria
17 April Iraq kills 500 Iranians
17 April British photographer kidnapped in Beirut
17 April Assassination attempt on British ambassador in Beirut
17 April Iraq kills 436 Iranians and wounds 1,100
18 April Syrian national found dead in Lebanon
18 April Iraq kills 67 Iranians
18 April Iran attacks 2 Panamanian tankers in Gulf
20 April Iran kills 1,500 Iraqis and wounds 2,600
20 April Iraq kills 150 Iranians
20 April Unidentified plane attacks Turkish tanker, killing 3
21 April Saharan People's Liberation Army kills Moroccan officer
22 April Iraq attacks Iranian ship
22 April Shooting at PLO offices in Amman wounds 2
22 April Iraq attacks Iranian village, injuring 5
23 April Gunmen kill Palestinian in Beirut
23 April Bomb defused at UK Cultural Centre in Beirut
23 April 3 explosions rock coastal town in Syria, injuring over 20
23 April Terrorist acts in northern Syria injure 73
24 April Heavy shelling breaks out in Beirut
24 April Sudanese People's Liberation Army kills 47 civilians and wounds 75
24 April Iran kills 460 Iraqis
25 April Fighting breaks out in Beirut, killing 5 and wounding 34
26 April Explosion in Beirut damages British bank
26 April Qatar seizes island between Bahrain and Qatar, capturing 29 Bahraini citizens
26 April Iraq kills 1,950 Iranians
26 April French teacher wounded and woman killed in Beirut
27 April Iran kills 200 Iraqis
28 April Iraq attacks Iranian tanker
28 April Sniper fire in Beirut suburb wounds 1
28 April Iran kills over 4,000 Iraqis
28 April 2 Cypriot students of American University of Beirut kidnapped in Beirut
28 April Druze gunmen clash with members of Lebanese army
29 April Iran kills 300 Iraqis
29 April Hijack attempt on Kuwait Airways 747 foiled by Kuwaiti security
30 April Iraq attacks 2 Iranian ships
1 May Report of assassination attempt in Riyadh one week earlier on Saudi Defense Minister Sultan Ibn Abd al-Aziz
1 May Iranian plane attacks Saudi tanker, killing captain and 2 sailors and injuring 6
1 May PLO official kidnapped from cinema in Beirut
1 May Clashes erupt in Lebanon between Hezbollah and Syrian army, injuring 10
1 May SPLA kills 13 Sudanese and wounds 11
2 May Iran kills 4,000 Iraqis
2 May Iraq kills 2,730 Iranians
3 May Report of assassination attempt one week earlier on Syrian Vice-President Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus; driver killed and 2 injured
3 May 2 Palestinians murdered in Beirut
3 May 1 woman killed and 4 wounded in Beirut fighting
4 May Syrian forces and Hezbollah clash in Lebanon
5 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Sabra and Shatila camps
5 May Violent clashes in Beirut erupt, killing 3 and wounding 11
6 May Iraq hits Iranian ship
6 May Iraq attacks Cypriot and Liberian tankers
6 May PLO official Abu al-Fahd found murdered in Beirut
6 May "Islamic Group" official assassinated in Tripoli, Lebanon
7 May French national kidnapped in Beirut (the ninth French citizen kidnapped in the last 18 months)
7 May Iraq kills 3 Iranian civilians and wounds 20
7 May Iran attacks Saudi tanker off Qatar
7 May Professor at American University of Beirut kidnapped
7 May Clashes erupt between Hezbollah and Syrians
7 May Amal and pro-Syrian Red Knights gunmen clash in Beirut
7 May Former Red Knights Commander Al-Khatib assassinated in Lebanon with 3 companions
8 May Iraq attacks Iranian ship
8 May Lebanese army major murdered in Beirut
9 May Bomb explodes in Teheran, killing 3
9 May Iran kills over 3,000 Iraqis
9 May Syrians shell Halat airport in Lebanon upon arrival of President Jumayyil from Tunisia
9 May Amal gunmen kidnap 7 Druze men, including 2 sheikhs
9 May Iraq kills 1,584 Iranians
10 May Muslim Brotherhood and Syrian army clash in Lebanon
11 May Palestinian murdered by gunmen in Ein el-Hilweh camp
12 May Syrian officers in Lebanon reportedly executed by Syrian authorities over past 2 weeks
12 May Booby-trapped car defused in East Beirut
13 May Iraq kills 76 Iranians
13 May Iraq downs Iranian plane

13 May Lebanese Health Ministry worker and companion kidnapped by gunmen in Beirut
13 May Indian diplomat kidnapped in Beirut
14 May Iran kills 200 Iraqis
14 May Gunmen attack Senegalese Embassy in Beirut
14 May Iraq bombs civilian train en route to Teheran, killing 61 and wounding 270
15 May Iraq kills 780 Iranians
15 May Iran kills 1,100 Iraqis
16 May Iraq attacks Iranian ship
17 May Gunmen kidnap Palestinian official in Beirut
17 May Car bomb explodes in Beirut, killing 3
18 May Gunmen attack Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) headquarters in Beirut
18 May Radio correspondent in Tripoli, Lebanon, kidnapped and murdered
18 May Sudanese rebel forces down plane, killing 8
19 May Iran kills 1,000 Iraqis
20 May Iraq downs Iranian plane
20 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut, killing 7
20 May Palestinian and Shiite gunmen clash in Sabra and Shatila camps, killing 1
20 May Iran kills 300 Iraqis
20 May Bodyguards of United States ambassador kidnapped in Lebanon
21 May Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 13 Moroccans
21 May Iran kills 1,500 Iraqis
21 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Lebanese suburbs, killing 6 and wounding 22
22 May 28 killed and 101 wounded in "indiscriminate" shelling in Beirut
22 May Syrians shell Hezbollah centres in Lebanon
22 May 23 killed and 71 wounded in Beirut shelling
23 May Car bomb explodes in East Beirut, killing 11 and wounding 85
23 May Amal gunmen and Soviet Embassy guards clash in Beirut, killing 1 and wounding 2
23 May SPLA kills 20 Sudanese
23 May 3 days of fighting in Lebanon (21–23 May) leaves 64 dead and 243 wounded
23 May Iran kills 800 Iraqis
24 May Lebanese gunmen attack Romanian diplomats
24 May Carmelite priest killed by 6 gunmen in Lebanon
24 May Major General Al-Farusi, commander of Syrian forces in Lebanon, reportedly killed during recent explosions in Syrian towns
24 May Explosion in East Beirut injures 4
25 May Iraq hits oil-laden Cypriot tanker
25 May Gunmen assassinate Amal official in Sidon
26 May Bomb explodes in Beirut, killing 2 and injuring 5
26 May SPLA kills 6 Sudanese
27 May Iraq reportedly drops chemical bombs in raids on Iran
27 May Iran attacks German ship in Gulf
27 May Iraq attacks Iranian ship
27 May Shelling in Beirut suburb kills 4 and wounds 15
27 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Palestinian camps near Beirut
28 May Assassination attempt on Lebanese Minister Nabih Berri in Beirut; 3 wounded
28 May Sniper fire erupts near Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut
28 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in refugee camps around Beirut, wounding 10
28 May Car bomb explodes in Lebanon, killing former Shiite army official
28 May 11 killed and 50 wounded in Beirut clashes
28 May Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Shatila camp, killing 2
29 May Lebanese educational officer kidnapped in Beirut
29 May 2 Armenians assassinated by gunmen in Beirut
29 May Amal kidnaps 3 Hezbollah officials in Beirut
30 May Iraq attacks 2 Iranian ships
30 May Iraq shells Iranian mosque and 20 suburban homes near Teheran
31 May Shiite and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut, wounding 100 civilians
31 May Iraq attacks Liberian tanker
31 May Clashes in Palestinian refugee camps continue; 19 killed and 95 wounded
1 June 6 killed and 59 wounded in fierce clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in refugee camps around Beirut
1 June Amal gunmen killed in Beirut suburb
1 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 47 Moroccans
2 June Shiite and Sunni militias fight in Beirut streets, wounding dozens
2 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 6 Moroccans and wounds 10
3 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut, wounding 30
3 June Iraq bombs Iranian residential area, killing 11 civilians
3 June Amal gunmen and members of "6 February Movement" clash in Beirut, killing 5 and wounding 21
3 June Iraq attacks Iranian ship
3 June Car bomb explodes at Damascus restaurant, causing over 300 casualties
3 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut, killing 53 and wounding 242
3 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 13 Moroccans
4 June Amal gunmen attack hospitals in Beirut, wounding doctors, nurses and patients
4 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 20 Moroccans
4 June 1 killed and 5 wounded in shelling near Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut
5 June Lebanese Army Colonel kidnapped in Beirut by gunmen
5 June Assassination attempt on former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh in Beirut
5 June Announcement that Abu Musa escaped assassination attempt in Damascus one week earlier
6 June Announcement that PDRY leader Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas escaped 3 recent assassination attempts; 1 killed
6 June Syrian intelligence and Muslim Brotherhood members clash in Lebanon, killing 20 and wounding 100
6 June South Yemeni aircraft raid villages, killing 8 and wounding over 30 in South Yemen
6 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Shatila camp, killing 5 and injuring many women and children
7 June Iraq attacks Liberian tanker
7 June Explosion damages Italian attaché's car in East Beirut
7 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 25 Moroccans
7 June Heavy shelling in East Beirut
8 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Beirut, killing 1 and wounding 9
8 June Iraq attacks Iranian communications centre, knocking out links with foreign countries
8 June Iraq attacks Iranian ship
8 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Shatila camp, killing 4 and wounding 22, including 8 women and children
8 June Explosion near Nabih Berri's home near Beirut injures 2 children
8 June Amal rockets hit Jumblatt house in Lebanon
8 June Sudanese People's Liberation Army kills 23 civilians and wounds 39
9 June Iraq attacks Iranian ship
9 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 32 Moroccans
9 June Hezbollah and Syrian nationalist gunmen clash in Beirut
9 June Rocket attack on Channel 7 television station in Beirut
10 June 10 killed and 70 wounded in shelling of Palestinian camps in Beirut
10 June Iraq downs Iranian plane
10 June Senior PLO official assassinated in Athens

10 June Iraq hits Iranian ship
10 June Explosion in front of Amal office in Beirut
11 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 8 Moroccans
12 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in refugee camps, killing 5 and wounding 30
14 June Iran kills 200 Iraqis
14 June Hezbollah and SSNP clash in Lebanon, killing 20 and wounding 100
14 June Iraq shoots down 2 Iranian planes
15 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Lebanon, killing 3 and wounding 7
15 June Assassination attempt on senior Amal official in Lebanon
16 June Greek tanker attacked by unidentified helicopter in Gulf off Dubai coast
16 June 4 *Al-Nahar* newspaper employees kidnapped by unidentified gunmen in Beirut
17 June Iran kills 150 and wounds hundreds of Iraqis
17 June Saharan National Navy destroys Moroccan ship
18 June Bomb explodes in Beirut cinema
18 June Explosion in Beirut bank injures 1
18 June Saharan People's Liberation Army kills 15 Moroccans
20 June Assassination attempt on Sudanese party official in Khartoum
21 June Palestinian gunmen set fire to home of Lebanese citizen in Beirut
21 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Sabra and Shatila camps, killing 38 and wounding 352
22 June Iran attacks Philippine tanker in Gulf, killing 1
23 June Explosion in Lebanese radio station wounds 1
24 June Announcement that in recent attacks 50 Sudanese tribal members were killed by rival ethnic groups, including 6 pregnant women
24 June Lebanese Prime Minister Karami's home attacked by rockets
25 June "Black Palm Organization" claims the killing of 13 Syrian officers in Tripoli, Lebanon
26 June Amal kidnaps 6 Palestinians in Beirut
26 June Hezbollah and pro-Syrian groups clash in Palestinian camps around Beirut
26 June Amal and Palestinian gunmen clash in Tyre, killing 1
27 June Fighting erupts around Beirut between Shiite and Palestinian gunmen, killing 7 and wounding 36
27 June Iran attacks 2 oil tankers in the Gulf, injuring 7 seamen
27 June Fighting breaks out around Beirut among members of SSNP
27 June 33 reported killed in fighting between rival militias in southern Sudan
28 June Iran shells civilian sectors of Kirkuk, Iraq
28 June "Black Palm Organization" attempts to assassinate chief Syrian intelligence officer in Lebanon
29 June Car bomb in Beirut seriously injures SSNP official
29 June Arafat announces 2,000 casualty toll from 7 weeks of fighting in Palestinian refugee camps in and around Beirut
29 June Fierce fighting breaks out in northern Lebanon between SSNP and members of "Islamic Unification Movement"
29 June Iraq bombs 2 Iranian villages, killing 5 civilians and wounding 28
30 June Fighting erupts north of Sidon between Palestinians and members of Nasserite Popular Organization
30 June 500 Iraqis killed in Iranian Mehran offensive

DOCUMENT S/18222*

Letter dated 14 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*14 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 5 and 6 July 1986 two Iraqi Muslims crossed the border region of Orumiyeh, West Azarbaijan Province, and sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their arrival at the border region was reported by the Islamic Republic News Agency of Orumiyeh on 7 July.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/460-S/18222.

DOCUMENT S/18223

Letter dated 15 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*15 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention that the aggressor Iraqi air force, in contravention of all international norms, raided the village of Nassiran in the area of Housian on 9 July 1986 as well as a few other villages in the Ilam Province on 10 July.

This is to request you to instruct the United Nations team stationed in Teheran to visit these villages and report on yet another Iraqi war crime for the information of the international body.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18224*

Letter dated 16 July 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach hereto the resolution on the question of Cyprus adopted by the European Parliament of the European Communities in Strasbourg on 10 July 1986.

I should be grateful if this letter and its attachment were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Erato KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution on the question of Cyprus, adopted by the European Parliament of the European Communities in Strasbourg on 10 July 1986

The European Parliament,

(*a*) Whereas the Republic of Cyprus has signed an association agreement with the European Economic Community,

(*b*) Recalling previous resolutions on Cyprus, and notably the resolutions of 11 January 1983 on the problem of missing persons in Cyprus, of 17 November 1983 on the condemnation of the unilateral declaration of an independent Turkish-Cypriot State and of 13 September 1985 on developments in the Turkish-occupied section of northern Cyprus,

(*c*) Stressing that both the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Political Co-operation and the European Parliament have condemned the declaration of the so-called "Turkish-Cypriot State", which resembled a *coup d'état*, have declared themselves in favour of the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and support international initiatives to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem,

(*d*) Aware that no member State of the European Economic Community or the United Nations—with the sole exception of Turkey—has recognized the so-called "Turkish-Cypriot State",

(*e*) Aware of the measures taken by the Turkish-Cypriot "Administration" along the line demarcating the territory of the Republic of Cyprus occupied by Turkish troops,

(*f*) Noting that this act followed the visit by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ozal, to the occupied zone of the island, which met with international disapproval and occasioned unfavourable comments from the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar,

(*g*) Noting that according to reports which have not been denied, a Cypriot pleasure-cruiser sailing in international waters was fired at by a Turkish warship on 30 June 1986 and that such actions are to be condemned,

(*h*) Perturbed by the turn taken by the Cyprus problem and its possible implications for Greek-Turkish relations,

1. Disapproves of any act (such as the visit by Mr. Ozal and the sealing of the line of demarcation) that complicates the Cyprus problem and postpones a just, peaceful and lasting solution;

2. Points out that the Turkish Government must be held partly responsible for the situation created, since the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus is occupied by its troops;

3. Notes that Turkey's attitude cannot but affect its relations with the Community;

4. Calls on the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Political Co-operation to intensify their efforts and exert all their influence to prevent developments that might endanger peace in the sensitive East Mediterranean region;

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Political Co-operation, the Governments of the member States, the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the Republic of Cyprus and Turkey.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1146-S/18224

DOCUMENT S/18225

Note by the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*16 July 1986*]

The attached letter dated 16 July 1986 from Mr. Kwang-Soo Choi, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request contained therein, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 July 1986 from the observer of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the Security Council documents S/18174 of 24 June 1986 and S/18191 of 30 June 1986 containing the North Korean proposals for the so-called three-way military conference and a

nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, I have the honour to draw your kind attention to the following, which will clearly demonstrate that the proposals are another propaganda ploy intended to evade responsibility for their unilateral suspension of the inter-Korean dialogue and to shift blame for heightening tensions in the Korean peninsula.

1. North Korea's propaganda machine, including radio broadcasts and overseas news services, chose to publicize the proposals with great fanfare. Particularly in the case of the so-called three-way military conference, such propaganda activities began immediately after a letter containing the proposal was delivered, even without extending the rudimentary courtesy of waiting for the reaction from the South. This fact alone amply illustrates that North Korea's proposals were not offered to induce any serious negotiation from the very beginning.

2. If North Korea is really interested in reduction of tensions in the Korean peninsula, it can avail itself of the already existing channels of dialogue between the South and the North which North Korea has boycotted for preposterous reasons since 20 January this year. Furthermore, the Military Armistice Commission established under the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement properly deals with the issue of violations of the Armistice Agreement which North Korea proposed to discuss at the so-called three-way military conference. In this regard, it is worth remembering that the United Nations Command has already tabled at the Military Armistice Commission various tension-reducing measures, such as genuine demilitarization of the demilitarized zone (DMZ), mutual notification and observance of major military exercises and establishment of the mutual verification system in the Joint Security Area. Unfortunately, North Korea has thus far not responded positively to these proposals.

3. North Korea's call for the talks among South and North Korea and the United Nations Command contradicts the 1972 South-North Joint Communiqué,[17] which, *inter alia*, stipulates that the unification of Korea shall be achieved through independent efforts without being subject to external imposition or interference. The Republic of Korea maintains that the Korean question should be settled through dialogue by the parties directly concerned under the principle of national self-determination. For these reasons, the Republic of Korea wishes to reiterate its view that the politico-military issues should be dealt with at the existing channels of South-North dialogues, and it is in this context that the Republic of Korea proposed a South-North Summit Meeting in 1981 and renewed the proposal in 1985. The Republic of Korea strongly believes that the proliferation of new forums will serve no useful proposes and will lead us nowhere.

4. As concluded in the annual report of the United Nations Command for 1985 to the Security Council [*S/18123, annex*], the capability of North Korea to initiate military actions against the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea remains real. To support this conclusion, the report details, among other things, the offensively postured North Korean military buildup, which includes more than 20 attack submarines, 80,000 to 100,000 highly trained commandos, more than 250 special AN-2 Colt airplanes for carrying commandos, 3,000-plus tanks and 1,500 armoured personnel carriers, together with a large number of artillery pieces. As the report points out, all this equipment indicates aggressive rather than defensive intent, and it should be emphasized that the tensions and danger of war on the Korean peninsula do not stem from the purely defensive military posture of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea in the South but from North Korea's reckless arms buildup and hostile policy toward the South.

5. As regards North Korea's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, the proposal is fundamentally deficient, as it disregards the realities on and around the peninsula and the global balance of power in the region. In spite of North Korea's massive buildup of offensive military capabilities along the DMZ recently, ironically it is North Korea that made the above proposal in another desperate attempt to project itself as a peace-loving country before the international community. This only proves that North Korea is long on words but short on deeds. On the other hand, the Republic of Korea wishes to reaffirm its position that, as a state party to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, it will continue to perform its rights and duties under the Treaty, thus promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In view of the above, one cannot but interpret North Korea's proposals as a deceptive scheme to mislead world public opinion, particularly in connection with the forthcoming international events such as the Non-Aligned Summit Conference scheduled for August this year in Zimbabwe and the 1988 Olympic Games in the Republic of Korea.

If North Korea is genuinely interested in easing tensions and establishing peace on the Korean peninsula, it should immediately return to the Red Cross and to economic and parliamentary talks which they have unilaterally suspended since January 20 and agree to hold the South-North Summit Meeting. The Republic of Korea is firmly convinced that the restoration of mutual trust between the South and the North through the successful conduct of the inter-Korean dialogue is the first prerequisite for the ultimate solution of the Korean question, namely, the peaceful unification of the country.

I have further the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a Security Council document.

DOCUMENT S/18228*

Letter dated 16 July 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the note dated 15 July 1986 which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Mr. Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, sent in reply to the note he received on 6 June from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

I would also like to inform you that the attached text has been transmitted to the Organization of American States.

(*Signed*) Emilia CASTRO DE BARISH
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1148-S/18228.

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 July 1986 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica in reply to the note of 6 June 1986 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of and reply to your note which I received on 6 June 1986.

I would like first of all to express to you, on behalf of the Government and people of Costa Rica, our appreciation for the efforts of the Contadora Group during the past three years to find a peaceful solution to the crisis which continues to face the Central American isthmus, given that the establishment of pluralistic democracy throughout Central America is of major importance in making it possible to achieve the peace we all desire.

The Government of Costa Rica has given attentive and lengthy consideration to the draft Act produced by the Contadora Group on 6 June [*S/18184, annex II*]. We know that its drafting required many hours of work and that it represents a valuable effort in the endeavour to reconcile and harmonize diametrically opposed points of view, which are basically equivalent to the two divergent positions regarding the meaning of life and the conception of power which divide the Central Ameri-

can countries at the bargaining table, as their Presidents indicated at Esquipulas.

For us, Sirs, the entry into force of the Act would not, in its substantive aspects, represent anything new in so far as life in Costa Rica is concerned. In fact, the commitments which make up the substantive part of the Act have for many years been a part not only of Costa Rican law but of the country's daily life as well. They are not a dead letter in so far as the country's laws are concerned; their adoption would constitute a mere propagandistic trick even less. They are institutions whose practical effect is evident in Costa Rica as a matter of course, and they reflect the nation's highest and most cherished values.

Throughout the country's 165 years of independence, peace has been a genuine way of life. Costa Rica has never waged a war of aggression, and the only significant warlike act recorded in its history was the campaign to liberate Central America from the *filibustero* threat in 1856. This oft-stated commitment to peace on the part of the Costa Rican people is indicative of that people's determination not to intervene in matters that do not concern it and is the essence of the Declaration of Perpetual Neutrality proclaimed in 1983 by the Costa Rican Government, which remains in full force.

However, as mentioned earlier, peace is not genuine if it is not based on democracy. In 1989, Costa Rica will mark 100 years of democratic life. Since 1949, after a brief interruption of this process and in order to strengthen it, a Supreme Electoral Tribunal, equal in rank and independence with other, conventional, State powers, has guaranteed that elections are free from interference and are effective. In the legislative branch of our Government, created through this election process, the most diverse ideologies are represented. This plethora of political parties has been a constant in national life, and the corrupt practice of holding fradulent elections in order to perpetuate a régime has been eliminated for decades. It is not rare in Costa Rica for the opposition to win in national or local elections, and when this happens, the Government is the first to respect the will of the people. This effective pluralism and the ongoing dialogue between the Government and the opposition have prevented political dissent from taking place on the battlefield and have made unnecessary any process of reconciliation in a country torn by fratricidal strife.

In the area of human rights, Costa Rica has followed a clearly upright path. Civil and political freedoms are fully respected. The right to asylum has been a reality since 1827, when we welcomed our first Nicaraguan brothers on the assumption that our country ought always to be a shelter for whomsoever sought peace and justice; today we continue to welcome thousands of fleeing refugees, despite our limited resources. The death penalty was abolished under the Constitution in 1882, and deprival of citizenship as of 1949. Freedom of religion was guaranteed in 1848, and for more than a century harmony and collaboration between religious and civil authorities have prevailed. Social rights are equally respected, and popular education has been a major concern of Costa Rican Governments since independence, as can be seen from the high levels of literacy.

The international conventions on human rights are part of the Costa Rican legal order, taking precedence over national law. We were the first country to recognize the binding jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which has its headquarters at San José, and we are fully prepared to submit to any verification procedures that may be deemed necessary.

The security and arms buildup topics discussed during the Contadora talks are only of indirect concern to Costa Rica. Our country has a deep-rooted civilian tradition. Early in this century, growing institutional stability and the lack of external conflicts were leaving the Costa Rican army with nothing to do to justify its existence. It was therefore constitutionally abolished in 1949. Today there is not a single soldier in any part of Costa Rican territory, nor are there any foreign military bases or foreign military advisers. Ever since we became independent, there have been no foreign troops stationed in Costa Rica, and we do not want any. Like most of the American countries, we are a party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance,[18] but we do not allocate resources to defence because we believe that dialogue and negotiation, the means used in settling our domestic problems, should also be used in the international context. We can understand why other countries may have to rely on armed forces, but we insist on our right not to have any and to allocate to health and education the resources which we might have used for arsenals.

I most earnestly implore you not to interpret the above explanations as an example of bragging, but simply as an objective and valid acknowledgement of what constitutes our past history and present situation, as a result of which we are obliged, even after three and a half years of Contadora initiatives, to look upon the situation in Central America perhaps with somewhat more concern than countries situated outside the region.

The fact that Costa Rica is already complying with the provisions of the Act and would have no hesitation at all in submitting to the mechanisms for verification, control and follow-up provided for in part II does not mean that our country is immune or indifferent to the effects of the present situation in Central America. Accordingly we are very concerned that the treaty should properly meet the aspirations for peace and pluralistic democracy of the Central American peoples and become a truly effective instrument. For Costa Rica, the restoration of democracy in Central America is a vital question. The lack of democracy threatens everything that we, amid dire poverty, have been striving to create from the day we acceded to independence as a free and sovereign nation. This is not artificial or imposed from outside. We believe that the violation of human rights and the threat to democracy and freedom are reprehensible wherever they occur, for we agree with John Paul II that rights have no frontiers. Hence we affirm the need to set a timetable for political progress, and we have respectfully and cordially urged the countries members of the Contadora Group and the Support Group not to accept the dichotomy between what some promise on the basis of the Act and how their Governments actually conduct themselves. The moral authority and the prestige enjoyed by the countries of both Groups, which with such altruism and such neglect of their own serious concerns have been willing to address our problems, would be enhanced by a firm stance and by fraternal pressure to make that dichotomy disappear. In addition, that would enable them to stand up to any other régime, of like or unlike political complexion, which would pose the same threats in Latin America to the lives, freedom and dignity of its citizens.

The threats to democracy are so varied and there is such intense international pressure to eliminate them that we in Costa Rica would like to see the democracies build an alliance in defence of democracy. In this respect, the participation of Europe in the search for solutions to the conflicts of the region might represent an extremely valuable contribution.

The essence of the solution would be primarily Latin American because the focus would have to be on the peace-making process which you have devised and organized in real earnest. But there will also have to be fresh commitments and further cultural and political inputs in the effort to enhance the effectiveness of the process of democratization in the Americas. We welcome the fact that these new avenues of co-operation and dialogue with the Old World have been opened on the initiative of Latin America itself, as can be seen from the documents of the symposium on "Democracy and democratization: For a dialogue between Europe and Latin America", held by the Council of Europe at Strasbourg in June 1986. The struggle for peace and for the democratization of Central America has ceased to be the exclusive responsibility of the nations of this hemisphere. That is becoming clearer and clearer with the economic and political difficulties which we all face and which are conspiring against the efforts to find acceptable solutions. Also in this connection, we welcome the proposals put forward at Strasbourg.

For all these reasons, Costa Rica believes that on the basis of and in defence of the same principles that have been repeatedly and persistently invoked by the Contadora Group through three and a half years of negotiations, the draft Act can and must be improved as a matter of urgency. Of course we are fully prepared to contribute to that task in any way and in any circumstances that are appropriate within the historical and political context which I have taken the liberty to describe to you.

In conclusion, allow me to make a detailed analysis of the Act and to point out those omissions or concepts which my Government believes should be rectified.

As presently drafted, the Act does not guarantee the actual and genuine implementation of the substantive commitments established therein. The Government of Costa Rica, therefore, believes that the mechanisms designed to ensure the fulfilment of the obligation should be improved so that their effectiveness is authentically guaranteed in the actual text of the Act.

Consequently, the Government of Costa Rica is of the view that all the negotiations should be concluded before the signing of the treaty. It would be totally illogical from the legal and political viewpoints to sign an agreement the text of which was not yet final but which might, on the contrary, vary substantially, according to the course that possible negotiations might take.

Specifically, it is unacceptable to the Government of Costa Rica that negotiations concerning arms limits and troop strength should be

deferred to a stage subsequent to the entry into force of the Act. In reality, that proposal of the Contadora Group would, if accepted, carry forward the current "impasse" in the negotiating process to a stage subsequent to ratification. Today's uncertainty would thus be projected into the future, with the aggravating factor that the mechanism proposed by Contadora is imprecise, indecisive and almost *ad infinitum*.

By way of example of this grave defect in the June 1986 version of the Act, the Government of Costa Rica wishes to point out the following:

> Within 60 days of the entry into force of the Act, the Verification and Control Commission shall suggest the maximum limits for military development, in accordance with the basic criteria laid down in paragraph 20 of part I. These basic criteria are open to subjective interpretation, which is counter-productive in a matter as serious as control of armaments. The following, *inter alia*, may be mentioned:
>
> 1. Security needs and defence capacity of each Central American State. A literal interpretation of this factor would mean, then, that at the time of ratification the discussion on the relationship between aggression and the right to adequate defence would be reopened.
>
> 2. Armaments subject to control; armaments subject to reduction. The classification of armaments should, in the view of the Government of Costa Rica, be made prior to the closure of the negotiating stage. Moreover, the draft Act also fails to establish who is to effect the proposed classification. Such an omission might constitute a serious obstacle at some point.

It is clear that, at the post-ratification stage, the Central American Governments would have to reopen the discussion on offensive and defensive armaments. Furthermore, the draft Act leaves a vacuum of incertitude in this area when it provides that, if the Verification and Control Commission succeeds in reconciling these basic criteria and in suggesting limits provisionally, those limits are to be submitted for the approval of all the parties. Undoubtedly, it follows from this that, if at this stage agreement is not reached between the parties, the application of the limits will remain temporarily in a vacuum.

Also, the mechanism proposed by the Contadora Group provides that, after a period of 60 days from the entry into force of the Act, the parties shall have a period of 30 days in which to negotiate maximum arms limits and that, should they fail to reach agreement, the parties shall set a new time-limit by mutual agreement. Should they fail to reach such agreement, the remaining commitments under the head of security are to be suspended, practically leaving up in the air all this essential structure designed for control and verification in the area of security.

The Government of Costa Rica considers that this indefiniteness can be overcome only if the maximum arms limits are negotiated and established before the signing of the Act, and to this end it maintains the proposal which it submitted jointly with Guatemala and which was supported by El Salvador and Honduras at the meeting of plenipotentiaries held in Panama on 17 May 1986.

The Government of Costa Rica also notes with equal concern that the mechanisms established in the section on commitments with regard to execution and follow-up of commitments concerning political matters are insufficient for the attainment and practical operation of the commitments in question and that, consequently, they do not guarantee their full and effective discharge but merely provide for the setting up of a committee on them and the submission of annual reports to the Central American Governments. Accordingly, in order to fill this deep gap, Costa Rica considers it essential to draw up a timetable for continuing follow-up that would ensure the actual and verifiable application of political commitments and suggests that such a timetable be incorporated as an annex to the Act but be referred to specifically and mandatorily in the part on follow-up.

For example, in paragraph 3 of part II, Section A.(b), fourth paragraph onwards, of the Contadora Act, the Government of Costa Rica proposes, with regard to the functions assigned to the *Ad Hoc* Committee for Evaluation and Follow-up of Commitments concerning Political Matters and Refugees and Displaced Persons, the following additions and amendments, which are closely related to the commitments in question:

> 1. The Committee shall prepare an annual report and such special reports as it deems necessary in order to evaluate the measures that the States Parties have adopted for the improvement of their systems with regard to representative and pluralistic democracy and to ensure effective popular participation.
>
> 2. Likewise, the Committee will co-operate actively with the States Parties where deep divisions have come about within society, in order urgently to promote actions of national reconciliation which will make it possible for the people to participate, with full guarantees, in genuine democratic political processes on the basis of justice, liberty and democracy, and towards that end it will participate in the creation of mechanisms for dialogue with opposition groups in accordance with the law and in conformity with the annex to the Act entitled "Timetable for Continuing Follow-up".
>
> 3. In the same way, the Committee will follow up the commitment of the parties to adopt, endorse, broaden and improve the relevant legal measures so that they offer a genuine amnesty, in order that their people may participate fully in the political, economic and social affairs of the country. Similarly, it will follow up the commitments to guarantee the inviolability of life, liberty and security of person of those to whom such amnesty is granted, in conformity with the annex to the Act entitled "Timetable for Continuing Follow-up".

These requirements would give the Act the seriousness and importance required of an international instrument whose scope affects not only security matters but also political and civil liberties.

The Government of Costa Rica consequently proposes a draft text of a Timetable for Continuing Follow-up, referred to in previous paragraphs, which would appropriately strengthen and balance the part of the Act relating to political matters:

ANNEX ...

Timetable for Continuing Follow-up

For purposes of the functions assigned to the Follow-up Committee with regard to national reconciliation and amnesty, the Committee shall be obliged to employ the following mechanisms within the time-limits indicated below;

Within 60 days following the entry into force of the Act, the Follow-up Committee shall in the case of countries which have national reconciliation problems draw up, jointly with the representatives of the State Party, a timetable which will permit the gradual achievement of an effective process of dialogue designed to overcome the internal political conflicts (stemming from the violation of human rights, the deep divisions in political society and its lack of democratization) which prevent reconciliation;

This timetable shall be put into effect within a period of not more than 180 days commencing within 30 days after its preparation has been completed.

Concurrently with the measures referred to with respect to part II, section A, and also in parallel with the Timetable for Continuing Follow-up proposed as an annex to the Act, the Government of Costa Rica reiterates an initiative which it had already proposed in the Technical Committee of the Contadora Group. Basically, this initiative proposes the regrouping of certain commitments under the Act which are within the internal competence of States and, in order to be put into effect, do not require legislative ratification but solely political will on the part of each State, into a resolution which could be adopted by the Central American Ministers for Foreign Affairs at the time of signature of the Act, but independently of it.

This resolution would urge the signatory States to adopt, individually and within the shortest time possible, measures designed to promote progress on such issues as:

Full exercise of individual and labour rights;

General amnesty on political and related offenses with effective guarantees to safeguard the personal inviolability of the persons granted amnesty and their property;

Initiation of a real process of national reconciliation through broad dialogue with political opposition groups.

Central America cannot continue its involvement in negotiations which at times seem to be tending to become an end in themselves. The Contadora efforts must be seen to bear fruit within a short time, and this can be achieved only if adequate and effective mechanisms are established and all the parties involved are called upon to demonstrate their attachment to the provisions of the Act through something more than words and declarations. The countries members of the Contadora Group can make a fundamental contribution in this respect.

If the peace-making and democratizing effort of Contadora yields practical results, this will be the best tribute that can be paid to the Mediating Group, the Central American countries. We are all committed to this effort. Nevertheless, our responsibilities to our peoples and to history prevent us from settling for a half-way solution which, as a

result of eagerness to conclude the negotiations rapidly and sign the Act, would neglect the need for effective democratization throughout the isthmus and disappoint yet again the yearnings and aspirations of all Central Americans.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo MADRIGAL NIETO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Costa Rica

DOCUMENT S/18229*

Letter dated 18 July 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*22 July 1986*]

I would like to bring to your attention two recent terrorist attacks against Israeli targets perpetrated by PLO terrorists based in Damascus.

1. In the early hours of 10 July 1986 four Palestinian Arab terrorists attempted to infiltrate Israel's northern coast in a rubber dinghy. The dinghy was intercepted by an Israeli naval vessel which forced it to land off the coast of Israel's border with Lebanon. In the ensuing battle all four terrorists were killed.

Later that day in Damascus, the PFLP faction of the PLO (headed by George Habash) announced that the attack was a joint operation of the PFLP and a pro-Syrian Lebanese faction known as the Syrian National Socialist Party.

2. Two weeks earlier, on 26 June, a suitcase exploded at Israel's airline check-in counter at Barajas Airport in Madrid. Fourteen people were injured, two seriously. Had the bomb not been discovered by El Al security guards, it would have exploded in mid-flight killing all 100 passengers aboard.

Nasser Hassan el-Ali confessed before Spanish authorities to planting the suitcase bomb. El-Ali recruited Isaias Manuel Jalafe in Madrid and paid him $1,000 to transport the suitcase to Tel Aviv. Jalafe claimed that he did not know that the suitcase contained a bomb; el-Ali had duped him into believing it contained narcotics. This *modus operandi* is strikingly similar to the foiled attempt in London on 17 April 1986 to blow up an Israeli airplane (see document A/41/302-S/18020). In both cases, unwary passengers were selected to die as airborne carriers of deadly explosives.

Spanish investigators uncovered important links between el-Ali and Syria: El-Ali was traveling under a Syrian passport; he had been involved in PLO terrorist acts against Israelis from 1978 to 1983; in 1983 he left the Fatah faction of the PLO to join the Abu Musa faction in Damascus; in April 1986, after an unsuccessful attempt to recruit accomplices in Paris, he received instructions from Damascus to go to Madrid.

The PLO factions headed by George Habash and Abu Musa are controlled by the Syrian Government. Both groups have bases in Damascus and in areas of Lebanon totally under Syrian domination. The Government of Syria is responsible for the actions of terrorist groups it harbours and protects.

The international community should condemn such outrageous acts and those who launch them. It should take immediate action to prevent their recurrence. For its part, Israel will continue to take all appropriate steps to defend its borders, its citizens, and its airplanes.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/476-S/18229.

DOCUMENT S/18230

Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*22 July 1986*]

I have the honour to write to you to request the convening of a meeting of the Security Council on Tuesday, 29 July 1986, for the purpose of considering the dispute between the United States of America and Nicaragua, which was the subject of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986[1] [*see S/18221*] and which threatens international peace and security.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18231*

Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 July 1986*]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 23 July 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Deputy Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1149-S/18231.

document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Erkan GEZER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 July 1986 from Mr. Reşat Çağlar to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to two letters addressed to you by Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, the "Permanent Representative" of the Greek Cypriot administration, which were circulated as United Nations documents on 6 June 1986 [*S/18134*] and 9 June [*S/18140*] respectively.

You must have no doubt noted that the Greek Cypriot side, having twice rejected your draft framework agreement on Cyprus of 29 March 1986 [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*] and having thus been exposed to the whole world as the intransigent party blocking the way to a peaceful solution in Cyprus, has since further intensified its propaganda offensive against the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey, in order to gloss over the facts and, by diverting attention from the real issue, to absolve itself of the historical responsibility of having been identified as the obstacle to peace in the island since 1963. It is in the context of this new wave of political propaganda that we view the "war of letters" which the Greek Cypriot side has declared on us, and which we condemn as a futile, counterproductive and hostile act.

The two letters I have referred to above, which are rife with racist sentiments and anti-Turkish hysteria, add new dimensions to this campaign of letters launched by the Greek Cypriot administration, carrying it to new extremes. On this occasion I wish only to make several fundamental points for the record.

That the Greek Cypriot propaganda campaign shows a marked increase and intensification every time there is a prospect for a solution in the island has already been pointed out both at the beginning of this letter as well as in our previous communications to you. It should also be added that this is done on the instructions of Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, who is the mastermind and the orchestrating figure behind these activities of the Greek Cypriot leadership. Mr. Papandreou, who continues to exploit the Cyprus question for his own purposes, is using Mr. Kyprianou, as well as the Greek Cypriot leadership in general. In any event, Mr. Kyprianou and the rest of the Greek Cypriot leadership are well-disposed to play such a role, as is evident from their all-too-frequent trips to Athens and from the joint declarations that they issue with the Greek Government after each visit. It will be recalled that Mr. Kyprianou has visited Athens no less than six times in the first half of 1986, and the joint communiqué issued after each visit invariably expressed the Greek Cypriot side's "full convergence of views with the Greek Government".

Added to these are the frequent visits to the Greek capital of Mr. George Iacovou, the Greek Cypriot "Foreign Minister", and those of Dr. Lyssarides, "President" of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, as well as the Greek Cypriot political party leaders and other Greek Cypriot officials. It is no coincidence that the first negative reply of the Greek Cypriot side to your draft framework agreement was given on 20 April, just after one such visit by the Greek Cypriot political party leaders to Athens, while their second and more definitive negative reply was given after Mr. Iacovou's visit to the Greek capital.

The above facts clearly illustrate who pulls the strings in Southern Cyprus and who dictates terms to them even on the details of the Cyprus problem. It is indeed curious how the international community can still continue to regard the Athens-controlled, satellite administration of Mr. Kyprianou as an independent government, let alone one which represents the whole of Cyprus.

Mr. Papandreou's undeniable hegemony over the Greek Cypriot leadership, although totally unacceptable from the legal and moral points of view, would have at least had a positive aspect if it were used as a means of cajoling the Greek Cypriot side to adopt a more constructive and conciliatory attitude towards the Turkish Cypriots and towards a peaceful solution in general. However, the Greek Prime Minister's policy in this respect is devoid of this basic virtue as well, as he only preaches enmity and intransigence, inciting the Greek Cypriots to be even more rigid in their stance.

It will be recalled that ever since his assumption of office in 1981 the Greek Prime Minister has openly declared his utter distaste for the negotiating process, conducted under your mission of good offices, as a deviation from his policy of tension with Turkey, and when he visited Southern Cyprus in February 1982, he had announced the launching of an "international crusade" against the Turkish Cypriots.

It is thus not surprising that the Greek Prime Minister, through the puppet régime of Mr. Kyprianou in Southern Cyprus, has shown no scruples in exploiting every single occasion and statement coming from Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side and has even gone so far as distorting history and trying to rekindle ancient enmities against the Turkish nation, in a manner reminiscent of the Middle Ages.

These Byzantine tactics, however, which can be summarized as an attempt on the part of Greece and the Greek Cypriots to find a scapegoat for their own faults by attacking anybody who does not go along with their whims, will not exonerate either Mr. Papandreou or Mr. Kyprianou from being the grave-diggers of a peaceful solution in Cyprus. More and more, conscientious Greek Cypriots are not pointing their finger at the Greek side, particularly at Mr. Kyprianou, who has failed to show the slightest statesmanship either in resisting pressures from Greece or in demonstrating flexibility towards your initiative, as the real culprit in the current impasse. The following article by Mr. Bambos Charalambous, which appeared in the *Alithia* of 16 June 1986, speaks for itself:

> "The United Nations Secretary-General is under criticism from the Government of Greece, for deceiving Mr. Kyprianou. The attacks on Cuéllar are based on the claim that he broke the pledge he had made to Kyprianou that he would not deviate from the April 1985 document . . .
>
> "However, since Cuéllar has written, in his document of 29 March 1986, exactly what he had written in his April 1985 document regarding the three basic issues, it seems to me that if there is a party who has deviated, this can only be Kyprianou . . .
>
> "Mr. Kyprianou now wanted priority discussion of the questions of troops, guarantees and the three freedoms, before discussions on the other issues could start. We ask: Did Mr. Kyprianou have the right to demand the inclusion, in the text, of the things which were not included in the text of last year? In the face of this reality, is it Mr. Cuéllar or Mr. Kyprianou who has deviated?
>
> "After all this incompetence, clumsiness and failures, it is time for Mr. Kyprianou to realize that he is not the Ethnarch of Cyprus, but the one who has brought about the country's disaster. Kyprianou is a small man for accusing Cuéllar, who has kept his word to the letter, of deviating from his course. Small is the only word which can describe a man who accuses others for his own mistakes."

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18232*

Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*23 July 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 17 July 1986 the Islamic Republic News Agency of Sanandaj reported that on 16 July

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four Iraqi Muslims crossed the border region of Sanandaj in Kurdistan Province and sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The refugees were from the Iraqi province of Sulaimaniyeh.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18233*

Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*24 July 1986*]

I have the pleasure to enclose a statement issued by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia concerning the situation in South Africa and Namibia. It would be highly appreciated if the enclosed statement could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Samir S. SHIHABI
Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of Saudi Arabia concerning the situation in South Africa and Namibia

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is following with great interest and concern the development of events in South Africa and Namibia and the acts against humanity perpetrated by the authorities of the racist régime there against African citizens. It reiterates its condemnation of the arbitrary and repressive measures, as well as its regret at the innocent blood that is being spilled by the racist authorities in order to preserve the reprehensive *apartheid* régime and at the deprivation of African nationals of their human rights. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares its continued adherence to United Nations resolutions and the resolutions of all other international organizations concerning South Africa and Namibia, and it reaffirms its full support for the African peoples and States in defending the rights of the people of South Africa and Namibia. It also reiterates its full conviction that no human power can defeat the cause of a people deprived of their rights in their homeland, irrespective of whether that is in South Africa, Palestine or any other place in the world, no matter what the methods used.

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DOCUMENT S/18235*

Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*24 July 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose the text of the message from the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message from the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

Namibia summons up the image of a heroic fight against exploitation, inhumanity and international double-dealing. Eight years have gone by since the world community put forward a plan for Namibia's independence and entrusted the United Nations Security Council to execute that mandate. But the agony of the Namibian people continues. Self-serving considerations have come to the fore, pushing into the background the real issue of decolonization and of people's inalienable right to freedom.

There is a time for deliberation and negotiation, for trust in promises. There is also a time when peaceful protest and moral anger can be a means to justice. But when all these historical opportunities are seen to have been systematically destroyed, the international community must demonstrate the political courage to act. A régime which subscribes to racism and is afraid of the people must not be sustained by powers from outside.

The United Nations has decreed the immediate independence of Namibia. Its unconditional plan of action cannot be held hostage to the global political and economic designs of some powers and the convenience of a universally condemned régime. Determination and courage must be invigorated by the commitment to freedom, independence and human dignity, which is what the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia stands for.

We salute the brave freedom fighters in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. Freedom and people's sovereignty are the basic values that have shaped the philosophy of the Non-Aligned Movement.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/484-S/18235.

DOCUMENT S/18236*

Letter dated 23 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[24 July 1986]

I have the honour to forward the text of the statement made by Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, Minister for External Affairs and Commerce of India, on the observance of the Week of Solidarity of India with Peoples of Southern Africa and to request that this be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(*Signed*) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement made at New Delhi on 17 July 1986 by the Minister for External Affairs and Commerce of India on the observance of the Week of Solidarity of India with Peoples of Southern Africa

The identification of India with the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa can be traced to the beginning of the twentieth century, not only with the action of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa but also with the positions adopted from that time onwards by other leaders of the freedom movement in India. The first concrete manifestation of action by the Indian Government against the white minority Government of South Africa came exactly 40 years ago today with the issuance of orders by the Interim Government of India prohibiting trade between India and South Africa. India's unilateral boycott of South Africa in an ever-increasing number of areas, including the cultural, economic, political and diplomatic, has not flinched since then. India has been steadfast in this policy.

India was the first country to introduce a resolution in the United Nations calling for universal comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It is a matter of gratification to India that now the overwhelming majority of the Members of the United Nations supports such action against South Africa.

India's solidarity with the nations of southern Africa, whether on the question of *apartheid* or on the question of the independence of Namibia, has gone beyond actions within the United Nations. To the extent possible, India has extended material support to freedom movements in various countries in southern Africa as well as to the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress. The recent visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the front-line States of Africa was a further expression of solidarity with southern African causes.

I am happy to announce that on a directive from Prime Minister Gandhi, India will observe the next full week as the Week of Solidarity of India with Peoples of Southern Africa. This week will be marked by various events meant to mobilize opinion within India and outside in favour of the continuing struggle against the last vestiges of colonialism in South Africa and Namibia. I take this opportunity to express India's support to and its admiration for the valiant fighters for freedom in Namibia and against *apartheid* in South Africa. We salute, above all, Nelson Mandela on the eve of his birthday tomorrow, 18 July 1986.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/485-S/18236.

DOCUMENT S/18237*

Letter dated 24 July 1986 from the representative of El Salvador to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[24 July 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the text of the note dated 9 July 1986 from the Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group, concerning the Salvadorian Government's position with regard to the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America.

In this connection, I respectfully request you, on behalf of the Government of El Salvador, to have the note circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and to have this response to the Contadora proposal considered and taken into account in connection with the report on the item on the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

(*Signed*) Guillermo A. MELENDEZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of El Salvador
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Note dated 9 July 1986 from the Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Contadora Group, concerning the Salvadorian Government's position with regard to the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America

I have the honour to refer to the note dated 6 June 1986 in which you formally submitted to the Salvadorian Government the text which the Contadora Group believes should constitute the final version of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America [*S/18184, annex II*], and to refer to the ideas embodied in the Panama Message [*S/18143, annex*]. I should like you to consider the following points, which are in response to the ideas and arguments set forth in those documents:

From the outset, the peace initiatives sponsored by the Contadora Group constituted the best means of creating and fostering the conditions that would facilitate, through dialogue and negotiation, the adoption of a political agreement on a juridical footing with a view to securing peace in the Central American region outside the context of East-West confrontation;

With such intentions in mind, the Government of El Salvador has participated in earnest, in good faith and with full political commitment in the effort to achieve and consolidate such an agreement, despite the fact that at the outset there were no specific procedures or objectives;

At the conclusion of the Fourth Joint Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contadora Group and the Central American Countries, in September 1983, the Ministers, after a number of meet-

ings of the technical groups of our Ministers of Foreign Affairs, succeeded in adopting the Document of Objectives [*S/16041, annex*], which ultimately constitutes the only instrument with juridical force that has emerged from the peace process sponsored by the Contadora Group, for there has been an exchange of notes constituting full endorsement of the Document by all the parties concerned. The result was that from then on the process had specific guidelines for the attainment of its noble goals, based on a consensus among all the countries of the region.

Accordingly, the objective of all the activities undertaken between the time of the inauguration of the working commissions provided for in the document on measures to be taken to fulfil the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives [*see S/16262, annex I*] and the final meeting of plenipotentiaries has been to fulfil the mandate of completing the negotiations initiated as a result of the Document of Objectives. The concrete results of such negotiations must be reflected, on the basis of consensus, in an international instrument likely to create conditions conducive to the formalization of such an instrument.

In this connection, the Contadora Group should not and cannot abandon its noble efforts at this point, especially if one bears in mind that 20 of the 21 points contained in the Document of Objectives are being followed up and that the remaining point, the seventh, is couched in language on which there is consensus on the part of four of the parties involved. This situation calls for a sectoral effort to move the reluctant party towards a position from which it may proceed to fulfil the international obligation which is assumed in agreeing to the Document of Objectives.

From the outset and throughout the process, one could see time and again that the worsening conflicts that were jeopardizing peace, security and development in the region were cyclical manifestations of a specific historical situation viewed as a whole; as a result, the approach to that phenomenon was to be comprehensive, simultaneous, regional and multilateral, in addition to which all the commitments were to be subject to an effective system of verification and control.

In this connection, the final draft of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, transmitted to our Government on 7 June 1986, fails to reflect the agreed conditions and requirements for its adoption and formalization in accordance with our obligation under the 1983 Document of Objectives, specifically the objective of stopping "the arms race in all its forms and [beginning] negotiations for the control and reduction of current stocks of weapons and on the number of armed troops".

Moreover, El Salvador considers that it is essential to have an effective system for verification and control of all the commitments, particularly those of a political nature, which are designed to lay the foundations for lasting and genuine peace. If it is to be effective, this requires a series of substantive and detailed agreements, to be embodied in the Act, as well as a set of instruments which, taken as a whole, would make up the "Contadora System", involving not only the parties but the Contadora Group itself, the Lima Group and all nations with a genuine interest in peace and security in the region, especially those which are members of the Verification and Control Commission.

Thus, my Government considers that it remains urgent and essential to undertake all the negotiations, actions and initiatives referred to by the Contadora Group in its letter transmitting the draft in question and the Panama Message; accordingly, we are extremely gratified by your Governments' readiness to continue mediating in the regional crisis within the Contadora context, on the understanding that any invitation to a meeting will be backed by sufficient guarantees that Nicaragua will accept serious negotiations with respect to disarmament and verification and control, thus affording a clear demonstration of its readiness to comply with the Document of Objectives in all respects.

The alternatives and options with respect to the achievement of peace and security in the region are directly related to the establishment of a genuine system of give and take which will enable the States of the region to strengthen their trust in each other in the conviction that truly democratic and pluralistic development will make is possible to achieve stability in the region and a durable and lasting peace whose underlying concept is not simply the absence of war.

This balanced system of rights and obligations of the States Parties should be faithfully reflected in the international legal instrument that we Central American countries ultimately draw up. At the same time, that instrument should impose equally on all parties, without exception of any kind and with shared rights and responsibilities, the obligation to engage in simultaneous and integrated discussion of all the aspects covered in the September 1983 Document of Objectives, aspects which should be faithfully reflected in the context of the Contadora Act.

This shared responsibility of all the Central American countries with respect to the integrated treatment of all the aspects affecting peace and security in the region needs to be complemented by the establishment of a reliable and impartial verification and control system which in turn will permit fulfilment of all the obligations entered into and give each of the parties the assurance that their rights will be respected in a context of good will and a high sense of responsibility. This system should be adopted and entered into force simultaneously with the Act itself.

In this connection, the Government of El Salvador reiterates that the best opportunity of achieving peace in the region is afforded by the urgent resolve to conclude an international legal instrument which, at the time of its signature and in accordance with the constitutional provisions of our countries, would fully embody the concepts, rights and obligations to be entered into, as well as all the operational aspects required for verification and control of the agreements reached, in the manner and at the times previously indicated.

In view of the foregoing, El Salvador considers that the signature of a "peace agreement" which did not include all the factors meriting consideration in a document or legal instrument like the Act would lack historical perspective, all the more so in view of the fact that their inclusion is a historical necessity in order that our countries should without exception fulfil their obligations in the assurance that their rights too will also be respected. Accordingly, we must insist on the elaboration of a complete "act of peace" backed by an efficient system for verification and control in all the areas identified over three years of negotiations; for signature without fulfilment is certainly not the best of the alternatives, and its very mention places obstacles in the path towards peace, security, democracy and development in Central America.

Finally, the Government of El Salvador, faithful to its democratic and peace-loving policy, addresses a serious and urgent appeal to the Contadora Group for the future and the prospects of peace, democracy and development in the Central American region, requesting its co-operation so that we Central American countries can adopt, within a framework of mutual respect and without outside interference, our own decisions and consensus solutions to our problems which, because they are common problems, require joint efforts within a framework which recognizes the factors of unity and divergence that exist in Central America, and in which the Contadora Group is called upon to perform the most relevant mediating role in the patient and noble work of conciliation.

In reiterating my Government's political will to bring to their conclusion the negotiations on the substantive part of the Act, which would permit the adoption and formalization of a consensus text consistent with the implementation of the commitments entered into in the Document of Objectives, as well as of all the verification and control functions remaining to be settled so that the "Contadora System" can be put into effect, I take the opportunity of conveying to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

DOCUMENT S/18240

Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 July 1986*]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of a letter from Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 25 JULY 1986 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Since the initiation of the aggression of the régime of Iraq, as you are well aware, the Islamic Republic of Iran, showing extreme endurance and restraint has withstood the heinous crimes of the Iraqi régime and has endeavoured strictly to uphold and preserve the integrity of the rules of international humanitarian law. The official United Nations documents and reports that have been unofficially forwarded to you by the United Nations representatives and teams of experts are witness to the fact that this policy has been maintained with respect to all rules of international law. In this respect, the question of attacks against civilian areas and the residents of the cities and villages is of special significance.

You recall that the cities and residential areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran were targets of numerous air and missile attacks by Iraq prior to 12 June 1984. The moratorium established on this date through your good offices did, for a brief period, reduce these attacks. However, it could not, at any time, persuade the Iraqi régime to comply with its terms, which were based on the provisions of the important 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.[19] Disrespect for the moratorium and the continued inhumane crimes of the Iraqi régime were only aggravated when its blatant violations of the terms of the moratorium were verified by the United Nations investigations team and reflected in document S/16897 of 16 January 1985. You have been witness to the futile resort of the Iraqi régime to the so-called "war of the cities" in two different periods during last year.

In recent weeks, the Iraqi régime has once again intensified its air raids against civilian areas. From 10 July 1986 to this date, the cities of Piranshahr, Bostan, Abadan, Marivan as well as the village of Sharifabad in the south-east of Teheran have been attacked by Iraqi jet fighters this morning. This attack alone has thus far left more than 60 people dead or injured.

The experience of the past few years and our military information prove that Iraq has decided to continue and further intensify its atrocities against civilians in this new trend. Your immediate intervention in taking a clear and decisive position against the Iraqi régime is urgently in order at this stage. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while continuing its commitment to the 12 June 1984 moratorium and maintaining its restraint, will no longer unilaterally tolerate the human losses caused by the Iraqi attacks.

(*Signed*) Ali Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DOCUMENT S/18241

Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 July 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose the text of a letter which the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable R. F. Botha, addressed to you on 28 July 1986.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) K. R. S. VON SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative of South Africa
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1986 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have taken note of your letter of 12 June 1986 [*S/18150*] in which you respond to my letter of 3 March 1986 [*S/17892*] concerning the proposal by State President P. W. Botha that 1 August 1986 be set as the date for the commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978), provided that a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

South Africa made this prosposal in a further serious attempt to facilitate a resolution of this difficult problem. South Africa does not believe that the people of South West Africa/Namibia can indefinitely be denied their inherent right to self-determination and independence. Indeed the people of the Territory are eager to move rapidly towards the achievement of this goal, and South Africa associates itself with the early attainment of this objective.

The international negotiations regarding the future of the Territory have more often than not been characterized by countless accusations that South Africa has sinister motives as far as the future of South West Africa/Namibia is concerned. Certain very important considerations are, however, completely ignored in the rash and

vindictive judgements that certain members of the international community glibly hand down with no apparent concern for the well-being of the people of the Territory and without taking into account the realities that obtain in South West Africa/Namibia.

It is a fact that South Africa is assisting the Territory to protect its people against armed attacks from Angolan territory by elements who wish to impose their will on the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia by force of arms. South Africa makes a substantial contribution towards the material well-being of the people of the Territory and annually provides financial assistance in order to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the administration of the Territory. In addition, important assistance is rendered in the transport, educational, medical and other fields.

South Africa has consistently been prepared to co-operate with you in order to facilitate the implementation of the settlement plan. Thus, for example, you were able to inform the Security Council in your report following your visit to South Africa in August 1983 [*S/15943*] that agreement had been reached on the then outstanding questions of the composition and status of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. You were also able to inform the Council that as far as the question of impartiality was concerned, you had assured me that in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) all parties would be treated equally by the United Nations. In fact, the co-operation offered to you by South Africa during your visit was of such a nature that you were able to inform the Council that you had completed your discussions with South Africa ahead of schedule. "Substantial progress", as you described it, had indeed been made.

Similarly, you will recall that in regard to the question of the electoral system for the election contemplated in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), South Africa was able to inform you on 12 November 1985 that the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity in Windhoek had decided to call on the South African Government to select from the options available a system of proportional representation as a framework for elections leading to the independence of South West Africa/Namibia. I added that South Africa had consistently consulted the leaders of South West Africa/Namibia on matters affecting the future of the Territory and had been guided by their wishes. Accordingly, I pointed out that the South African Government had no objection to the request of the Government of National Unity. Yet again, South Africa had reacted positively.

Throughout the negotiations, South Africa has consistently indicated that among the problems that stood in the way of implementation of the settlement plan for South West Africa/Namibia was the presence in Angola of a massive Cuban expeditionary force keeping the present régime in Luanda in power and constituting a serious threat to the safety of the Territory, making a free and fair election impossible. This problem has remained unresolved.

You will recall that negotiations on this issue have been proceeding over a protracted period. Although the United Nations remains impervious to the concerns that exist in regard to this matter, South Africa has gone out of its way to try to secure a realistic basis for agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal. It was thus encouraging to note that in September 1984, the MPLA Government put forward certain ideas of its own regarding this matter. By doing so, the Luanda régime clearly recognized a connection between the presence of the Cubans in Angola and the difficulties that this presented in finding a solution that would enable South West Africa/Namibia to achieve independence. Regrettably, and despite indications by the Luanda Government that it was prepared to enter into discussions on this matter, it recently rejected its initial stand. South Africa had hoped that, by its announcement of 4 March 1986, 1 August 1986 would be set as the date for the commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978), provided a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, which would further enhance the opportunity to establish dialogue on this question. It is a matter of great regret to South Africa that the MPLA régime is unwilling or unable to address this issue realistically.

Despite the fact that the Luanda Government has again thwarted the prospects of peace, South Africa remains prepared to enter into discussions at any time in order to try to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal.

I would like, therefore, to associate myself with the appeal issued by you in your letter of 12 June 1986 that all concerned should now act decisively in order to commence the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan for South West Africa/Namibia.

The Government in Luanda knows that it is for the peoples of the region to decide their own future. It is for the leaders of the region to discuss ways of settling their differences.

(*Signed*) R. F. BOTHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of South Africa

DOCUMENT S/18242*

Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*28 July 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 8 July 1986 [*S/18213*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incident of violation in Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 12 July.

On 12 July 1986, at 1700 hours, the Afghan armed forces fired 3 rounds of artillery and 20 rockets in the Nawa Pass area 8 miles north-west of Nawagai in the Mohmand Agency. As a result of the firing, one member of the Mohmand Rifles (of the Pakistan border forces) was killed.

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The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 13 July, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18243

Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*28 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter addressed to you by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tariq Aziz, concerning the Iranian régime's intention to resume the so-called "war of the cities" on a large scale.

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

For some time, the Iranian régime has been preparing world public opinion for the large-scale resumption of the so-called "war of the cities". The letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iranian régime which was circulated on 25 July 1986 [*S/18240, annex*] is but the most recent move in the Iranian campaign to escalate the war in furtherance of the efforts of the Teheran rulers to attain their expansionist goals against Iraq.

In this connection, I refer to the letter which I addressed to you on 29 June 1986 [*see S/18188*], after the Iranian régime had, on 27 June, fired a number of ground-to-ground missiles at the residential areas in the Iraqi town of Kirkuk on the pretext of attacking economic installations. I warned then in my letter of the true aims which Iran is striving to attain through the dangerous and deliberate escalation of its aggression against the people and territory of Iraq.

The allegation that Iraq is the party which resorts to strikes against purely residential areas is false and has no foundation in truth. You know well that Iraq was the party which—by a personal initiative on the part of the President of the Republic—called for a halt to the bombardment of purely residential areas in order to spare civilian inhabitants the scourge of war. Moreover, Iraq is the party which has been calling for peace ever since the conflict was first brought before the Security Council on 28 September 1980 up to the present. The United Nations has documentary evidence of all these facts, both in our statements of position in the Council and in the letters exchanged with you.

On the other hand, Iran has rejected and continues to reject all initiatives aimed at a cease-fire—the ideal way to protect the civilian population—and likewise rejects the resolution of the conflict by peaceful means.

Iraq directs its strikes exclusively at the military and economic installations utilized by the Teheran régime for the continuation of its aggression against Iraq. Those installations in no way come under the definition of purely residential areas.

The Iranian régime deliberately bombards residential areas in order to set up appropriate conditions for the launching of new attacks, which it unceasingly and frenziedly announces. Its most recent crime was today's bombardment of the city of Basra with 10 long-range artillery shells, which resulted in the death of one woman, the injuring of 14 citizens, including 5 children, and damage to four houses; and the bombardment by two Iranian aircraft of the residential quarters of the town of Amarah, which resulted in the injuring of 20 citizens, including 4 women, and damage to six houses and two automobiles.

In drawing your attention to these facts, we issue a forceful warning that the Iranian régime's persistence in aiming strikes at residential areas in Iraq will not go unpunished if appropriate international measures are not taken to put an end to its acts of aggression and to implement the resolutions of the international organization concerning the conflict.

I enclose a list of the purely residential areas that have been subjected to Iranian bombardment since the last letter which I addressed to you in June.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Date	*Urban area hit by Iranian bombardment*	*Casualties and damage*
1 July	Abu al-Khasib district (long-range artillery)	Two houses damaged
5 July	Abu al-Khasib district and outskirts of Khanaqin (artillery)	Three civilian citizens injured
6 July	Township of Khurmal (artillery)	
7 July	Abu al-Khasib district and Khanaqin	
8 July	Qurna district (artillery)	One young girl and 1 child dead, another child and 2 civilian citizens injured
10 July	Abu al-Khasib district (artillery)	One citizen (female) injured

Date	Urban area hit by Iranian bombardment	Casualties and damage
11 July	Zubayr district (long-range artillery)	
12 July	Outskirts of Khanaqin (long-range artillery)	
13 July	Outskirts of Khanaqin (long-range artillery)	
14 July	Abu al-Khasib district and Khurmal township (artillery)	
15 July	Abu al-Khasib district (artillery)	One citizen injured
16 July	Abu al-Khasib district (artillery)	
17 July	Abu al-Khasib district (artillery)	Five civilians, including 4 children, injured, 1 house destroyed
18 July	Tawilah township (Sulaymaniyah) (artillery)	
19 July	Bayara township (artillery)	
20 July	Tawilah and Shihabi (Wasit) townships (long-range artillery)	
21 July	Khurmal township (Sulaymaniyah) (artillery)	
22 July	Khurmal township (artillery)	
23 July	Abu al-Khasib district and Khurmal and Shihabi townships (artillery)	One house in Abu al-Khasib district damaged
24 July	Harithah area (Basra) (artillery)	
28 July	Basra (10 artillery shells)	One woman dead, 14 citizens, including 5 children, injured

DOCUMENT S/18244*

Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[28 July 1986]

I have the honour to forward the text of a communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 28 July 1986 regarding the situation in Central America, with the request that this be circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) N. KRISHNAN
Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 28 July 1986 regarding the situation in Central America

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in New York on 28 July 1986 to consider the situation in Central America in the light of the Judgment of 27 June 1986 of the International Court of Justice in the case "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua vs. United States of America)".[1] The Bureau heard a statement by the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, in which he referred to the case and the threat to international peace and security resulting from the continuation of this dispute.

The Bureau recalled that the Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at New Delhi in April 1986, had "urged all States faithfully to respect the commitments made to the International Court of Justice, especially the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction and the required fulfilment of its rulings and judgments in the analysis of the case of Nicaragua". The Ministers had also exhorted "the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of Protection and the Judgment of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 9 April 1984 presented by Nicaragua" [*see S/18065, annex I, para. 212*].

Noting with satisfaction the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua", the Bureau made an urgent and strong appeal to the United States to comply strictly and immediately with that Judgment. The Bureau renewed its call for an immediate end to all threats, attacks and hostile acts, discussion of funding, financing of mercenary groups by the United States Congress and coercive economic measures taken against the people and Government of Nicaragua, all of which are designed, in the short run, to overthrow the legitimately constituted Government of that country and increase the risk of a generalized conflict.

The Bureau once again urged the Government of the United States of America to resume talks with Nicaragua as a means of reaching a specific agreement on peace in the region based on the principle of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples, with the objective of achieving the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Bureau reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and the Support Group towards finding a political, peaceful and negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America.

The Bureau reiterated its firm solidarity with Nicaragua and appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as to the international community, to give solidarity and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right of self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1151-S/18244.

DOCUMENT S/18245* **

Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 July 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 28 July 1986 at 10.30 a.m. and the following was conveyed to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

"The Government of Pakistan claimed once again that the military forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attacked the Shalman region of Khyber Agency on 2 July 1986 and the suburbs of Momand Agency on 12 July 1986.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation, declares that the allegations of Pakistan are baseless and void of reality and categorically rejects them. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan further demands that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such allegations which result in nothing but deterioration of the situation on the frontier areas."

I have further the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

*Incorporating document S/18245/Corr.1 of 6 August 1986.
**Circulated under the double symbol A/41/488-S/18245.

DOCUMENT S/18246*

Letter dated 29 July 1986 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*29 July 1986*]

I have the honour to bring to your attention the press release issued by the Government of Honduras on 29 July 1986.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

At the same time, I wish to inform you that the content of this text has already been communicated to the Organization of American States.

(*Signed*) Julio RENDÓN BARNICA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of Honduras on 29 July 1986

Yesterday, 28 July, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a communication from the Secretary of the International Court of Justice, Mr. Santiago Torres Bernárdez, informing it that the Government of Nicaragua had that same day filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against the Government of Honduras. The full text of the application by the Sandinist Government has not yet been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1152-S/18246.

The Government of the Republic of Honduras is studying this new situation dispassionately with the assistance of its national and foreign advisers. It is also analysing the political implications of this initiative by the Government of Nicaragua, particularly in the light of the efforts being made by the Government of Honduras to find a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

DOCUMENT S/18247*

Letter dated 28 July 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 July 1986]

I have the honour to transmit the message of the High Council of Religious Scholars and Clergymen of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Furthermore, I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message of the High Council of Religious Scholars and Clergymen of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

In the Name of Allah the Beneficent the Merciful.

The High Council of Religious Scholars and Clergymen of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a religious and social organization of spiritual figures and clergymen, representing all Muslims of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and particularly on behalf of the patriotic religious scholars and clergymen, the true heirs of prophets, sends under the present-day hard conditions of the world, in which peace, this urgent need of humankind, is threatened with intrigues and direct armed intervention of United States imperialism at every moment, its message to you to condemn the direct aggression of air and naval forces of the United States of America on the territory of peace-loving and progressive Libya.

The Muslims of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are of the opinion that international imperialism headed by United States imperialism with its international accomplices, such as the expansionist hegemonism of Peking, racists of South Africa, Israeli zionism, militarists of Pakistan and particularly the infernal CIA, as the enemy number one of peace, progress and advancement, freedom and liberation movements, is committing every barbaric and inhuman deed in the international arena, contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic demands of the present inhabitants of the planet.

Today, United States imperialism not only directly interferes in Grenada and revolutionary Nicaragua, but by sending deadly arms to the Afghan counter-revolution, through the soil of Pakistan and with the direct assistance of Pakistan militarists, and fanning the undeclared war, sheds the blood of our defenseless fathers, mothers and innocent children under the false slogan of so-called "defence of Islam" and "aid to the so-called Mujahidin of Islam" who are in fact nothing but thieves and killers.

This act of United States imperialism that took place in the year 1986, which was rightly proclaimed as the year of peace, is indicative of the fact that United States imperialism under the Reagan Administration demogogically raises a hue and cry for peace in order to deceive the peoples of the world, while it itself acts in enmity of it.

However, we are fully convinced that the United Nations, under your wise and philanthropic leadership, will play its active role in frustrating the efforts made by the Reagan Administration to fan tension and threaten peace in the international arena. We fully believe that the peace-loving forces of the world will be victorious. Therefore, we, the Muslims of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressing our support for peace and nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of the hotbeds of war, request you to play an active role in stopping the interference of United States imperialism in the international arena and particularly in our region, where the situation is deteriorating every day because of that interference.

We, the Muslims of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are in favour of maintaining peace in the world and want peaceful coexistence with our neighbours.

We wish you even greater success in ensuring peace, which is the urgent need of humankind on earth. We wish you success and good health.

May God make you successful.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/489-S/18247.

DOCUMENT S/18248*

Letter dated 25 July 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[30 July 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 24 July 1986 from Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"I am writing to you with reference to the serious events set forth below.

"Reports have been appearing in various Honduran press organs and international news agency releases that the ringleaders of the mercenary organization in the service of your Government, the Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense, have been holding a series of meetings in the capital of the Republic of Honduras.

"The avowed purpose of these meetings has been to draw up military plans which include the preparation of attacks and acts of terrorism and sabotage against Nicaragua.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1153-S/18248.

"By guiding the planning of these preparations for war against my country in Tegucigalpa, the Government of the United States is seeking to continue the compromising use of Honduran territory for the planning and pursuit of its policy of force, threats and intervention against Nicaragua, thus toppling the international legal order from its foundations and openly violating the Judgment delivered on 27 June 1986 by the International Court of Justice.[1]

"Once again, the Government of Nicaragua finds itself obliged to register its strongest and most formal protest against these preparations, which are causing a further stepping up of tension in the Central American conflict, raising the levels of aggression against the territory and people of Nicaragua and encouraging the use of the territory of neighbouring countries for the planning of actions which are outlawed by the community of nations.

"Through this kind of unlawful and immoral action, the Government of the United States is accelerating the heightening of the Central American crisis and blocking the peace efforts being made on behalf of Latin America by the Contadora Group and its Support Group.

"The Government of Nicaragua earnestly appeals to the Government of the United States to respect the international legal order and desist from its purpose of involving the territory of countries bordering on Nicaragua in its plans for death and destruction. Likewise, the Government of Nicaragua urges the Government of the United States to respect the Judgment of the International Court of Justice and consequently to cease and abstain from acts such as those described, which without any doubt constitute flagrant violations of international law and a rebuff to the aspirations for peace and peaceful co-existence of the fraternal peoples of Central America."

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18249*

Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*30 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement dated 19 July 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rejecting the so-called economic and cultural agreement among Viet Nam, Laos and the régime in Phnom Penh.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 19 July 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Of late, the Hanoi authorities have deceitfully propagated the so-called agreement on economic and cultural co-operation among the Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, the Vietnamese régime in Laos and the Vietnamese-installed régime in Phnom Penh.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rejects totally this so-called agreement on economic and cultural co-operation.

1. In fact, this so-called agreement was concocted by the Hanoi authorities, who made a show of signing with their puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane. In so doing, on the one hand, they attempt to deceive the world public opinion into believing that the installed régime in Phnom Penh and the régime in Laos are independent, though everything has been organized by Hanoi. On the other hand, they aim at legalizing their war of aggression in Kampuchea and their occupation of Laos through so-called agreements in the past, the present and also in the future.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the whole people of Kampuchea categorically reject the so-called agreement signed on 17 July 1986 and all other so-called agreements which have been and will be concocted by the Hanoi authorities, since those agreements are Hanoi's sheer fabrications.

The international community has already been well acquainted with this matter. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to appeal to the world public opinion to disregard and denounce all these Vietnamese deceitful manoeuvres in the past, at present as well as in the future

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/493-S/18249.

DOCUMENT S/18250

Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*31 July 1986*]

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua [*2700th meeting*],

Recalling its resolution 530 (1983), which, *inter alia*, reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and of all the other countries of the area to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

Recalling also its resolution 562 (1985), which, *inter alia*, reaffirms the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and other States freely to decide their own political, economic and social systems, to develop their international relations according to their people's interests free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Taking note of the Order of 10 May 1984 of the International Court of Justice on the provisional measures of protection, its Judgement of 26 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 9 April 1984 presented by Nicaragua and the final Judgement of the Court on "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)" of 27 June 1986,

Aware that, according to the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Recalling all the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the obligation of States to settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means, not to resort to the threat or use of force and to respect the self-determination of peoples and the sovereign independence of all States,

Recognizing the repeated efforts made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group to promote a political and negotiated solution to the problems in Central America,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the International Court of Justice as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and a means for peaceful solution of disputes in the interest of international peace and security;

2. *Makes an urgent and solemn call* for full compliance with the Judgement of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)";

3. *Recalls* the obligation of all States to seek a solution to their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with international law;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State of the region that might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT S/18251

Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*31 July 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to the letter addressed to you on 28 July 1986 by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs [*S/18243, annex*], I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime is continuing to bombard purely civilian targets.

I should be grateful if you would have this document and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

1. On 29 July 1986, the evil enemy bombarded residential quarters in the intrepid city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The enemy bombardment resulted in the death of one civilian citizen, the wounding of three others and damage to three houses.

Three enemy aircraft crossed our international frontiers in Arbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates, their target being residential quarters. The incident resulted in the wounding of three civilian citizens and damage to four civilian bicycles and three caravans in Arbil governorate and the wounding of two other civilian citizens in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

2. On 30 July the forces of the iniquitous enemy bombarded residential quarters in the steadfastly resisting city of Basra, using long-range artillery. The bombardment resulted in the death of one child, the wounding of 13 citizens, including five children, and damage to one house.

The forces of the unjust party also bombarded the Ramqi housing complex belonging to Halabjah district, and the incident resulted in the death of one woman.

At 2.13 p.m., two enemy aircraft crossed our international frontiers in the northern sector, their target being residential quarters in the town of Sulaymaniyah. This resulted in the wounding of two civilian citizens.

DOCUMENT S/18252

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[31 July 1986]

The attached letter dated 30 July 1986 from Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council.

In accordance with the request therein contained, the present letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the Security Council document S/18225 of 16 July 1986, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following.

The Korean people and the world peace-loving people unanimously hope to see détente and lead a life in peace, free from war and conflict in the International Year of Peace.

To this end, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced reasonable proposals on such occasions as in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 11 January 1986, the report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army of 17 June, the Government Statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 23 June and at the 429th and 431st meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and has made every sincere effort to realize them.

These proposals constitute peace-loving initiatives aimed at the relaxation of the tensions prevailing on the Korean pennisula, the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the north and south dialogue, the improvement of blocked north-south relations after removing misunderstanding and distrust in this International Year of Peace.

Now, these peace proposals are enjoying world-wide support and sympathy.

The United States and south Korean authorities, however, instead of accepting our sincere proposals, challenged them with "Team Spirit 86" military exercises and aggravated tension by conducting "Tangbol-86", "Biho-86", "Pilsung Banpae-86" and "86-Ulji" military manoeuvres. And the United States lately has been pushing ahead with a plan to construct 36 special nuclear-weapon storehouses in south Korea.

All the facts show that the so-called "relaxation of tension" and "dialogue" called for by the United States and south Korean authorities are a lie and that they are unconcerned with the "relaxation of tensions" on the Korean peninsula. In particular, to blame and reject our peace proposal, instead of accepting it, is a declaration of confrontation and war policy and a challenge to peace and dialogue.

The United States and south Korean authorities should not pursue the war and division and should come to the negotiation table.

I would like to enclose herewith annexes in order to give to the Member nations of the United Nations who are striving for peace and security a correct understanding of our peace proposal and of the wrong behaviour of the Unites States and south Korean authorities against it.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosures could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE I

Report of the Korean Central News Agency

The Korean Central News Agency published on 14 July a report informing the home and foreign public of the irresponsible and insincere acts taken by the United States Forces and south Korean sides towards talks of military authorities, inasmuch as they approach from a provocative stance the new peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to open the talks. A summary of the report follows.

The United States Forces and south Korean sides rejected the talks of military authorities proposed in our first letter, and this time they refused to receive the second letter altogether.

In connection with the new peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, the Secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent the first telephone message to the Secretary of the opposite side at 10 a.m. on 7 June to convey, on authorization, the letters from the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United States Eighth Army Commander in south Korea and concurrently Commander of the south Korea-United States Combined Forces and to the south Korean National Defence Minister.

But no answer was available from the opposite side until 9 June, the date intended for the delivery of the letters from our side. So the Secretary of our side sent to this counterpart of the opposite side a telephone message at 10.50 a.m. that day, urging the opposite side again to take an immediate step for the dispatch of its competent personnel to take over the letters. Upon receiving our second telephone message, the Secretary of the opposite side sent late that day a vague answer in monosyllables that his side would give notice later.

Our side waited patiently for two days, but there was no response from the opposite side.

So, at 8.15 a.m. on 11 June, the Secretary of our side sent another telephone message to his opposite counterpart demanding that personnel be sent quickly to take over the letters.

On 14 June, that is, three days after that, the Secretary of the opposite side gave a reply that the United States Forces and south Korean sides would take over the letters at noon, on 17 June, adding at the bottom of the message the unreasonable condition that the letter to the United States Forces side should be one from the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces.

The Commander of the United States Forces in south Korea holds various posts such as United States Eighth Army Commander, Commander of the United States Forces in south Korea and that of the south Korea-United States Combined Forces and the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces. These titles were attached by themselves, are usually used by them and held by one man in any case.

The man does not change, whatever title we may choose. Accordingly there is no ground to refuse to receive our letter under the pretext of the title. But, they insisted in a far-fetched way that they would receive only a letter addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces.

Although the United States Forces side's demand was unreasonable, we decided to take their demand into consideration from a sincere stand to open a new phase for détente and peace in the Korean peninsula by all means.

The Secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telephone message to his opposite counterpart at 10 a.m. on 16 June, informing him that our letter would be addressed by the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is First Deputy for the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, to the Commander of the United States Eighth Army in south Korea and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces, and urged the opposite side once again to take it over without further delay.

But, at 16.48 hours that day, the United States Forces side notified us through a telephone message that it would receive the letter on condition that it was addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces, deleting the title of the Commander of the United States Eighth Army, and was signed by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army or a deputy for him.

The United States Forces side's demand was motivated by a dishonest intention. We, however, decided to show tolerance once again and take into account their demand, proceeding from the sincere stand to facilitate the opening of talks for détente and peace.

The United States Forces side, at last, took over the letter of our side on 17 June, 10 days after we sent the first telephone message, unable to

find any other pretext or to hold out in face of this tolerant stand of ours.

But, an hour after it received the letter, the United States Forces side notified us that it would return it through the joint duty officer to the Military Armistice Commission, but it failed to find a proper answer to our side's question of why it was going to return the letter. It stated categorically that it would return the letter at the joint duty officers' meeting at noon on 18 June.

We decided to watch how the United States Forces side would disgorge what it had swallowed. But, next morning, it hurriedly sent us another telephone message telling us that it would not return it.

Reply letters came to our side from the United States Forces side on 21 June and from the south Korean side on 24 June. In its reply, the United States Forces side rejected the proposed talks of military authorities, contending that our proposal concerning north-south relations and the relaxation of tensions could be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. The south Korean side also refused the talks in the same vein, adding to it the call for talks of highest authorities.

The letters of the United States Forces side and the south Korean military authorities to our side were not virtually replies but were an unpardonable mockery of our whole nation and the world people desirous of détente, dialogue and peace.

But, from a sincere stand for détente, peace and dialogue, we decided to show tolerance once again and to send second letters to the United States Forces side and the south Korean side, urging them to take a prudent attitude towards our peace proposal and to respond to it.

Upon authorization, the Secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission on 3 July sent to his counterpart on the opposite side a telephone message, telling him to take over second letters at noon on 5 July. The Secretary of the opposite side on 5 July sent us a reply, saying his side would give an answer later.

We waited for several days with patience, but there was no reply. At last the Secretary of the opposite side sent a message that the United States Forces side would not receive the letter, unless it was signed by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

This was preposterous. Our side had already sent the first letter in the name of the First Deputy for the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, which they had received. But now they were again taking issue with the name. It was, in fact, a far-fetched argument not to take over the second letter.

With the United States Forces side putting up the unreasonable pretext and the south Korean side sending no reply, our side sent another telephone message on 10 July announcing that at noon on 11 July liaison personnel would go to the place where the first letters had been delivered to hand over the second letters, making clear our stand that the letters would be broadcast, if personnel of the opposite side failed to turn out or refused to receive them.

In spite of our patient efforts and repeated urging, the south Korean side did not send competent personnel to Panmunjom, saying it would not receive the letter. And, at the very moment, it resorted to petty tricks, sending a string of telephone messages beneath notice proposing to us to resume north-south negotiations, which had been suspended all at once.

At noon on 11 July, the United States Forces side formally took over the letter of our side at the joint duty officers' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission and even opened it only to refuse categorically to carry it away under an unreasonable pretext.

Therefore, our side had no other choice but to send over radio the letters to the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces in south Korea and the south Korean Minister of National Defence, as we had notified the opposite side.

By turning down the peace initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, the United States and the south Korean side themselves revealed that their cry for détente, peace and dialogue is false and sham and that they, in actuality, pursue confrontation and war only.

By opposing our proposal for talks of military authorities to take practical measures for détente and peace, they made it plain that the "threat of southward invasion" over which they cry every day does not exist in fact and it is a fiction to justify the United States troops' occupation of south Korea and redress the internal crisis of south Korea.

Owing to the refusal of the peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army by the United States and south Korean authorities and their pursuance of a policy of war and confrontation, the situation of our country is becoming more acute and the deadlocked multi-channel north-south dialogues are in danger of breaking up. The United States and south Korean authorities should bear responsibility for bringing the situation of our country to the brink of war and north-south dialogue to a crisis.

ENCLOSURE II

Spokesman for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side to the Military Armistice Commission demands that the United States side respond positively to the proposal for talks between the military authorities

To our regret, the United States side, turning down our proposal on holding talks between the military authorities, is insisting on discussing the problem of easing tension within the framework of the Military Armistice Commission. The spokesman for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's side to the Military Armistice Commission notes, and says in the statement: this is a wrong insistence without any feasibility or validity.

The authority and function of the Military Armistice Commission are so limited that it cannot discuss or solve general problems for détente in the Korean peninsula. As its name denotes, the Military Armistice Commission is an organ supervising the implementation of the Armistice Agreement. And the Armistice Agreement gives no stipulations on important problems waiting for solution in the military field, including the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments that we want to discuss at talks between the military authorities. It is evident, therefore, that the Military Armistice Commission cannot deal with problems that are outside its authority.

At present, the Military Armistice Commission cannot discuss and solve even problems belonging to its function with regard to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, much less problems outside its authority.

The United States side unilaterally abrogated in June 1957 paragraph 13 *d* of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into the Korean peninsula of combat equipment and weapons and keeps bringing in nuclear weapons and new types of weapons.

At meetings of the Military Armistice Commission, our side has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of all new types of weapons and combat equipment illegally shipped into south Korea. But the United States side has refused to comply with this demand and has even opposed the discussion of this problem at the Military Armistice Commission.

When our side advanced the proposal on restricting military exercises at the 431st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on 6 December 1985, the United States side avoided the discussion of the basic problem, claiming that it has nothing to do with the Armistice Agreement and bringing forward the problem of "prior notice of military exercises and invitation for their inspection" to counter our proposal.

The United States side is laying artificial obstacles also in connection with the problems, which can be easily settled at the Military Armistice Commission.

The United States side insists that the "proposal for détente" should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. However, limitedness, unreasonableness and infeasibility of assertion was laid bare long ago.

This notwithstanding, the United States side calls for the discussion of this problem first at the Military Armistice Commission. This is nothing but a trick to shirk its responsibility for refusing to hold talks between the military authorities and to mislead world public opinion by making it appear as if it were interested in détente.

Further, we can hardly understand why the south Korean military authorities, which are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and have no say at the Military Armistice Commission, call for the discussion of the problem of détente at the Military Armistice Commission.

Facts glaringly show the justice and reasonableness of our proposal that those who hold real military power meet at once and discuss the problem of détente.

If the United States side truly desires détente and peace, it must positively respond to our proposal on holding talks between the military authorities.

Pyongyang, 12 July 1986

ENCLOSURE III

Statement of the spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the unwarranted attitude of the United States and the south Korean side in refusing talks of the military authorities

Our new peace proposal to have talks of the military authorities is a reasonable and timely measure for dispelling the danger of war from the Korean peninsula at any cost, removing the acute military confrontation and creating as early as possible an atmosphere for talks, which are now at a standstill.

But the United States and the south Korean side approached our constructive peace initiative with an extremely irresponsible and dishonest attitude from the very beginning. The United States Force side attempted in vain not to take over our letter containing a new peace proposal under this or that pretext after it received the first telephone notice on the letter. But it was forced to take over the letter 10 days later by our patient efforts and generous stand.

The wrong approach of the United States Forces and the south Korean side to our proposal on the talks of the military authorities was made clearer in their reply letters. The United States Forces side not only grossly distorted facts, claiming that our proposal was one confined to the north-south relations, but also avoided the talks of the military authorities, arguing that the problem of easing the military tension should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission. The south Korean side took the stand of refusing the talks of the military authorities in the same vein as the United States Forces, labelling our peace proposal as "propaganda-oriented".

The claim of the United States Forces side that our proposal is one confined to north-south relations is no more than an impudent sophism to shirk its responsibility as the very one illegally occupying south Korea and aggravating tension and refusing the discussion of the détente and peace problem. And it is an utterly unrealistic and unreasonably preposterous assertion on the part of the United States Forces and the south Korean side to insist that the problem of military détente should be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission.

While resorting to dastardly manoeuvres to evade talks of the military authorities for détente and peace by all means, the United States and the south Korean authorities refused even to receive our second letters this time.

By doggedly turning down our proposal for talks of the military authorities, the United States and the south Korean rulers revealed to the world that "détente", "dialogue" and "peace" noisily peddled by them are a lie and they seek only confrontation and war. Their refusal of our new peace proposal clearly proves once again that the "threat of southward invasion" advertised by them is a fiction, which is an offspring of their intrigues to bridge over internal crisis by justifying the United States imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea and threatening the south Korean people.

Facts make it crystal clear that what the United States and the south Korean authorities want today is not détente and peace but confrontation and war.

The United States has never wanted peace on the Korean peninsula. The United States imperialists have persistently pursued aggression and war in south Korea, and their extremely adventurous military actions have reached a more dangerous stage in recent years. They have systematically reinforced various types of combat means, including nuclear weapons and military strength in south Korea, and have ceaselessly staged provocative military exercises, even scheming a "forestalling strike" at us.

The south Korean ruling quarters are not only stepping up anti-national war moves with outcries for "anti-communism and destruction of communism" in subservience to the United States imperialists' reckless confrontation policy, but are also harshly suppressing south Korean students and people who are calling for independence against United States imperialism and for democracy against fascism by linking them with the north, in an effort to bridge over the present political crisis.

But the United States imperialists and the south Korean authorities are committing a mistake. They should know that those who challenge the purpose and desire of the people, while sharpening the sword of aggression and war, eventually fall into the pitfall designed by themselves.

We will never allow the soil of our country to be converted into a nuclear war-ground of outside forces and our nation reduced to a victim of the aggressors' policy of confrontation.

The United States should discard its belligerent stand of opposing the tripartite talks and the talks of the military authorities, unconditionally discontinue its aggression and war moves and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its troops, nuclear weapons and all other aggressive forces.

The south Korean authorities should discard their servile spirit to live in the bosom of the United States indefinitely and give up the criminal moves of confrontation and war to plunge their fellow countrymen into a holocaust of war in league with outside forces.

The grave situation obtaining in our country today urgently demands that the whole nation rise in unity in a nation-wide struggle to remove the danger of a war and defend peace.

We express the hope that the Governments and peoples of all countries of Asia and the rest of the world will pay deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula and continue to express firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for détente and peace.

Pyongyang, 14 July 1986

DOCUMENT S/18253*

Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*31 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the rejection by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the accusation of terrorism both as a whole and in specific terms. On that basis it would agree to the American Administration's placing the evidence it claims to possess before the International Court of Justice or any court in the United States or Western Europe, so that it will be possible to put an end to these allegations and to correct the misconceptions that the American Administration has been trying to foist on public opinion in general.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison

The American Administration has been trying to distort the struggle of the peoples. It depicts this struggle as terrorism and considers liberation movements all over the world to be terrorist organizations; this

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/496-S/18253.

applies to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization and the South African people's liberation movement. Moreover, it treats as terrorists those who support the struggle of these peoples for their freedom. Since the Libyan people are the main supporters of the struggle of peoples for their freedom, they have to be regarded as terrorists in this Administration's book.

This lie, as well as the unethical distortion of the struggle of the peoples and those who support this struggle, must be exposed. Revolutionaries, more than anybody else, have the ability to distinguish scientifically between the struggle of peoples for their freedom—which is a natural right of these peoples, backed and supported by all legal systems and all religions—and terrorism that lacks political and moral grounds. The truth should be clear for truth-seekers, and an end should be put to these fabrications and this deliberate distortion of the struggle of the peoples and their right to live in peace and freedom. In a factual challenge to the American Administration, which tries to twist the truth, and in order to expose this immoral distortion and to give world public opinion, especially in America and Western Europe, the one and only truth, the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya challenges the American Administration to submit to the International Court of Justice or to any court in the United States or Western Europe the evidence it claims to possess. Should the court decide that Libya has been involved in any terrorist operations in Europe, operations which the American Administration used as a pretext for its wanton act of aggression against the person of our brother, the leader of the revolution, Muammar Qaddafi, and the small and peaceful Libyan people, Libya will accept the court's ruling and will put on trial those involved and pay reparations to those who have suffered injury or material losses. On the other hand, if the court were to decide that Libya is innocent of what it is accused, a competent international court should be entrusted with trying the American Administration and Reagan himself for the terrorist and criminal act committed against our brother, the leader of the revolution, and the small and peaceful Libyan people. Furthermore, the American Administration should pay reparations to the Libyan people.

By so doing, we want to put an end to the allegations and correct the misconceptions that the American Administration has been trying to foist on American public opinion and on public opinion in general. We call upon all those who seek the truth to join us in order to confront public opinion with its responsibilities.

We categorically refuse to be branded as terrorists. We are against State terrorism, be it economic, psychological, military, political or media terrorism.

On that basis we urge the American Administration to respond to this challenge; otherwise it will be up to international public opinion in general, and the misguided American and Western European public opinion in particular, to decide. In the meantime, we call upon Governments, parliaments, parties, organizations, unions, all democratic and social forces, intellectuals, writers and journalists to shoulder their responsibilities, to face the truth and to declare their position *vis-à-vis* this issue, an issue that must be faced with objectivity and courage.

DOCUMENT S/18254*

Letter dated 31 July 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*31 July 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a protest note dated 30 July 1986 from Mr. Carlos Rivera-Bianchini, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, addressed to Mr. Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Emilia CASTRO DE BARISH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Protest note dated 30 July 1986 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

I wish to take this opportunity to inform you of the following facts.

On 26 July 1986, at 3.30 p.m., Costa Rican territory in the region of Boca de San Carlos suffered a mortar attack coming from Nicaraguan territory under the complete control of the Sandinist People's Army.

In informing you of the facts in question, I wish to emphasize the contradictions inherent in the policy pursued by the Government of Nicaragua *vis-à-vis* Costa Rica, whereby at the same time as senior officials of that Government issue statements in favour of the existence of constructive and very amicable relations between the two countries, Costa Rican sovereignty is physically attacked from Nicaraguan territory controlled by the Sandinist People's Army.

The Government of Costa Rica, through me, requests the Government of Nicaragua to take all the necessary steps to ensure that acts such as those described here are avoided in the future and that this charge is investigated in order to punish those responsible for these illegal actions, which are threatening relations between the two countries.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1154-S/18254.

DOCUMENT S/18255*

Letter dated 30 July 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*31 July 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 25 July 1986 [*S/18242*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 23 and 25 July.

On 23 July, between 1515 and 1625 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 30 rounds of artillery, which landed in the Ghakhai area 14 miles north-west of Khar in the Bajaur Agency. As a result of this firing, a Pakistani national was injured.

On 25 July, at 2315 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 40 rounds of mortar, which landed in the general area of the Frontier Corps in Chaman. As a result of this firing, eight members of the Frontier Corps were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 27 July, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/497-S/18255.

DOCUMENT S/18256*

Letter dated 1 August 1986 from the representative of Costa Rica to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*1 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Emilia CASTRO DE BARISH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 1 August 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica

On 28 July 1986 the Ambassaor of Nicaragua in Costa Rica, Mrs. Claudia Chamorro, delivered to the Government of Costa Rica the transcription of an undated note in which the Government of Nicaragua communicated its decision, taken in bad faith, to institute before the International Court of Justice proceedings against the Government of Costa Rica for its alleged complicity in activities of the Government of the United States of America detrimental to Nicaragua.

Costa Rica categorically rejects in every respect the unfounded accusation by Nicaragua, since it has proclaimed and is practising a policy of strict neutrality with respect to the internal conflicts afflicting Nicaragua and any belligerent conflicts of other States. The Government of Costa Rica is maintaining this neutrality, which it regards as one of the cornerstones of its foreign policy, through vigorous efforts and at the cost of substantial resources.

Costa Rica, as a State which is widely known for its devotion to legality and which possesses deep respect for judicial institutions, both national and international, will go before the International Court of Justice or to the appropriate body to assert its rights, and it reserves the right to make use of the judicial mechanisms, bodies and principles it deems appropriate in order to prove the falsity of the charges the Government of Nicaragua has had the temerity to bring against it.

The Government of Costa Rica considers that the proceedings in the Court will, apart from providing the international community with legal confirmation of the baseless nature of Nicaragua's accusation, afford an excellent opportunity of making evident the aggression to which we have been subjected by Nicaragua in recent years.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1155-S/18256.

DOCUMENT S/18257

Letter dated 2 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 August 1986*]

I should like to refer to the letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to you on 28 July 1986 [*S/18243, annex*], in which he informed you of the intention of the Iranian

régime to bombard purely residential targets and areas, in order to prepare the way for launching fresh hostile attacks against Iraqi territory. In confirmation of what was stated by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs in that letter, the so-called War Information Committee of the Iranian régime issued a statement on 1 August 1986, broadcast over Radio Teheran, urging Iraqi citizens to vacate the areas where they resided in order to avoid the Iranian air raids and rocket and artillery fire and requesting them to take refuge in so-called safe areas.

In his statement to Iranian radio and television reporters on Thursday, 31 July, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, confirmed that warning issued to the inhabitants of Baghdad, Basra, Amarah, Kirkuk and Nasiriyah because the Iranian régime's artillery, rockets and aircraft would be aiming at those towns.

In the Friday sermon on 1 August, the Iranian President of the Republic of the Iranian régime gave further confirmation of a strike against the city of Baghdad by aircraft, artillery and rockets.

The repeated threats uttered by officials of the Iranian régime give confirmation of that régime's clear intention of preparing to strike at our towns and purely residential centres in Iraq as part of their aggressive design against our country.

I take this opportunity to reproduce the text of a statement by an official military spokesman for the General Command of the Armed Forces, issued on the evening of 1 August on this subject, which reads as follows:

"Many statements have recently been issued by the Iranian political and military officials. These statements deliberately confuse purely residential areas with military and economic targets, which are considered an essential part of the war effort.

"The Iranian rulers intend thereby to cloud the issue and delude public opinion by holding out the hope that we will desist from the exercise of our legitimate right to strike at Iranian military and economic targets, which constitute basic elements of Iran's aggressive plan against our people and our country.

"In the context of this plan the Iranian rulers have proceeded to bombard many purely residential areas in Iraq, which has resulted in the death of civilians and damage to their property.

"We warn the rulers of Iran about the consequence of persisting in their evil scheme to aim at residential areas in Iraq. They alone will bear responsibility for the disastrous results of such action, before God and the ill-fated Iranian peoples and before the world as a whole. They will regret their dastardly actions."

I request you to have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18258

Letter dated 2 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the open letter addressed by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, to the Teheran rulers on 2 August 1986.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

An open letter to the rulers of Iran:

On previous occasions, I have addressed my letters to the peoples of Iran. In them I have described the war situation and developments and how you drive them to the conflagration of death to no purpose, and I have made it clear that you are the ones responsible for this conflagration from its onset up to the present day.

In those letters, I have discussed your former slogan in which you claimed that time was working for you; you placed your bet on protraction of the war, imagining that time would wear out the Iraqis and that their economy would collapse. On the basis of reliable comparisons which I have made between all the logistical elements, at the level of Iraq, its potentials, the type and level of Government therein, its standing and its Arab and international relations with their Iranian counterparts, I have drawn some definitive conclusions. The principal conclusion is that Iraq will stand firm in the face of your futile hopes, that those hopes will be frustrated and that the empty heads will roll to be trampled by the feet of men who believe in their Lord, their country, their honour, their freedom and the rights of their people. I proceeded in that from the desire (may God bear witness to it) that we may keep the peoples of Iran and the peoples of the region from the bloody abyss towards which you have been and still are driving your peoples. I have stated clearly that you will lose and that your only gain will be disgrace in this world and the next. These letters of mine have helped to some degree or other to open the eyes and minds of those who are deluded by you to a considerable portion of the facts of the war and of life and to the dangers of the path that you have chosen for them. In view of the importance of this fact, we have proven to our people, to your peoples, to the peoples of the world as a whole and to history that we seek peace, not war, while, at the same time, we are ready and capable of severing the limbs of transgression and aggressionist intentions with our sharp swords, which will remain unsheathed until a just and honourable peace has been achieved. And what will happen thereafter?

The truth of all the concepts, expectations and conclusions set forth in those letters of ours has been proven. It has become clear that our economy will not collapse; the economic blockade failed after many sources and outlets opened up for our economy, through the zeal and will of our great people and through the zeal and will of our glorious nation and the friends of Iraq at the international level. The slogan on which you placed your bet in favour of a protracted struggle and the long term has been defeated, and you now regard the extension of the war over a long period as an imperialist scheme, although you are the ones who, by your own will, have rejected the ending of the war and have continually persisted in prolonging it. You are the ones primarily responsible for it, not international imperialism, the intentions and design of international imperialism notwithstanding. Your slogan then has failed and is defeated, just as was your slogan regarding an economic blockade of Iraq with the assistance of your friends, the rulers of Syria, whom you thought would achieve for you what you had been unable to achieve in all your military aggressionist attempts on our frontiers and our territory. We warned you after the battles of Muhammarah. We told you clearly that you must not succumb to giddiness and

delusion after regaining your territory on which we had remained for two years in the circumstances that are known. We said that if you imagined that the territory of Iraq is easy to occupy, influenced by the circumstances of the battles at Muhammarah, you were deluded and would commit a new error with regard to knowledge of the true nature of the Iraqis and the great principles in which they believed. In spite of that, you committed another error, your eyes and your insight being blinded by delusion, which caught you in its dreadful vortex. You continued your crimes of aggression without learning from the lessons of the glorious battles east of Basra, in which the people of Iraq were victorious and your unsuccessful hosts were defeated. You attacked east of Maysan; you attacked east of Maysan a second time; and, after failure and defeat, you moved to all sectors of operations to try your wavering luck. In every one of these offensives, Zionist propaganda and the propaganda and intelligence machines of those hostile to Iraq and to the Arab nation wished you success, after having exhausted all direct and indirect means available to them in a desperate and open attempt to influence Iraqi morale. On every one of these occasions—a total of more than 22 major offensives—you and your aides talked of your troop strength of millions. However, as soon as the battles began, when the dust cleared to reveal the full truth, your impotence, lies and trickery became apparent: the attackers were only some tens of thousands, whom God enabled the Iraqis to tear apart with their strength and capability and their clear superiority at all levels and in every respect.

On the occasion of each one of these abortive attempts, you promised the Iranians that their offensive would be the last and decisive one. On every occasion you said this. We said to you, on behalf of the Iraqis, that we challenged you to make it the last and the decisive one, and we warned the peoples of Iran that you were lying to them and that your intention in doing so was only to send more deluded souls to the deadly conflagration, after detecting their hesitation and reluctance to go to the theatre of war.

We told you, on every occasion, that you were relying on deceit and trickery and pursuing the path of falsehood, while we were relying on the truth and sincerity in promise and word, and that we and our people were pursuing the path of truth and justice. We said that time would uncover your trickery and that your peoples would follow the path of justice and right, once they discovered the truth, sooner or later, and that they would leave you wandering in your penumbra. Then you would realize by what a reverse you were overturned, after the occasion for a change of heart was far removed, and you would be banished from your peoples and from the justice of God and his Prophet and his Companions. This day has now come.

You have now entered on this stage, the stage of feeling bitter disappointment, when the sensation of danger besets you and throttles you from all sides. You are now cursing the slogan of a long war that you, and no one but you, have raised, now that disaster encompasses you in all areas—economic, political, popular and military and other. You now curse the slogan of protraction and the long war. You have come to regard it as an "imperialist" slogan and have exchanged it for a slogan of urgency calling for the year of final decision that will end the war in accordance with your ambitions and delusions, not in accordance with right and justice. You have been cast down, your assumption has miscarried, and you are deluded just as before.

We know that the slogan of yours, at this time and in these circumstances, is but a base and defensive one. It is not an offensive "power" slogan, even if it has the flavour of attack and aggression. It is a desperate slogan, and it misses its mark. It is the kick of a dying man, not the utterance of a sound mind and a balanced will.

It is a slogan of sure suicide and an utterance of the kind to which the desperate and tyrannical resort in order to deflect criticism, regardless of the consequences.

We say that this slogan of yours is a suicidal slogan and nothing else, because we know that all the factors and realities of general logistics—an area in which we are still definitely predominant at the military level, at the popular level, the political level and the economic and other levels—have not been affected by any essential element that could radically change them. We know that you are incapable of achieving the superiority over us that you desire, even in the area of military capability.

You have raised this slogan after your failure and your inability to achieve more than you already have in the Al-Faw triangle, where you have blockaded yourselves and have sustained, as is in part known and obvious and in part known only in select circles, casualties comprising tens of thousands of deaths and more than 100,000 wounded. Nor did all those have a positive impact on the continued will to fight and to mobilize doomed men for the conflagration of death.

After the strikes of our heroic air force against your vital economic arteries intensified; after oil prices reached a record low, so that your supplies of hard currency were insufficient to provide your citizens with their daily bread or to supply the minimum necessities of military life in order to prolong the stench of aggression; after Iranian opposition to the war increased; after you adopted the slogan of active defence in a new form and the results which it produced, sowing confusion in your ranks and causing increased casualties; after the successful strikes and battles engaged in by the heroes of our army in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Army Corps; after all this, instead of returning to the path of peace so as to confer on your peoples the good things of your country and the benefit of peace, you began to preach that you should strike while you stand, before those circumstances and causes leave you prostrate and accursed.

Hence arose this abortive slogan of yours to the effect that this year is to be a year when the war will be decided by military means.

By way of commentary on this new abortive slogan, in order that the peoples of Iran and the world may remember us, in order that history may duly preserve our mark, and in the hope of contributing to a reduction of Iran's catastrophes and stemming the flow of the rivers of blood, we say to you, proceeding from firm confidence that God is with us and from confidence in the mighty people of Iraq and its noble stand in defence of the things it holds sacred, that this abortive slogan of yours will fail and will inevitably be turned against you, that you will emerge from your evil aggressionist attempts of the current year defeated and accursed, you and your supporters, and that the outcome will be in favour of the Iraqis and will serve to uphold the principles of the Arab nation and preserve its security and honour. If you have not been sincere this time about making it the last year of the war, after lying on all previous occasions, all the Iraqis will raise their eternal slogan in the face of your slogan: "May the year of decision be upon your vanquished heads".

You must therefore think, before sending hundreds of thousands more Iranians to destruction, and follow the path of honourable peace instead of the path of war, because the path of war will lead only to your certain destruction.

In assuring you, on behalf of the mighty Iraqi people and its valiant army, that you will be defeated, just as you were defeated on previous occasions, we rely on two fundamental facts, which form the basis of all the other facts.

The first fact is that the balance is in our favour in a comparison of all the elements of general logistics with their counterparts on your side. Our capability in the effective use of the elements of general logistics is greater and more effective than yours, so as to tilt the scale ultimately in our favour in the conflict of forces and wills between the two sides. Anarchy is rife in your country and in the conflicting centres of power, from the leadership level to the lowest levels. Conflict exists between nominated bodies and religious centres, between nominated bodies and power centres, between the guard and the army and between you and the national opposition. Disregarding efforts relating to size and type of superiority, a comparison between the elements of logistics in Iraq and in Iran shows that the elements of logistics do not effect a reversal of the situation in favour of one side or the other unless they are used effectively and competently in the pursuit of sound goals. Their mere availability in the arenas of conflict is not sufficient.

Accordingly, for example, the numerical superiority of your people over ours becomes a heavy burden upon you when it spurs you on to delusion and abuse. That has been the case in previous battles.

Now, as another example, this numerical superiority of your people has become a burden on you now that their consciousness has been awakened and the majority has chosen the path of refraining from continuation of your war of aggression. It has become a burden on you now that your resources have become scarce and your economy has collapsed, so that you are not capable of supporting it in these circumstances.

In the light of these facts, the final conclusion is that the logistical balance has been in our favour, as proven by the outcome of the conflict for six years of war, and will continue to be. Any partial military success here or there, even if it led to a limited advance into our territory or occupation of this village or that small town near the frontier, will not change this fact or in any way reverse it, because the logistical balance is in Iraq's favour and also cannot be changed by adverse tactical results in one area or another.

This fact which I have stated is borne out by all the experiences of conflict between nations, peoples and forces. Since July 1982 you have gained control of a few kilometres of territory here or there and have

been able, in the circumstances that are known, to occupy the Al-Faw triangle. But what happened?

What happened was that as soon as we had assembled the necessary elements with sound timing, God enabled us to recover the greater portion of those territories. That was after the battles at Al-Faw, for which you made propaganda, in which you were joined by all the deluded enemies. Indeed, we were able to apprehend and destroy or take prisoner thousands of your troops, even in the Mehran valley, about which you made propaganda during the last battle. We achieved all this with medium-scale battles and very few casualties by comparison with the smallest of the aggressionist battles which you waged against us after a few months had elapsed. In preparation, I say that in any future battle that you wage, even if it should lead to the occupation of this one square inch of territory or that village, you will not make your evil expansionist slogan to the effect that this year is a year of effective decision. In that battle you will suffer devastating defeat. What will you say to your peoples and your army when the fresh catastrophe has befallen you? What solutions will you propose? Rulers of Iran, the intelligent man is he who does not use up all his strength so that he loses his capacity to replenish it to meet unforeseen situations and eventualities.

Here you are trying once again to gamble all your strength. Have you thought of what your situation will be after all that remains of this strength has been destroyed and annihilated? We shall leave the answer to the future, to history and to future battles. However, have you not asked yourselves, since you launched over the course of the past four years, the period from July 1982 to July 1986, more than 22 major offensives and mobilized bigger and better forces and weaponry than you have today, and they all failed to achieve a militarily decisive situation in your favour, how you can think that, with fewer troops and less weaponry, you can achieve what you have been unable to achieve during six years of war and after more than 22 abortive offences across the frontiers?

The second fundamental fact with regard to our superiority at the level of general logistics is that our mighty people is only defending its territory, the things it holds sacred, its honour and the principles and honour of the Arab nation in its courageous defensive struggle with which it resists your aggression against its territory and the things it holds sacred. It knows that there is no substitute and no other way to safeguard all these sacred things after its representatives have pursued all paths to peace except by intrepid resistance. Accordingly, any failure on your part to make this slogan and all the other aggressionist slogans a reality will annihilate you and cast you out of time and eject you from the political rostrum. In our country, men daily compete to join with you the struggle in which truth will triumph over falsehood, God willing. They all hasten to absorb the lessons of every battle, big or small, in order to improve their performance and to detect accurately any negligence or trickery. All Iraqi women, from their position on the farm, at home or in the field of government service, are eager and possess all the necessary right guidance, responsibility and patriotism to enable them to assume their educational and practical role in filling the places left empty by the men and in spurring on the men to fight you until God permits His clear and final victory, which is coming without any doubt. Every Iraqi woman says to her husband or brother: "The eyes of the mothers of cowards know no consolation. Attack them for they are infamous." Every mother will say to her son: "You will have my milk no more if you let the aggressors cut off your mother's breast. They will cut off your mother's breast unless you are death-defying." Rulers of Iran, you know that none of us wants a mother's breast to be cut off. You know that we are a special kind of men. Even if we were to suppose, for the sake of argument, that we closed our eyes some day so that you could reach the eastern outskirts of Baghdad, which God forbid, we have in us factors of jealousy, honour, astuteness, faith and pride that would make us capable of driving you back, ignominious and accursed, across the frontiers.

Imagine the extent of your delusion and frustration when you hung your hopes on the possibility of achieving your aggressionist goals merely by taking over this village, that square inch of territory or that town near the frontiers.

Any square inch of the territory of Iraq that you occupy we shall wrench back from you by force, after we have trampled your evil dreams in the mud of defeat, however long the war may last. We are absolutely confident that the war is drawing to its term, because we are confident that the upright Iraqis, with the noble prayers of all the Muslims and Arabs behind them, will foil all your evil attempts, that your poisoned arrows will turn against you and that the lairs of devils that you have built on the corpses of the Iranians will collapse. Your failure is a logistical defeat for you and a sure logistical victory for us, because your slogan is an expansionist slogan aimed at taking Iraq and building an expansionist empire, whereas our slogan is but the protection of our sovereignty, the things we hold sacred and our choices. In order that the occasion for a call to peace, which is our course in any event, may not escape us, we say to you that the sole way to save what can be saved, after you have driven yourselves to ruin, is the path of peace, than which there is no other. The path of peace can be achieved honourably only on the basis of the following:

1. General, complete and unconditional withdrawal to internationally recognized frontiers;

2. A general and complete exchange of prisoners;

3. The signing of a peace and non-aggression agreement between the two countries;

4. Non-intervention in internal affairs and respect by each country for the choices of the other country;

5. Both Iran and Iraq should play a positive part in all efforts aimed at achieving stability and security in the region and in the Arab gulf region in particular.

Saddam HUSSEIN
2 August 1986

DOCUMENT S/18259*

Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 August 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a press communiqué dated 31 July 1986 of the Co-ordination Committee on Information and Press of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I would be grateful if this communiqué could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/499-S/18259.

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 31 July 1986 of the Co-ordination Committee on Information and Press of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. A regular meeting of the three Ministers in charge of the Co-ordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was held on 31 July 1986 under the chairmanship of Mr. Son Sen.

2. The Ministers exchanged views and were unanimous on the situation in the military field of the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy during June and July of the current eighth rainy season. They noted with satisfaction the progress made in all fields by the three resistance forces of the Coalition Government.

3. The Ministers were gratified that our brothers, Khmer soldiers, self-defence guards and administrative agents in the villages and communes forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy, as well as the whole

Kampuchean people, have shown their hatred in actions against the Vietnamese aggressors as they have increasingly and actively joined and supported the Coalition Government's three resistance forces in the struggle for national liberation.

4. The Ministers were also gratified that during the past eighth dry season and at the start of this rainy season, the three patriotic forces of the Coalition Government have increased their co-operation and mutual assistance throughout the country, as has been actually the case on a number of battlefields in the provinces of Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Mean Chey, Siemreap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, etc.

5. The Ministers also exchanged views on the military plans for the remaining months of this eighth rainy season. They especially stressed their co-operation in order to thwart the Vietnamese manoeuvres aimed at:

(*a*) Recruiting Khmer soldiers;

(*b*) Rounding up the Kampuchean population and sending them to die along the western border of Kampuchea according to their K.5 plan;

(*c*) Plundering the rice of the Kampuchean population to feed their troops;

(*d*) Restricting the population in their movements to the detriment of their professional activities, especially the agricultural works, to implement their objective of physically eliminating the Kampuchean people;

(*e*) Collecting all kinds of taxes from the population.

The Ministers were convinced that the co-operation among the three resistance forces of the Coalition Government in the guerrilla activities throughout the country would hinder and prevent the Vietnamese enemy from carrying out at will their above-mentioned dark designs.

6. The Ministers shared the view that the three components of the Coalition Government would do their utmost to develop and strengthen their co-operation in all fields in the spirit of great national reconciliation and unity until the liberation of our beloved motherland on the basis of the eight-point peace proposal put forward on 17 March 1986 [*S/17927, annex II*].

7. The meeting took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

DOCUMENT S/18260*

Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The representative of Israel, in the letter which he addressed to you on 18 July 1986 [*S/18229*], attempted to use an isolated incident which the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has strongly condemned to divert the attention of the international community from the acts of terrorism which the Israeli occupation forces are committing against the Arab people of Palestine and the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories in the Golan and southern Lebanon. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has repeatedly drawn attention of the international community to such acts of terrorism in the statements made by Syrian leaders and in the many letters it has addressed to you.

The Syrian Arab Republic, which must deal continually with Israeli terrorism, once again reaffirms its support for the national liberation struggle against aggression and foreign occupation, and it stands shoulder to shoulder with the national liberation movements in the world in the legitimate struggle against racist and colonizing régimes represented by the two occupation and colonization régimes in South Africa and in Palestine. Syria has always made a distinction between this struggle on the one hand, which recognizes the legitimacy of the rules of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, and terrorism, on the other.

The Syrian Arab Republic strongly condemned the explosion at the Madrid airport and other similar acts in a communiqué issued on 9 July 1986, in the following words:

> "The explosion which occurred at the Madrid airport and other similar acts are extremely damaging to the national struggle and the Arab nation, and for that reason Syria condemns it; the Syrian Arab Republic has unceasingly condemned such acts, which play into the hands of imperialist and Zionist policy."

The attempt made by Israel in its letter will not succeed in deceiving the international community and Member States or in concealing the truth about the terrorist practices which Israel has perpetrated against the Arab people from the beginnings of the Zionist settlement movement to the present time.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdul Mou'men AL-ATASSI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/500-S/18260.

DOCUMENT S/18261

Letter dated 4 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to our letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued and deliberate bombardment of purely civilian targets, the most recent being that contained in document S/18251, I have the honour to inform you of a further series of Iranian crimes committed against the civilian population.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué No. 2310 of 2 August 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

The notorious ruling clique in Iran has resumed the cowardly actions it has been carrying out as an expression of its hatred towards our great people, this time by striking at residential quarters in the indomitable and courageous city of Basra. The hostile bombardment caused the death of a young girl and injured 26 civilian citizens, including 10 children, one of whom was not yet eight months old. It also damaged six houses and a primary school.

Communiqué No. 2311 of 3 August 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

The forces of the treacherous enemy bombarded the intrepid city of Basra using long-range artillery. This bombardment caused the death of two civilian citizens and injured five others, destroyed three houses and damaged a civilian car.

DOCUMENT S/18263

Letter dated 7 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*7 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters concerning the continuation by the Iranian régime of its shelling of civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent of which is that contained in document S/18261, I have the honour to inform you that on 6 August 1986 the Iranian régime shelled the town of Sirwan in Halabjah district and that this savage and treacherous shelling caused the death of 74 civilians, including 21 children, and wounded 140 citizens, all of them civilians.

This abominable crime committed against unarmed civilians in a residential area reflects the bloodthirsty and savage nature of the Iranian leadership and confirms their determination to flout the rules of international law and to disregard the most elementary and generally accepted standards of humanitarian conduct.

Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, drew attention in his letter [*S/18243*] to the Iranian régime's intention to resume on a large scale what it calls the "war of the cities", and he enclosed with his letter a list of residential areas shelled by the Iranians since 1 July 1986. This most recent abominable crime is but one more in a long series of Iranian crimes.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex—communiqué No. 2315 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, dated 7 August 1986—to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué No. 2315 of 7 August 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

The Iranian régime has sought to disregard all humanitarian values and custom and continues to do so, and it persists in its attitude of disregard of the rules of international law by deliberately striking at residential areas to inflict losses in human life and property. The crime against humanity committed by this régime, which has for so long spread its lies and which is unable to achieve its dark designs on the field of battle, has become its hallmark and reveals its attitude towards the international community.

The Iranian leaders have committed another horrible crime which testifies to their wickedness by attacking with long-range artillery yesterday the town of Sirwan (Halabjah district); the enemy shelling left 74 civilians dead, including 21 children, and 140 citizens wounded, all of them civilians, and destroyed a number of houses.

While calling upon God to bless the martyrs and grant recovery to the wounded, we declare to our great people, to Arab and world public opinion, to international organizations and to the peoples of Iran

who are victimized by their leaders, that, from a position of power, strength and overwhelming superiority over the régime of charlatans, we shall at the appropriate time inflict just and legitimate punishment on the Iranian leadership for this atrocity, by means of an absolute deterrence which will put an end to the recklessness of a clique which has brought upon itself the consequences of its abominable and scandalous crime. It is our duty to our citizens and their security, and it is our legitimate right to defend our country against all treacherous and criminal violations. God will grant us success and succour.

DOCUMENT S/18264

Letter dated 8 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*8 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters concerning the continued shelling of civilian targets by the Iranian régime, the most recent of which is that contained in document S/18263, I have the honour to inform you that this morning, 8 August 1986, Iranian aircraft and artillery bombarded residential areas in the provinces of Diyali, Maysan and Basra, killing 11 citizens, wounding 50 others, including women and children, and destroying many houses and civilian buildings.

This crime is yet another in the series of crimes perpetrated by the Iranian leaders against unarmed civilians. It testifies to their unrelenting contempt for humanitarian values and international custom and reflects the hatred fostered by this clique against our people and its inability to achieve its dark designs on the field of battle against our Iraqi heroes.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex—communiqué No. 2318 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, dated 8 August 1986—to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué No. 2318 of 8 August 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

This morning at 6.39 an enemy aeroplane crossed our international frontier in Diyali province, having as its target residential areas in the towns of Sa'diyah and Miqdadiyah. The incident left 6 civilians dead and 31 wounded, destroyed three houses and damaged 11 civilian vehicles.

Also today, at 3.16 p.m., two enemy aeroplanes crossed our international frontiers in Maysan province, having as their target civilian areas in the city of Amarah. The incident left five civilians dead (including three children), and four others wounded; four houses were destroyed and six others damaged, and a hospital, two schools (one secondary and one primary) and two civilian vehicles were also destroyed.

The criminal clique's forces also shelled the city of Basra. The enemy's attack left two civilians dead and five others wounded, two houses were destroyed and one commercial building and one civilian vehicle were damaged.

Having demonstrated by our brave deeds our ability to inflict severe punishment on the infamous criminals, dealing them painful blows, we state once again that what lies in store for the Iranian leaders as punishment for these abominable acts will have the most terrible consequences for them and will cause them greater pain than ever before, and the charlatans will feel it directly.

DOCUMENT S/18265

Letter dated 9 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*11 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith communiqué No. 2319 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, which reports the Iranian régime's repetition of its bombardment of purely residential quarters in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué No. 2319 of 9 August 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

The forces of the oppressive clique bombarded the residential quarters of the city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy bombardment resulted in the death of six civilian citizens, including four children, the wounding of 38 citizens, all of them civilians, including eight children, the destruction of three houses, the outbreak of fires in four houses and damage to 18.

At 6.26 a.m. today, two enemy F-5 aircraft violated our international frontiers in the northern sector, having residential quarters in Aqrah district as their target. Our air defences counter-attacked and drove them off.

Iraq, which has undertaken not to strike at purely residential areas, in accordance with its principles and with its standing in the international community, is capable, with the colossal force and appropriate means that it possesses, of rending asunder the breasts filled with savagery and rancour so as to impose the will for life and peace on those who traffic in death and crime. When the men of Iraq make a promise, they keep it.

DOCUMENT S/18266*

Letter dated 7 August 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*11 August 1986*]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, of which the United Kingdom is currently the President, I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the statement issued by the Twelve on 6 August 1986.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the attached statement circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) J. A. THOMSON
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on Iran and Iraq made by the 12 States members of the European Community on 6 August 1986

The 12 States members of the European Community are very concerned at the recent increase in the number and seriousness of attacks by Iran and Iraq on targets in civilian areas and at the threats by each side to escalate such attacks further. The Twelve urge each Government to exercise maximum restraint and to honour the undertakings given to the United Nations Secretary-General in June 1984 to cease deliberate attacks on civilian targets, as requested most recently in the Secretary-General's statement of 3 July.

The Twelve take this occasion to renew their appeal to both sides to respect Security Council resolution 582 (1985), in particular by a general cessation of hostilities as soon as possible, and to urge both sides to co-operate with the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a comprehensive and durable settlement which is acceptable to both sides.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1156-S/18266.

DOCUMENT S/18267

Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters concerning the Iranian régime's strikes against civilian targets in Iraq—the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18265—I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has once again bombarded the residential quarters of the city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy bombardment resulted in the death of one civilian citizen and the wounding of 11, including three children, the destruction of one house and damage to seven houses and two automobiles.

At 6.26 a.m. on 11 August 1986, an enemy aircraft violated Iraqi international frontiers, having as its target residential areas in the Bahlakah housing complex in the Ain Kawah subdistrict, Arbil governorate. However, our ground defences counter-attacked and drove it off.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18268

Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters concerning the Iranian régime's strikes against purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that last night at 1.55 a.m., Baghdad time, the Iranian enemy aimed one of its missiles at the city of Baghdad. Fortunately, the missile landed in a non-sensitive area.

Today, 12 August 1986, enemy forces bombarded the residential quarters of the city of Basra with long-range artillery, causing the following casualties: the death of three children; the injury of 18 civilians, including seven children and five women; and damage to seven houses, one store and two civilian vehicles.

These criminal acts demonstrate categorically that the Iranian leaders are not reluctant to violate the rules of international law and the basic principles of the international community. Given our position of strength and power, we state once again that we have sufficient forces and destructive capability to turn any part of Iran into a pile of ruins. At the opportune moment, the Iraqi armed forces will take all necessary measures to preserve Iraqi civilians from harm and to protect their lives, safety and property.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18269*

Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*12 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a document entitled "An Indochinese Federation under Viet Nam's domination: real strategic objective of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam".

I would be very grateful if the document could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

An Indochinese Federation under Vietnam's domination: real strategic objective of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam

1. The annexation of Laos by Vietnam, the invasion of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops and the settlement, so far, of 700,000 Vietnamese nationals on Kampuchea's territory with the intention of swallowing her up are irrefutable and sufficient evidences of Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy.

2. Meanwhile, it should be underlined that the annexation of Laos and the current occupation of Kampuchea are not fortuitous events. They are in fact the results of a strategic plan conceived and carried out for more than half a century by the Communist Party of Vietnam founded on February 3, 1930 under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

i. The Communist Party of Vietnam was called at that time "Indochinese Communist Party". The name of the Party alone suffices to reveal unambiguously Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy.

ii. In February 1951, the Second Congress of that Party, for tactical reasons, changed its name into "Vietnam Workers' Party" and also decided to create a committee in charge of Laos and another committee in charge of Kampuchea. Article 12 of Chapter Three of the Manifesto and Platform of the Vietnam Workers' Party issued in February 1951 read as follows: "the people of Vietnam are willing to enter into long-term co-operation with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, with a view to bringing about an independent, free, strong and prosperous federation of the States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."[a]

iii. On 24 February 1951, Vietnam News Agency wrote: "the Vietminh League is now planning to unite the national united fronts of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into a national united front of Indochina, which will be called the Indochina National Independence League."[a]

iv. A few weeks after the publication of that Manifesto, at the "National Congress of Unification" which merged the Vietminh Front into the Lien Viet, Ho Chi Minh stated: "We are going to realize soon the great union of Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia" ("Voice of Vietnam", 19 March 1951).[a] These words reflect ever since Ho Chi Minh's testament for members of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnamese youth for many generations.

v. The decision to change the name of the Party and to set up two committees in charge of Laos and Kampuchea caused numbers of Vietnamese Communists to have misgivings, for they imagined that the change of name implied that Vietnam was proposing to abandon her influence in Laos and Kampuchea. To reassure these Communists, and to explain that the change of name was no more than a temporary tactical expedient, the Vietnam Workers' Party issued on November 1, 1951, a "Top Secret" directive informing Party members that "later on, when conditions permit this to be carried out, the three revolutionary parties of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos will be reunited to form a single party."

Thus the ultimate aim of the Vietnamese Communist leadership is to install Communist regimes in the whole of Vietnam, in Laos and in Cambodia, after which they will re-form a single Communist Party. This one party will then rule the three countries. The "top secret" directive, which was captured by the French Expeditionary Corps in North Vietnam in spring 1952, does not state, but strongly implies, that

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/513-S/18269.

[a] Robert F. Turner, *Vietnamese Communism, Its Origins and Developments* (Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University).

the single party will be controlled by Vietnamese Communists in the same way the Indochinese Communist Party was.[b]

3. The Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held in December 1976, adopted a resolution which testified clearly Vietnam's long-term ambition in Kampuchea and Laos. This resolution set down Hanoi's long-term policy toward Kampuchea and Laos as follows: "to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term co-operation and mutual assistance in all fields . . . so that the three countries which have been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, will be associated with each other for ever".[c]

4. Many newly published documents which confirm Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy can also be found in recent years. In December 1984, General Le Duc Anh, Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea, wrote a long article entitled: "The Vietnam People's Army and its lofty international duty in friendly Kampuchea". In that article, published in the Vietnam People's Army monthly magazine *Tap Chi Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (December 1984 issue), he wrote: "Indochina is a single battlefield. That is the strategic view point, a major lesson and a law governing the existence and development of the three fraternal countries." General Le Duc Anh also recalled the resolution adopted by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which had stipulated that "the special relationship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea conforms to the law governing the development of the revolution in the three countries. It has a vital significance for the destiny of the three nations."

5. Recently, on 28 June 1986, Heng Samrin, Chief of the puppet group installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam, stated: "It was exactly 35 years ago that the resolution of the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP), held in February 1951, was implemented. The ICP's Committee in charge of Kampuchea convened a session and decided to form a party in Kampuchea called the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party. This session was considered as the first Congress. We are always proud to recall that our Party was originated from the Indochinese Communist Party, formed and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, which has left a fine tradition for our three brotherly parties: the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party."[d]

6. The permanence of Hanoi's strategy to set up an Indochinese Federation under its domination has been clearly shown by the language used. There has been no article, no official or unofficial statement which has not mentioned "Indochina", "the three Indochinese countries", "the Indochina bloc", "the brotherly Indochinese solidarity" and "the special relationship Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos". Besides, Vietnam continues to speak and behave on behalf of "the three Indochinese countries". All these terms are but euphemism for the "Indochinese Federation".[c]

7. The afore-cited evidences show clearly that for over half a century, the Hanoi leadership has been doing its utmost to fulfill the expansionist strategy laid down by Ho Chi Minh that is to create the Indochina Federation which will be to become later on, the Great Vietnam. The achievement of the strategy of Indochina Federation is only a step for further expansion by Vietnam in South-East Asia in close co-operation with the Soviet expanionist and hegemonist strategy in that region and in the world.

8. The Vietnamese expansionists have already absorbed Laos, through a so-called "Treaty of friendship and co-operation" in July 1977. They tried hard to absorb Kampuchea through the same means, through several attempts at *coup d'Etat*, assassinations of Kampuchean leaders, subversions, underminings and destabilizations and even a military invasion in December 1977, which all failed. The invasion and occupation of Kampuchea since December 25, 1978 are the last resort of the Vietnamese expansionists to achieve their strategy of Indochina Federation, for Kampuchea is the only obstacle to make their dream come true. This clearly shows that the root cause of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is the strategy of Vietnam to swallow up Kampuchea against the will of the nation and people of Kampuchea to resolutely defend their independence, freedom, sovereignty and national identity. That will is the main obstacle to the realization of the Vietnamese strategy of Indochina Federation. This explains also why, in spite of their ever increasing stalemate and difficulties in all fields in Kampuchea and at home, of their isolation in the international arena, the Vietnamese expansionists are still stubbornly carrying out their strategy at all costs.

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[b] P. J. Honey, *Communism in North Vietnam* (Cambridge, The M.I.T. Press, 1963).

[c] Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi—1977 (page 248).

[d] Published on June 29, 1986 by SPK, the Press Agency of the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh.

[c] Geographically speaking, the word "Indochina" designates all countries situated between India and China, that is: Burma, Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Charles Robequain (in "The Economic Development of French Indochina—London, 1944—page 9) wrote: "French Indochina is only a part of the geographical bloc called Indochina, a well-chosen name which seems to have been first used in France by Malte-Brun at the beginning of the last century." After the end of the French rule in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, the French Indochina has ceased existing. But still Vietnam keeps using the term "Indochinese countries" to designate Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for it squares with its strategic goal.

DOCUMENT S/18270

Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[13 August 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi allegations of the Iranian bombardment of Sirwan [*see S/18263*] are totally groundless. Moreover, Sirwan is a Kurdish-speaking district, whose people constitute the strongest opposition to President Saddam's régime. It is most likely that the ruling clique in Baghdad, in order to silence the voice of the opposition, has bombarded the area and has shamelessly accused the Islamic Republic of Iran of attacking those innocent civilians. It should be remembered that the case of the abduction and the murder of 300 Iraqi children in the Sulaimaniyeh area, which is still an unsettled dispute between the Iraqi Embassy in Washington, D.C. and the United States State Department (Letters to the Editor section, *The New York Times* of 11 August 1986) gives us further irrefutable evidence of the criminal actions of the Iraqi régime against the Kurdish-speaking population of Iraq.

Your United Nations team of experts is stationed in Baghdad solely to verify the facts whenever allegations of Iranian bombardment are made by the rulers of Baghdad, and if the Iraqi authorities can claim any truth in their allegations they should immediately invite the United Nations team in Baghdad to visit the site and prepare a report for the international body. However, since the bombardment of Sirwan may be a brutal crime per-

petrated by the rulers of Baghdad against innocent Iraqi subjects, it is most urgent that your team visit the bombarded site and expose the truth of the situation to the international body. Of course, you may also assure the Iraqi authorities that the safety clearance by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be granted whenever necessary.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18271

Letter dated 13 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*13 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning Iranian strikes against civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18268, I have the honour to inform you that Iranian forces shelled with long-range artillery the purely residential quarters of the city of Basra. Two civilians were killed and 11 were injured, and five dwellings and two stores were damaged. Today, at 12.40 p.m., two Iranian enemy aircraft violated our international frontiers, having as their target residential areas in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah. They were repelled and driven off by the valiant members of our ground defences.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18273

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, dated 14 August 1986, concerning the Iranian régime's continuation of its strikes against purely civilian targets in preparation for fresh aggression against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, in the early hours of the morning of 12 August 1986, the Iranian régime fired a ground-to-ground missile at the city of Baghdad, aiming at its residential areas on the pretext of attacking economic installations of the Dowra refinery in Baghdad.

In our letter dated 7 March 1986 [*S/17904*], we made it clear to you that there were firm indications that the Iranian régime was preparing to begin a war of cities, seeking thereby to confuse the situation in order to baffle world public opinion and provide a cover for the launching of fresh aggression against Iraq. Those indications have been confirmed at the practical, factual level, and you have been informed of the developments in the situation by my letters dated 29 June and 28 July 1986 [*see S/18188 and S/18243*] and by numerous letters addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations [*S/18251, S/18257, S/18261, S/18263, S/18264, S/18265, S/18267, S/18268, S/18271*].

We have, moreover, stated on many occasions that the Iranian régime's allegations that Iraq is striking at purely civilian residential centres are totally devoid of truth and have absolutely no foundation in fact.

Iraq does not attack purely residential areas in Iran. It directs its strikes only against military and economic installations, which may legitimately be taken as targets in cases of armed conflict for the purpose of diminishing the military capability of the enemy to continue the war.

The Iranian régime, at a time when it is violating the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, which advocate the course of peaceful settlement of international disputes and proscribe the con-

tinuation of war, does not hesitate to confirm and compound that violation by multiple attacks on residential areas, using as a pretext blatant lies to the effect that they are retaliatory attacks on economic and military targets. One of the most outstanding proofs of this fact is the type of weapons used by the Iranian régime in these attacks, which the facts confirm are of a type that does not make it possible to distinguish between different kinds of targets.

One blatant example confirming that the Iranian régime launches strikes against purely residential areas is the crime committed by it on 7 August 1986, which resulted in the death of 74 civilians, including 21 children, and the wounding of 140 civilians. The ugly effects of that crime were witnessed by representatives of United Nations agencies and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Iraq.

In directing your attention and, through you, the attention of the international community to these facts, Iraq cannot but reiterate emphatically its previous warnings that the Iranian régime's deliberate strikes against purely civilian residential centres in Iraq will not go unpunished, now that it has become clear beyond any shadow of doubt that the Iranian régime bears full responsibility for striking at purely civilian residential targets—with the aim of preparing for fresh aggression, which official circles in Iran have constantly been threatening in recent weeks—as well as for the war and all the casualties resulting therefrom. Iraq will show no forbearance in its stand if you fail to condemn the repeated Iranian crimes against civilian inhabitants, if appropriate international measures are not taken to put a halt to those crimes and if the United Nations resolutions concerning the conflict, which are in total accordance with the provisions of the Charter, international law and relations among civilized States, are not implemented.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18274

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our previous letters concerning Iran's continued bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18271, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian forces today bombarded the residential quarters of the city of Basra with long-range artillery. The bombardment resulted in the death of six civilian citizens, the wounding of 16 others and damage to seven houses, two schools and four civilian vehicles.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18275

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*14 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a communiqué from the spokesman for the Iraqi military forces which was issued today, 14 August 1986. It states that two Iranian F-5 aircraft, which had violated our international frontiers in the northern sector of Iraq, were shot down while attempting to attack residential areas in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah. The Iraqi air defence succeeded in thwarting this cowardly attack and brought down the two aircraft in Iraqi territory.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18280*

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[Original: French/English]
[15 August 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement dated 30 July 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the Vietnamese aggressors' policy of famine and their appeal for international aid to feed their army of occupation in Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if the statement could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 30 July 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

This year, the Vietnamese aggressors have yet used their puppet installed in Phnom Penh to appeal to the international community for food aid. They have done so every year.

They ask for this humanitarian aid so as to supply their occupying forces to carry on their genocidal war of aggression in Kampuchea and to continue to slaughter the Kampuchean people in pursuance of their expansionist policy to swallow up and annex Kampuchea into Vietnam's territory.

The humanitarian relief sent by the international community to Phnom Penh has never reached the Kampuchean victim people who have been experiencing serious famine.

The Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices have time and again used their propaganda machine, the media, books and films to deceitfully claim that the Kampuchean people in the areas under their temporary control have been enjoying better conditions of living and even a "wonderful rebirth".

However, every year, the Vietnamese aggressors still declare that Kampuchea meets with shortage of rice due to various causes. The Hanoi authorities and their accomplices have never hesitated to cook up deceitful manoeuvres as expedient measures to serve their political objectives as the occasion requires. When they need to legalize their occupation of Kampuchea, they produce press articles, books and films aimed at hoodwinking the world public opinion into believing that the living conditions of the people in the areas under their temporary control are improving. When they need food aid to supply their armed forces who are bogged down on the battlefields of Kampuchea, they declare that the people of Kampuchea are facing acute shortage of rice, etc.

The real cause of the serious food shortage which the people of Kampuchea are facing is not natural calamities, drought or flood, as has been fallaciously claimed by the Vietnamese aggressors. Indeed, it is the genocidal policy pursued by the Vietnamese aggressors to starve the Kampuchean people to death, to slaughter them with a view to bringing Vietnamese nationals to live in their place on Kampuchean territory.

They use various means to kill the people of Kampuchea. They loot paddy in the fields, ransack houses to plunder even small quantities of rice the population have managed to produce, and commandeer and levy rice from the population.

Furthermore, they prevent the population from carrying out their agricultural work by forcing them to live in hamlets surrounded by fences, ditches and mines. Besides, they round up hundred thousands of people and send them to the fronts in western Kampuchea to serve their war of aggression. They force them to clear forest, build roads, transport supplies, lay mines, build fences and dig ditches along the western border of Kampuchea, barring the Kampuchean people from having enough time to undertake their agricultural work. Hundreds of Kampuchean people have been consequently killed by mines, malaria and other diseases. Those whose life has been spared are severely afflicted and traumatized, unable to grow rice to sustain their life.

These are the real causes of the famine which strikes the Kampuchean people every year.

Therefore, the humanitarian relief for which the Hanoi authorities appeal to the international community is not intended for the Kampuchean needy people, but for the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea so as to perpetuate their occupation of the country aimed at swallowing up and annexing Kampuchea into Vietnam's territory.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea earnestly appeals to all generous governments and peoples the world over who are concerned about the plight of the Kampuchean people to condemn strongly the Vietnamese aggressors' genocidal policy and to demand that Vietnam withdraw unconditionally and without delay all its forces from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. It calls on the world community to continue to lend its support to the eight-point peace proposal advanced by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea [*S/17927, annex II*].

Only when the Hanoi authorities withdraw totally their forces of aggression from Kampuchea can the root cause of the problem of Kampuchea and the sufferings of the Kampuchean people be eliminated.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/520-S/18280.

DOCUMENT S/18281*

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 August 1986]

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 14 August 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Deputy Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Korkmaz HAKTANIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1157-S/18281.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 August 1986 from Mr. Reşat Çağlar to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 14 August 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Kenan Atakol, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

ATTACHMENT

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1986 FROM MR. KENAN ATAKOL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 July 1986 addressed to you by the "Chargé d'affaires a.i." of the "Permanent Mission" of the Greek Cypriot administration to the United Nations, which was circulated as document S/18224, and to which was annexed a resolution adopted by the European Parliament of the European Communities at Strasbourg on 10 July 1986. This resolution deals chiefly with the recent visit by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, to Northern Cyprus, and the decision of the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to close temporarily its land border with South Cyprus, as a result of a similar action previously undertaken by the Greek Cypriot side ostensibly in protest over the Turkish Prime Minister's visit.

I should stress, at the outset, that this resolution, in so far as it relates to the above-mentioned subjects, concerns only the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is the sole legitimate authority in this part of the island. By visiting Northern Cyprus, Mr. Ozal was responding to a formal invitation by the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is normal practice between all States that recognize and have diplomatic relations with each other.

Furthermore, we cannot see how such a visit would "escalate tension" or "complicate the Cyprus problem", as claimed in the resolution, since both the stated purpose and the actual course of Mr. Ozal's visit to Northern Cyprus were supportive of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus dispute, in spite of all the provocations and efforts by the Greek Cypriot side to misrepresent it to the outside world as an act causing tension in the island. In a desperate attempt to project such a false image, the Greek Cypriot side had staged public demonstrations at one of the main crossing points between the north and the south and deliberately prevented all passage through this checkpoint, including that of foreign journalists, with a view to preventing coverage of the Turkish Prime Minister's visit.

The subsequent decision of our Government to close our land border temporarily was a defensive act in response to this deliberate provocation of the Greek Cypriot side. In doing so our Government wanted to show the world, once more, that the Greek Cypriots have no say or jurisdiction over Northern Cyprus and that there exist in Cyprus two separate authorities, one in the north and one in the south. To describe this defensive move as an act of provocation, while remaining silent in the face of the Greek Cypriot provocations, which are the direct cause of this action and are aimed at creating artificial tension in the island, is to confuse the innocent with the guilty and is tantamount to helping those who have a vested interest in the perpetuation rather than the solution of the Cyprus problem.

In this connection, I wish to underline the fact that it is the Greek Cypriot administration that does not wish to see a solution found to the Cyprus issue, since it is the Greek Cypriot side which has rejected, *in toto*, both documents presented by you (i.e., the documents of 17 January 1985 and 29 March 1986), which had been prepared after lengthy and intensive consultations with both sides. On the other hand, the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted both documents, demonstrating its good will and constructive attitude with respect to the finding of a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question. Furthermore, the Turkish Cypriot side has openly declared that it is still prepared to sign the current draft framework agreement prepared by you [*S/18102/Add.1, annex II*], provided that the Greek Cypriot side also accepted it as it is.

During his recent visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal emphatically declared his appreciation of this positive attitude of the Turkish Cypriot side and again reaffirmed Turkey's continued support for the peaceful efforts aimed at solving the Cyprus question. This is the fundamental feature of Mr. Ozal's visit to Northern Cyprus, in so far as the Cyprus question is concerned.

On the other hand, the attitude and conduct of the Greek Cypriot side have aimed at covering up their own unjust and uncompromising stance by misleading world public opinion. I need hardly stress that any action which is likely to be interpreted by the Greek Cypriot side as approval of their intransigent policies, such as adopting one-sided and unconstructive resolutions, apart from constituting an unnecessary interference with your mission of good offices, also makes the Greek Cypriot side even more intransigent and does not help your efforts for the finding of a peaceful solution in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18282

Letter dated 15 August 1986 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 August 1986]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have to bring to your attention, and to the attention of the members of the Security Council, the recent acts of aggression carried out by the South African racist troops against the People's Republic of Angola.

In fact, since 10 August, the South African troops have launched attacks on the town of Cuito Cuanavale, in the southern province of Cuando Cubango. The invaders carried out the attacks with forces comprising three battalions, using AML-90 armoured cars. On 10 August, the South African forces were halted by the National Angolan Forces (FAPLA), who forced them to go onto the defensive.

On 11 August, South African troops again launched an attack on Cuito Cuanavale, using forces estimated at three battalions, in addition to the notorious 23rd "Buffalo Battalion", supported by "Kentron", 155 mm and 106.6 mm artillery batteries and AML-90 armoured cars. FAPLA killed 40 enemies, captured 4 and destroyed one AML-90 armoured car.

We regret the death of two FAPLA combatants and 23 dead and 18 wounded among the civilian population. The enemy again attacked Angolan positions on 12 August, using three battalions supported by G-5 artillery pieces and five AML-90 armoured cars. FAPLA killed 45 and captured one and destroyed six enemy vehicles.

On 13 August, the South African forces resumed their artillery fire against FAPLA, who put up a firm resistance to the enemy aggression.

My Government once again denounces these acts of aggression and destabilization which the racist régime continues to perpetrate against the People's Republic of Angola, causing death to unarmed civilians. We are confident that the international community will condemn this flagrant violation of the norms of international law governing relations between States and of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

I should like to request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Toko DIAKENGA SERÃO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Angola
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18283

Letter dated 15 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*15 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, issued today in response to the Secretary-General's appeal of 14 August 1986.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 15 August 1986 by the official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq

Iraq welcomes, as it has always done, any effort by the Secretary-General of the United Nations aimed at ending the war and reaching an equitable and honourable peaceful solution based on the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the Security Council and on the five principles laid down by President Saddam Hussein on 2 August last [*see S/18258, annex*].

It is the Iranian régime which bears full responsibility for the strikes against purely residential areas, in violation of humanitarian traditions and international law. In addition, the Iranian régime, which persists in resorting to war and aggression against Iraq and threatening the security and integrity of the States of the Arabian Gulf, bears full responsibility for the suffering endured throughout the region and the dangers which threaten the region, as confirmed by the countries of the region themselves and by the international community as a whole.

Accordingly, the efforts of the international community, including those of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, should be aimed at compelling the aberrant régime to renounce war and aggression and to embark on the course of peace and respect for the principles of international law that govern relations between States.

Iraq, which recognizes the competence of the United Nations and the applicability of international law with respect to the conflict between itself and Iran and which for the past six years has responded to the efforts made by the United Nations and all the international organizations to bring about an equitable and honourable peace, is obliged to use all legitimate means to strike at the Iranian war machine so long as parts of the national territory of Iraq are occupied and the Iranian régime persists in pursuing the war and threatening the security and integrity of Iraq.

DOCUMENT S/18284

Letter dated 18 August 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 August 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes your appeal of 14 August 1986 and accordingly has refrained from any retaliatory attacks against economic and industrial targets in Iraq since Id al-Adha.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his letter of 25 July 1986 [*see S/18240*] addressed to you, stated:

> "Since the initiation of the aggression of the régime of Iraq, as you are well aware, the Islamic Republic of Iran, showing extreme endurance and restraint, has withstood the heinous crimes of the Iraqi régime and has endeavoured strictly to uphold and preserve the integrity of the rules of international law . . .
>
> "The experience of the past few years and our military information prove that Iraq has decided to continue and further intensify its atrocities against civilians in this new trend. Your immediate intervention in taking a clear and decisive position against the Iraqi régime is urgently in order at this stage. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while continuing its commitment to the 12 June 1984 moratorium and maintaining its restraint, will no longer unilaterally tolerate the human losses caused by Iraqi attacks."

The Islamic Republic of Iran was compelled to take retaliatory measures against Iraqi economic and industrial targets only after the pronouncements of Iranian authorities, including the above-mentioned letter, failed to prevent continued Iraqi attacks against purely civilian areas. Furthermore, the Iraqi régime resorted to indiscriminate and deliberate massacre of innocent civilians under the guise of attacks against legitimate targets. The mass murder of the civilian population in Arak by anti-personnel weapons fired from Iraqi aircraft flying at very low altitudes is only one example of such atrocities.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, which has not only been the victim of an imposed war of aggression but also of

repeated violations of every accepted norm of international humanitarian law, has always been prepared to co-operate fully in any attempt to half Iraqi violations of international law. With regard to your most recent appeal, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to halt its retaliatory attacks in reciprocity for a halt on Iraqi attacks aimed at civilians.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative
of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18285

Letter dated 19 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter contained in document S/18274, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian forces have continued throughout the past four days—which coincided with the Muslim world's celebration of the blessed Id al-Adha—to bombard civilian targets in Iraq, as is clear from the annex. We therefore emphatically refute the allegations of the Permanent Representative of Iran contained in document S/18284, in which he claims that the Iranian forces had refrained from attacking civilian targets in Iraq during the above-mentioned period.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 15 August 1986, the residential quarters of Basra were subjected to Iranian long-range shelling. The shelling resulted in damage to seven houses and four civilian vehicles.

On 16 August the residential areas of Basra, Abu al-Khasib and Aziz were all subjected to Iranian long-range shelling. This resulted in the wounding of six civilians and damage to 12 houses, six stores and four civilian vehicles in Basra.

On 17 August the city and port of Basra and the town of Aziz were subjected to shelling. This resulted in the death of two civilian citizens and the wounding of four other civilians. The shelling also caused the destruction of two houses and three civilian vehicles. The township of Shib was also subjected to enemy shelling.

On 18 August the residential areas of both Basra and Qal'at Salih were subjected to Iranian long-range shelling. This resulted in the wounding of 12 civilians, the destruction of three houses, damage to four other houses, a fire in one other house and the wounding of two children.

DOCUMENT S/18286*

Letter dated 18 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1986*]

Further to my letter dated 30 July 1986 [*S/18255*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 13 August. On that date between 0630 and 1015 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 79 rounds of artillery in the Shilman area of Khyber Agency. As a result of this firing, one civilian was killed and two civilians and two Afghan refugees were injured. One civilian pick-up van was also destroyed.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 13 August, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/524-S/18286.

DOCUMENT S/18287

Letter dated 19 August 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*19 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, dated 13 August 1986.

I would be very grateful if you arrange that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Jasim SHIKIR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 13 August 1986 from the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

For the second time in two days and for the fourth time in a month, the Israeli air force attacked Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Sunday, Israeli warplanes blasted Ein el-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh refugee camps. Monday, Baalbek camp in the Bekaa Valley and its surroundings were struck. Many Palestinian and Lebanese civilians have been killed and wounded. Children were among the victims. There is also extensive material damage.

The Palestine Liberation Organization calls on your good offices to use whatever means are at your disposal to put an end to these attacks and to ensure the safety and security of our Palestinian refugee camps.

DOCUMENT S/18289* **

Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Russian*]
[*20 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the TASS statement of 13 August 1986 concerning an act of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

I request you to arrange for the circulation of the text of this statement as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) A. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

ANNEX

TASS statement of 13 August 1986

The Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola has drawn attention to a new act of aggression by the South African militarist clique against this independent African country.

On the night of 9/10 August 1986, units of the national liberation army of Angola deployed in the Cuito Cuanavale sector were the subject of an attack by sizeable UNITA forces, a group of puppet bandits, supported by tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery pieces of detachments of the South African armed forces. The attack was repulsed.

One is struck not only by the actual fact of this new attack by racist hordes in the heart of Angolan territory (this time, some 300 kilometres from the frontier between Angola and Namibia), but also by the moment chosen, on the eve of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in late August in the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. By their criminal assault, the racists undoubtedly intend to heighten still further the tension in southern Africa at the time of the opening of the conference and to intimidate the African and other countries participating in it.

In the Soviet Union, news of this act of aggression by South Africa against a friendly country, the People's Republic of Angola, was received with profound indignation. It will most certainly be condemned by the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world. The Pretoria régime and those who protect it should long since have realized where their playing with fire may lead. The peace-loving countries will not let themselves be intimidated, and sooner or later the racists will have to pay for their bloody misdeeds.

* Incorporating document S/18289/Corr.1 of 21 August 1986.
** Circulated under the double symbol A/41/526-S/18289.

DOCUMENT S/18290*

Letter dated 20 August 1986 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh acts of harassment carried out by United Kingdom military aircraft against Argentine fishing vessels in waters under Argentine jurisdiction, outside the so-called "protection zone" which the United Kingdom Government seeks to establish arbitrarily and unilaterally and which is rejected by my Government.

The events referred to are as follows:

1. On 11 August 1986, at 1220 hours local time, at latitude 52°30′ south and longitude 63°28′ west, the *Rokko Maru*, a factory ship flying the Argentine flag, was overflown at a height of 20 metres by an aircraft belonging to the British Air Force with the marking "Air Force NR 225", coming from the north-west and heading in a south-easterly direction;

2. On 15 August, at 1145 hours local time, at latitude 52°29′ south and longitude 63°20′ west, the *Knossos*, a fishing vessel flying the Argentine flag, was overflown five times by a Hercules C-130 aircraft belonging to the British Air Force.

Once again, the Argentine Government vigorously rejects such acts, which prevent Argentine fishing vessels from engaging in legitimate and peaceful activities.

I request that this note be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and that it be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/529-S/18290.

DOCUMENT S/18291*

Letter dated 21 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*21 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a press communiqué, dated 11 August 1986, of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 11 August 1986 of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. On 11 August 1986, in a zone controlled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government was held under the high chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Im Chhoodeth, Representative of Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government, and other Ministers of the Government. The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere of solidarity and unity.

2. The Council of Ministers reviewed and discussed the overall situation of our struggle and noted with great satisfaction the excellent development of our struggle during the past eighth dry season and the current rainy season, on some special points as follows:

First, our national resistance forces are making constant progress and are being able to penetrate and launch attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors deeper inside the country, especially in the region of the Great Lakes of Tonlé Sap and around Phnom Penh.

Secondly, we are being able to operate permanently around Phnom Penh and around the main cities and main centres of our country, namely Battambang, Maung, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siemreap, Kompong Speu.

Thirdly, the three patriotic forces of our Coalition Government are increasing their co-operation and mutual assistance in the fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors throughout the country, i.e., Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Mean Chey, Siemreap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham.

Fourthly, the Kampuchean population, Khmer soldiers and members of the communal administration's committees forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese aggressors are participating more actively in the struggle for national liberation by co-operating more and more closely with our tripartite national armed forces, thus contributing considerably to the constant development of our national resistance forces.

3. The Council of Ministers was determined to develop further this favourable situation, especially the co-operation among the tripartite forces of our Coalition Government and the forces of our great national union both inside our country and abroad, with the view of pursuing our struggle until Viet Nam accepts to negotiate with our tripartite Coalition Government and to withdraw all its forces of aggression out of Kampuchea.

4. The Council of Ministers appealed to the Vietnamese leaders to reconsider their position on the eight-point peace proposal of our Coalition Government [*S/17927, annex II*]. The Vietnamese leaders should realize that the inextricable difficulties they are facing in Viet Nam are stemming from their war of aggression in Kampuchea. So long as they refuse a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea by withdrawing all their forces of aggression from Kampuchea, they will not be able to extricate themselves from those difficulties. On the contrary, those difficulties will be worsening on the Kampuchean battlefields and in Viet Nam itself, and Viet Nam will be more isolated in the international arena.

5. The Council of Ministers would like to reiterate its deep gratitude to the friendly countries the world over who have supported the Kampuchean people's struggle, especially the eight-point peace proposal. The Council would like to appeal to those countries to continue to support that proposal. That would be a way to persuade Viet Nam to

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/533-S/18291.

accept to negotiate with our tripartite Coalition Government for a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, in order to restore peace and security in Kampuchea and to ensure peace, security and stability in the South-East Asian and Asian-Pacific regions.

6. The Council of Ministers would like to congratulate our compatriots inside the country and abroad who have expressed in their almost unanimity their support to the Coalition Government's eight-point peace proposal. After its signing by the high representatives of the three parties of our Government and its solemn proclamation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the whole world, which has in turn expressed its support for it, this peace proposal has become our National Charter for the present and for the future after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. We are determined to do our utmost to transform this National Charter into a real force inside the country and abroad, in order to push for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem according to the profound aspirations of our people and nation in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions, free from any outside interference. These resolutions call on Viet Nam to withdraw all its occupying forces from Kampuchea and to respect the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. We will spare no efforts so that Kampuchea will be an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country on the basis of the great national unity and national reconciliation between all Kampucheans, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President.

7. In conclusion, the Council of Ministers would like to express its solemn congratulations to all our cadres and combatants who have been doing their utmost to overcome all kinds of difficulties in their courageous fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors, and to win successive victories. The Council of Ministers would also like to extend its warmest congratulations to our people and to the Khmer soldiers and administrative agents forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese aggressors, who with high spirit of patriotism have co-operated with the Coalition Government's national armed forces in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. The Council of Ministers would like to urge them to continue to do so more actively.

DOCUMENT S/18292

Letter dated 21 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*21 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, the latest being the letter contained in document S/18285—in which we gave a detailed account of the Iranian enemy's bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq during the preceding four days, which coincided with the celebration of the blessed Id al-Adha—I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian forces have continued to strike at civilian targets in Iraq during the three days following the blessed Id al-Adha, as is clear from the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Usama B. MAHMOUD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 19 August 1986, the residential quarters of the city of Basra, Abu al-Khasib and the village of Tawilah were subjected to Iranian long-range shelling. This resulted in the death of three civilians, the wounding of one other civilian and the destruction of four houses in the city of Basra.

On 20 August the residential areas of Basra governorate were subjected to criminal Iranian long-range shelling. The shelling resulted in the death of two civilians, the wounding of 28 civilians, including four children, the destruction of two houses and damage to one elementary school and three private vehicles.

On 21 August the villages of Tawilah and Khurmal in the northern part of Iraq were subjected to long-range shelling.

DOCUMENT S/18293*

Letter dated 22 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*22 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement dated 19 August 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at Vladivostok relating to the problem of Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the text of the statement circulated as an official

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/539-S/18293.

document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 19 August 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

World public opinion has seen nothing new in the speech made recently by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Vladivostok,[20] especially relating to the problem of Kampuchea, which is of utmost importance for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and constitutes a grave concern for the majority of the countries in the region.

However, the Soviet propaganda machine makes great efforts to deceive world public opinion into believing that this speech reflects a change in Soviet policy towards that region and also to the problem of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese propaganda machine also cooks up and spreads various rumours in an attempt to sow confusion within the world community, and it disseminates scepticism with a view to weakening international support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government denounces and condemns most vigorously the above-mentioned ill-willed manoeuvre. In fact, in that speech, Mikhail Gorbachev pursues the worn-out Soviet policy of supporting the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea in the interest of the Soviet expansionist strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. Mikhail Gorbachev went so far as to accuse the United Nations and the countries that had condemned the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea and had demanded that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea of having interfered in the so-called internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to emphasize the following:

1. The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev is forced to speak about the problem of Kampuchea and deceitfully to express his desire to improve relations with various countries in the Asia-Pacific region cannot be interpreted as a change in Soviet policy. He is forced to speak about the problem of Kampuchea because the Vietnamese aggressors' quagmire in Kampuchea can no longer be covered up.

2. Gorbachev's speech proves that the Soviet Union has been compelled to act openly to rescue the Hanoi authorities from their extreme isolation caused by their war of aggression in Kampuchea.

3. Gorbachev is coerced into expressing fallaciously his desire to improve relations with various countries in the Asia-Pacific region because the Soviet policy of supporting the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea has exposed its expansionist strategy in the Asia-Pacific region and made the Soviet Union more and more isolated in the region.

Never can this truth be dissimulated by the Soviet propaganda machine, notwithstanding its great efforts. As long as the Soviet Union continues to support the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, nobody is to believe that the Soviet Union is giving up its expansionist strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

On behalf of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government avails itself of this opportunity solemnly to reiterate the following to the world community:

1. The problem of Kampuchea stems from the Vietnamese aggression. Therefore, the problem of Kampuchea can be solved by political means only when negotiations are held between the two warring parties, namely the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

2. The eight-point peace proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [*S/17927, annex II*] based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations constitutes a most reasonable basis for a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea in the interests of all parties involved, so as to restore peace in Kampuchea and Viet Nam, as well as in the Asia-Pacific region, and to create favourable conditions for national reconciliation of all Kampucheans. The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are determined to spare no effort to strive for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea based on that eight-point proposal, in order to turn Kampuchea into an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country within the great national unity and national reconciliation of all Kampucheans, without any foreign military troops on its soil.

3. Only when the Soviet Union stops supporting the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea and Viet Nam withdraws all its forces from Kampuchea can there be a true national reconciliation of all Kampucheans. As long as Vietnamese forces continue to invade and occupy Kampuchea and use a handful of individuals as a tool to cover up their war of aggression in Kampuchea, national reconciliation between the Kampuchean patriots and the Vietnamese aggressors' tool can never be brought about.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government reiterates its deep gratitude to all friendly countries for their support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, especially for their contribution to a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea on the basis of the eight-point proposal. The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will for ever remember this valuable support.

DOCUMENT S/18294*

Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*25 August 1986*]

Further to our letter dated 18 August 1986 [*S/18286*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 21 August. On that date, at 1215 hours (Pakistan standard time), the Afghan armed forces fired 50 rounds of artillery which landed in the village of Shaikh Baba two miles south of Nawa Pass in the Mohmand Agency. As a result of this firing, one Pakistan national was killed and one was injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 24 August, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/540-S/18294.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18296*

Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*26 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 23 August 1986, on the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 23 August 1986 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries have been aware that Democratic Kampuchea has been a full-fledged member of the Movement, but it has been prevented from participating in the Movement since 1979 because of the arbitrary decision of the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at Havana. That decision was in violation of the two basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The first principle is the consensus rule. One still has in mind that at the Sixth Summit Conference, many heads of State or Government and delegations opposed that decision. At the closure of the Conference, twenty delegations of member States wrote a joint letter to protest against that decision, and later on one State resigned its membership from the Non-Aligned Movement. All this clearly indicates that the decision of the Chairman of the Havana Sixth Summit Conference was in violation of the consensus rule.

The second principle is related to the very sacred tasks of the Non-Aligned Movement, namely the defence of the Bandung Ten Principles on peaceful coexistence against the acts of aggression and interference of one country against another.

At present, the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies have been carrying out manoeuvres aimed at preventing the Kampuchean issue from being raised at the forthcoming Eighth Summit Conference, to be held at Harare at the beginning of September this year. They have deceitfully claimed that "they will not seek to recover the seat of Kampuchea for the Vietnamese puppet administration in Phnom Penh". They have also raised the slogan saying that "the Kampuchean problem must not be dealt with at the Eighth Summit Conference" under the pretext of "not dividing the Movement and poisoning the atmosphere". Through this deceptive slogan, they attempt to put pressure on the majority of member States by accusing beforehand those who will defend the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement of breaking the solidarity. This is another dark scheme trying, through a "vacant seat" formula, to induce the Movement to rubber stamp the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to expel a member State from the Movement precisely because it has been victim of that aggression.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are convinced that the overwhelming majority of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement will continue to oppose the attempt of a small group of countries to divert the Movement in order to serve their acts of aggression and their bloc interests.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government firmly believe that the Eighth Summit Conference, which will commemorate also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement, will further strengthen the Non-Aligned principles and will reflect the position of the overwhelming majority of member States by rendering justice to the Kampuchean people, who have been victim of the Vietnamese aggression and have to endure immeasurable sacrifices in their struggle to regain national independence and sovereignty. The present sacrifices of the Kampuchean people also contribute to the defence of the sacred principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The majority of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement have also been aware that even though the Kampuchean people have been victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression which has caused untold tragic sufferings and destructions, the Coalition Government has spared no effort in seeking through every possibility a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. It was in such a spirit that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, proclaimed on behalf of the Coalition Government, on 17 March 1986, the eight-point peace proposal [*S/17927, annex II*]. We earnestly hope that the Non-Aligned Movement will assist in bringing about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem on the basis of that eight-point peace proposal. By so doing, it will strengthen its role in the defence of its own sacred principles.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government would like, on this occasion, to renew their deep gratitude to the overwhelming majority of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who, for their consistent adherence to the principles of the Movement, have supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in the Non-Aligned Movement and in other international forums.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/544-S/18296.

DOCUMENT S/18297*

Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*26 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement dated 20 August 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the Vietnamese worn-out stage called the "Indochinese Foreign Ministers' meeting".

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/545-S/18297.

I should be most grateful if the text of the present letter and the attached statement could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 20 August 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Recently, the Hanoi authorities have staged yet another worn-out manoeuvre called the "Indochinese Foreign Ministers' meeting", which has long been disregarded by the world community, for it has been well aware that this stage has been utterly set by Viet Nam while the others do nothing but repeat what Viet Nam says.

This well-worn stage shows clearly that Viet Nam is now at a loss for diplomatic manoeuvres and can play nothing new but the same old tune of the Vietnamese Indo-China Federation. It enables world public opinion to discern further the worn-out Vietnamese manoeuvre. The world community also sees clearly that this is nothing more than an uproar concerning what was said by Gorbachev in an attempt to split the three patriotic forces under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and to break the international support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle with a view to extricating Viet Nam from its quagmire in Kampuchea so as to perpetuate its military occupation of Kampuchea.

With regard to Viet Nam's declaration about the withdrawal of its aggression forces from Kampuchea by 1990, the world community has also been well aware of its meaning. In so doing, Viet Nam aims only at misleading the international community, which has increasingly denounced and condemned its aggression against Kampuchea, its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly in the past seven years demanding that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea unconditionally and respect the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny, and its stubborn refusal to solve the problem of Kampuchea by political means on the basis of the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [*S/17927, annex II*]. While declaring that it withdraws some of its troops from Kampuchea, Viet Nam in facts sends successive new reinforcements to make up or even exceed the losses caused by the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's patriotic armed forces, who have inflicted more and more casualties each year on the Vietnamese troops.

In addition, the Hanoi authorities still continue to send Vietnamese nationals to settle in the Kampuchean territory, plundering the villages, rice-fields, rivers, lakes, paddy and fish of the people of Kampuchea and forcing them to flee their villages to become displaced persons within their own country or to seek refuge in Thailand. Up to this month, there are already more than 700,00 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea.

All these facts clearly illustrate that the Hanoi authorities refuse to give up their strategy to swallow up and annex Kampuchea into Viet Nam's territory.

However, the inextricable difficulties faced by Viet Nam in Kampuchea during the past nearly eight years prove that Viet Nam can never swallow up Kampuchea. As long as they refuse to pull out all their forces from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities will never be able to extricate themselves from their quagmire in Kampuchea, from their awkward predicament in Viet Nam itself and their extreme isolation in the international arena.

The position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has already been stated in its press communiqué dated 11 August 1986 [*S/18291, annex*]. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is determined to develop further the favourable situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle, especially to develop and strengthen further the co-operation among the tripartite armed forces of the Coalition Government and the forces of the great national union both inside the country and abroad, so as to carry on the struggle until Viet Nam accepts to negotiate with the tripartite Coalition Government and to withdraw all its aggression forces from Kampuchea.

The best and honourable way out for the Vietnamese aggressors is to accept the eight-point peace proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 March 1986.

DOCUMENT S/18298*

Letter dated 21 August 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*26 August 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the note dated 21 August 1986 from Mr. José León Talavera, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"I should like to refer to the statement made by Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in an interview published on 19 August in the daily newspaper *Excelsior*, of Mexico City.

"In that interview, the President stated the following:

"'If Nicaragua still does not see the light, and neither does the Nicaraguan Government, then the only alternative is for the freedom fighters to have their way and take over.'

"These words by President Reagan represent a serious escalation of the illegal policy of force and intervention pursued against Nicaragua, inasmuch as it is the first time he has recognized publicly that the true objective of that policy is the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government through the use of mercenary bands organized, trained, armed and directed by the Government of the United States.

"The situation created by that illegal policy of the United States Government, if it continues on its present dangerous course, will inevitably lead to direct military intervention by the United States against Nicaragua, since it is clear that the mercenary bands by themselves represent no danger whatsoever to the Government of Nicaragua, let alone have they the capacity to overthrow a Government which enjoys the broad and full support of the Nicaraguan people.

"Despite the international community's rejection of that illegal policy of force and intervention and the rejection by the United States people themselves of the mercenary bands and of a warlike adventure in Central America, the United States Government appears to be bent on continuing and stepping up the bloodshed and destruction in Nicaragua and other countries of Central America.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1158-S/18298.

"The approval by the United States Congress of the $100 million requested by President Reagan for the mercenary bands appears to have been interpreted as a mandate to step up the aggression against our country, engaging United States troops in an invasion of Nicaragua.

"The assertions of President Reagan in effect confirm that the United States Government will continue its policy, which violates all the fundamental rules and principles of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, in contempt of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986.[1]

"In that Judgment the International Court of Justice categorically condemned United States activities against Nicaragua and decided that the United States was under a duty to cease and to refrain from all such acts as might constitute breaches of international law.

"The Government reminds the United States of its obligation to comply with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice and to respect the international legal order and the Charter of the United Nations. At the same time, the Government of Nicaragua protests in the firmest and most vigorous terms the statement by President Ronald Reagan, which constitutes a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua.

"In spite of that, the Government of Nicaragua continues to be ready for bilateral, direct and unconditional talks with the United States Government, with a view to finding a peaceful solution, in keeping with international law and on the basis of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, to the situation that exists between the United States and Nicaragua."

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18299*

Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*26 August 1986*]

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the message from the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, addressed to Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization, on the occasion of Namibia Day and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) C. DASGUPTA
Acting Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Message from the Prime Minister of India to the President of the South West Africa People's Organization, on the occasion of Namibia Day

Twenty years ago today the heroic fighters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) confronted South African forces at Omgulumbashe. That day remains imprinted upon the conscience of man. Through delays and manoeuvres, Namibia has been subjected to the continuing bondage of the Pretoria régime. Those with the means to act, lack the courage. Those with a power to transform, lack the will. But the people of Namibia shall be the victors yet.

Every value inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations stands challenged and brutalized in Namibia. Where freedom should prevail, colonialism continues. Where human dignity should be upheld, its denial in Namibia is countenanced. The exploitation of Namibia continues to impoverish its wealth.

We in India learned from Mahatma Gandhi that the single power that can persuade and change is a resolute and unified popular will. That is what SWAPO represents today. To the Namibian nation and people, our fraternal greetings.

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* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/548-S/18299.

DOCUMENT S/18300

Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the representative of Chile to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*27 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your attention the following information and to request that this note and its annex[21] also be brought to the attention of members of the Security Council and distributed as a Council document.

On 6, 13 and 14 August 1986, Chilean national defence and security forces discovered at Carrizal Bajo, Huasco Bajo, Palo Negro and Cerro Blanco, situated in the northern coastal area of Chile, a massive quantity of weapons and war *matériel* which had been smuggled into the country.

The Government of Chile wishes to give the international community a brief account of the facts uncovered thus far in the investigation now under way.

These facts are the following:

In the places mentioned above, which are detailed in the tables annexed to this note, national security and defence services found the following *matériel*, which was being guarded by armed civilians: 1,695 United States–made M-16 automatic rifles of a model presumably used in the Viet Nam war, and 850 magazines for 30 cartridges and 971,042 cartridges for the same weapon (most of these rifles have their serial numbers drilled off, although next to the trigger they still bear the following specifications: "COLT AR-15, Property of U.S. Govt. No. 16, A1 Cal. 5.56 mm"); 99 Soviet-made rocket launchers of recent technology, with 816 matching projectiles, also Soviet-made; one high-precision FAL rifle; 1,979 Soviet-made hand-grenades with 36 Soviet-made fuses; 315 launching charges of unknown origin; 78 cases of TNT with 48 500-gm. charges, weighing a total of 2,039 kg; seven cases of T-4 (explosive); 47 cases of No. 6 detonators, containing 100 detonators each; 37 pineapple-type hand-grenades with Russian-model fuses; and a large quantity of accessories such as frogman equipment, small and medium-sized rubber dinghies, waterproof clothing, bulletproof vests, all kinds of tools, outboard motors and sophisticated radio equipment; large amounts of subversive literature and literature on the organization and resources of the Chilean armed forces and police; agents' instructions on microfilm. These weapons and equipment are detailed in the annexed tables.

The Government of Chile has made a formal request for international co-operation in order to obtain technical assistance in determining the origin of these weapons, which do not correspond to the types of weapons used by the Chilean armed forces.

According to information obtained thus far, the weapons were brought to Chile in merchant or fishing boats flying a foreign flag and were trans-shipped on the open sea to Chilean fishing boats which then unloaded them in small inlets and bays in the rubber dinghies seized. The main area of unloading was Carrizal Bajo, a shallow bay, from which the weapons were transported to caches in the same region.

According to statements made by the individuals arrested and the information gathered thus far, as a cover for these operations the Chilean extremists responsible for receiving, storing and subsequently distributing the weapons set up as a front a limited company, which they called "Cultivos Marinos Chungungo Limitada", which posed as a seaweed farming concern.

Thus far, 18 people have been arrested as a result of the armed clashes which took place when the arsenals were found or subsequently on suspicion of being involved in the operation. In statements made by those arrested, the latter have thus far admitted to having participated in various ways in bringing the *matériel* into the national territory and also in transferring it to the central area of Chile. All of them have been placed at the disposal of the competent court.

As was already mentioned, the investigation is under way to determine the precise origin or place of embarkation of the weapons, and this will show who is behind this operation, which must be a large-scale one given the amount and value of the *matériel* seized.

Since the events described above, further arms caches for subversive purposes have been discovered, this time in the central area of the country—in the metropolitan region. This is especially serious since it shows that the process of distributing the smuggled weapons is at an advanced stage. On 20 and 21 August, on Lot No. 4 "La Trilla", sector H, Paine, and on the lot at La Pintana, Calle Granados No. 0576, the following weapons were found, stored in underground caches: one Ca. 12 Astra rifle, 74 M-16 rifles, four M-60 machine-guns, 60 FAL rifles, nine 81-mm mortar shells, three rocket launchers, 32 Katiuzka (multiple rocket launcher) launching charges, one anti-fortification grenade, two rocket launcher aiming devices, 95 Katiuzka rockets, 327 FAL magazines, 12 M-16 bayonets, 19 cases of M-16 machine-guns, 1,900 M-16 machine-gun rounds, 37,570 5.56-calibre rounds, 11 mortar shell extractors, nine parts of unidentified weapons, 164 M-16 magazines, 965 AKA ammunition rounds, 33 magazine carriers, 70 packages of ammunition, 136 cloth rifle cases, 320 launching charges, 117 LOW M-72 rockets and 55 RPG 7 rockets.

Furthermore, during the night of 21 August, two more large arms caches for subversive uses were found at Avenida Tucapel No. 1638 in La Pintana and at the Posada Marañón in Vallenar respectively. The following weapons and *matériel* were found in these places: 1,346 M-16 rifles, making a total thus far of 3,115; 12 rocket launchers, making a total of 114; 41 FAL rifles, making a total of 102; 320 M-16 magazines for 20 cartridges, making a total of 3,846; five M-16 magazines for 30 cartridges, making a total of 194; 80 canvas rifle cases, making a total of 535; 955,400 5.56-calibre cartridges (M-16), making a total of 1,964,012; 2,500 7.62-calibre cartridges, making a total of 6,705; 984 rocket launcher shells, making a total of 1,860; 1,065 launching charges, making a total of 2,143; two M-60 machine-guns, making a total of six; eight rocket launcher aiming devices, making a total of 10; 177 FAL magazines, making a total of 504; 37 bayonets, making a total of 85; 800 M-60 machine-gun rounds, making a total of 2,700; 108 magazine carriers, making a total of 141; 50 LOW M-72 rockets, making a total of 167; 10 carrying bags for 85-mm

rockets, making a total of 10; five M-70 grenade launchers, making a total of five; 17 40-mm bouncing grenades, making a total of 17; 360 kg of 500-gm. TNT charges, making a total of 2,399.5 kg; 384 rolls of T-4 of 1 kg each, making a total of 796 kg; and miscellaneous other equipment.

It is especially significant that given their volume, fire-power and destructive force, the weapons could be used not only for terrorist actions but also for larger-scale operations such as urban guerrilla warfare, etc. The fact that no short-range weapons were found would bear out this hypothesis.

According to the documentation seized, at least part of this *matériel* was also intended to be used for, or on the occasion of, political, trade union, social and other events. The fact that arms smuggling is taking place at a time when, as is public knowledge, terrorist action is on the increase, with bloody attacks which have cruelly affected the lives of many innocent people and caused serious damage to public and private property, speaks for itself.

It should be recalled that between 1971 and 1973 it was also found that Soviet-, Czechoslovak- and Polish-made weapons were being smuggled into the country. From this we can assume that what we have here is an ongoing process which has been facilitated by Chile's extensive coastline.

Once the investigation, in which the law courts are already involved, is complete, the Chilean Government will not only publicize its findings but also take steps to determine who is responsible, in the appropriate quarters. For the time being, this document refers only to facts connected with the seizure of the subversive arms caches, as described, without entering into political considerations, in order to present these facts in an entirely objective light.

Those responsible for introducing into Chilean territory weapons intended for fomenting terrorism and subversion are blatantly violating the principles of non-use of force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Chile. In so doing they have flouted the most important norms of the Charter of the United Nations and of the charter of the Organization of American States. What is more, violation of the principle of non-use of force is nothing short of an "international crime". Finally, it must be emphasized that the violation of these norms seriously affects the minimum requirements for civilized international coexistence.

The following information is reproduced in the annex:[21]

(*a*) Complete inventory of the weapons and *matériel* found thus far;

(*b*) Photographs of some of the *matériel;*

(*c*) Identification of the sectors where the weapons were found.

(*Signed*) Pedro DAZA
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18302

Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*27 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq, the latest being the letter reproduced in document S/18292, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian aggressor has continued to bombard the city of Basra. This occurred between 10.45 a.m. and 12.40 p.m. today, 27 August 1986, during which time 42 shells fell on the following places: the Shuhada, Ma'gil, Ablah and Nuwwab Al-Dubat quarters. As a result of the shelling, one person was killed and five wounded, all of them civilians, two houses and one caravan were destroyed, and a Greek vessel was hit.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18303*

Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*27 August 1986*]

I should like to draw your attention to the latest statements by American officials and to reports carried by the American mass media concerning direct threats against Libya emanating from American officials.

The United States of America is committed to a firm policy of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/556-S/18303.

Arab Jamahiriya. That policy, which is totally without justification, resulted in direct aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 14 April 1986, which was condemned by the international community through its international and regional institutions.

The United States Administration has once again stepped up its hysterical campaign against our small, peace-loving people in preparation for fresh aggression, and American officials have at no time concealed their intentions in that regard.

The conduct by the United States of military manoeuvres in the region of the Mediterranean Sea and close to our borders and territorial waters and the continued presence of United States fleets within the region constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole.

These hostile provocations, which cannot be justified, and this contempt for international law confirm the extent of the danger of the policy of adventurism and megalomania pursued by the United States Administration in many regions of the world, and in the Mediterranean region in particular.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has declared in the past and declares once again that it is not a party to any terrorist activity or activities, and we challenge the United States Administration through the United Nations and its institutions, including the International Court of Justice, to furnish any proof.

We assured you in our previous letter that we accept international investigation and international arbitration and assure you once again of the false and misleading nature of the allegations of the United States Administration and of our complete readiness to accept the judgement of the international community.

This contempt for the world Organization and its subsidiary institutions underlines the extent of the danger of the policy pursued by the present United States Administration. Unless that Administration, which has made no contribution to the solution of any international problem and has presented to the world nothing but a policy of intervention, murder and terrorism (i.e., State terrorism), puts an end to this policy, we must expect a direct threat to international peace and security.

While indicating our readiness to engage in dialogue and to solve the problems by peaceful means, and our commitment to the covenants and objectives of the United Nations, we also reaffirm our desire and determination to defend ourselves and our people by all possible means provided for in the Charter.

It is incumbent upon the Security Council, which is entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security, to shoulder its responsibility: we have reminded the Council in the past and were right in doing so, and we reiterate our warning as to the outcome of this hostile and perilous policy pursued by the United States Administration. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council, should this be necessary.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18304*

Letter dated 27 August 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*27 August 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report to you two serious incidents in violation of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by the Republic of Turkey.

(*a*) On 26 August 1986, three Turkish F4 fighters violated Cyprus airspace at 0932 hours (local time) and flew over Kyrenia and Ayios Ermolaos.

(*b*) On 26 August, at 1118 hours (local time), three Turkish F4 fighters again violated the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, overflying Kyrenia, Palekythro, Angastina, Kalyvakia, Kythrea, Ayios Ermolaos and Lapithos. This blatant violation lasted until 1151 hours.

In strongly protesting these new violations of the airspace as well as of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish Air Force, I wish to remind you that these violations are perpetrated by a country that, though posing as a "champion of peace and security", is guilty of continuing military aggression against the Republic of Cyprus.

It is obvious that yesterday's violations of airspace, coupled with the recent Turkish provocations on the cease-fire line at Saint Kassianos School at Nicosia and at Lymbia, aim at increasing the pressure and blackmail on the victim of Turkey's expansionism and continued aggression.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Phedon PHEDONOS-VADET
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/557-S/18304.

DOCUMENT S/18305

Letter dated 29 August 1986 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 August 1986*]

As we approach the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the senseless and bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq, the members of the Security Council have asked me to convey to you the following.

The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned at the dangerous situation that would be created by a further escalation and expansion of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. They are particularly disturbed by the threats such a development may produce on the neighbouring States and by the widening attacks on merchant shipping and on civilian targets in both countries. The members of the Council remain committed to working towards the earliest peaceful end to this conflict and reaffirm their view that Security Council resolution 582 (1986) remains the most relevant basis for such a settlement.

The members of the Council reiterate the endorsement of the Council for your continuing efforts with both sides to work towards the ending of the conflict and, until this is achieved, to mitigate its effects on the basis of humanitarian considerations. In this context, they wish to commend all efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and to halt attacks on civilian areas.

The members of the Council wish to convey to you their appreciation of your statement of 14 August 1986 and wish to assure you of their continued support.

(*Signed*) D. H. N. ALLEYNE
President of the Security Council

DOCUMENT S/18306

Letter dated 29 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*29 August 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to our letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent letter being that reproduced in document S/18302, I have the honour to inform you that on 28 and 29 August 1986 the Iranian forces resumed their bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq, as indicated in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex reproduced as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 28 August 1986, the Iranian régime resumed its bombardment of residential areas in the port of Basra. As a result of the bombardment, eight civilians were wounded, two houses were destroyed, and two hospitals, two houses and eight private vehicles were damaged.

On 29 August residential quarters in the city of Basra were subjected to criminal Iranian shelling with heavy artillery. As a result of this attack, four civilians were wounded, one house was destroyed, and another house and 12 private vehicles were damaged.

DOCUMENT S/18307

Letter dated 1 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*2 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter dated 1 September 1986 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, containing the reply to the statement made on television by Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of Iran's Consultative Assembly, on 29 August.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to refer to the statement made on television by Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of Iran's Consultative Assembly, on 29 August 1986, in which he reiterated the fallacies and fabrications concerning Iraq and the war imposed upon it and reaffirmed that the régime in power in Iran was not ready to bring the war to an end and to enter into negotiations in order to achieve peace between the two neighbouring countries, under the pretext of the absence of a guarantee.

In accordance with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and as evidence of its serious and sincere desire to end the conflict and achieve peace through negotiations, Iraq puts forward the following proposals as a means of achieving that end:

1. Iraq declares its readiness to conclude an agreement with Iran on the basis of which each side would give its undertaking to refrain from aggression against the other, with a guarantee provided by the five permanent members of the Security Council, the agreement being concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

2. In the event that Iran does not accept the proposal made in paragraph 1 above, we propose, as an alternative, that Iran designate thirty States from among the States of the world, and Iraq would designate thirty other States, and those sixty States would guarantee the agreement on non-aggression between the two parties, Iraq and Iran.

3. In the event that Iran rejects the two above-mentioned proposals, we propose that the two sides sign an agreement on mutual non-aggression under a guarantee provided by the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. As a means of reinforcing the foregoing, Iraq proposes the conclusion of a treaty on good-neighbourliness and non-aggression among the States in the region of the Arabian Gulf, including Iraq and Iran. The text of the treaty would stipulate that, in the event of an attack by any of the States parties to the proposed treaty against another State party, the other States parties would be committed to the use of all means available to them, including the armed forces, against the aggressor State, in order to eliminate the aggression and establish peace.

We trust that these proposals will receive the attention and interest that they deserve on your part and on the part of the United Nations and the States Members of the World Organization, in preservation of peace and security and the stability in our region and in the world as a whole in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, and in furtherance of the aspirations of all States and peoples for a better world.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18308

Letter dated 1 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*2 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, and further to our recent letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime resumed its bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq during the past three days, as indicated in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 29 August 1986, Iranian forces resumed their shelling, using long-range heavy artillery, of civilian quarters in the city of Basra. As a result of the shelling, four civilian citizens were injured, one house was destroyed, and another house and 12 civilian vehicles were damaged.

On 30 August residential quarters in the city of Basra were subjected to Iranian shelling with long-range heavy artillery, as a result of which one civilian citizen was injured, three houses were destroyed, and seven other houses and two civilian vehicles were damaged.

On 31 August residential quarters in the indomitable city of Basra were subjected to Iranian shelling with long-range heavy artillery. As a result of this attack, one citizen was wounded, one house was destroyed, 14 houses were damaged and another was set on fire, and two schools and four civilian vehicles were damaged.

DOCUMENT S/18309

Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[2 September 1986]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 31 August 1986 addressed to you, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime carried out its threats in the early morning yesterday, 1 September, when it launched a large-scale offensive on the Fifth Army Corps front in northern Iraq. Our heroic forces repulsed and frustrated this attack.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes (military communiqués Nos. 2344, 2345 and 2346, issued on 1 and 2 September by the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces) circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Communiqué No. 2344 of 1 September 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, concerning the repulsion of the Iranian attack on the northern sector

Precisely one hour after midnight on 31 August/1 September, the Iranian enemy launched a large-scale attack on our national territory from two axes in the area of Hajj Umran, with a strength of three divisions. The resistance was admirable and such as you are used to seeing from your sons—the heroic resistance of the sons of the two rivers in the heroic Fifth Army Corps. In the face of it, all the arrows of treachery and baseness were shattered, and the evil dreams of the wretched expansionists were annihilated, after their skulls had been trampled under the feet of those who believe in God and in his cause. Kudmand, Kardku and A'inah Azizah remained unblemished and dear to their people.

ANNEX II

Communiqué No. 2345 of 1 September 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

1. Our air force was able to provide precision support for our forces on the front of the Fifth Army Corps, which was cutting off Khomeinist heads so as to ensure an extensive massacre of those renegade oppressors. Three assaults by this valiant force resulted in the destruction of five enemy helicopters on the ground. The air force also carried out 116 combat missions.

2. The helicopter knights carried out 99 combat sorties, in the course of which they devastated large enemy concentrations confronting our forces on the Fifth Army Corps front.

3. A heroic force from our valiant formations made an attack in the sector of operations east of Maysan on areas where the enemy confronted them, and it was able to cause severe losses in the enemy ranks.

4. Our units in the central sector of the theatre of operations subjected enemy positions to concentrated fire.

5. One vessel and two infantry positions in the sector of operations east of Basra were destroyed.

6. A group of Iranians took refuge with our unit.

7. Our criminal enemy, who has tasted defeat at the hands of our valiant forces, has found naught wherewith to treat his wounds save the shelling of residential quarters with long-range artillery.

The wretched Khomeiniists today shelled residential areas in the city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the wounding of three civilian citizens and damage to seven houses, one primary school and 14 civilian vehicles.

ANNEX III

Communiqué No. 2346 of 2 September 1986 of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces

1. (*a*) Last night and this morning the enemy repeated his offensive attempts against our units in the Fifth Army Corps along the same lines of attack as yesterday and suffered a devastating defeat. Estimated enemy losses totalled 3,000 dead and many times that number wounded.

(*b*) In a desperate propaganda attempt, the enemy tried, at dawn today, to attack the oil-loading platform left in the waters of the Gulf in front of the deep-water port at a distance of 30 kilometres off our coast opposite Ras al-Bishah.

Our heroic air force dealt with the attacking force with its powerful weapons and in co-ordination with our navy.

2. Our air force continued to perform glorious feats today and inflicted more losses in the sectors of operation through 176 combat missions. Our air force also mowed down the overwhelming majority of the remnants of the enemy, who were driven towards the deep-water port, and it sank 32 vessels, in addition to carrying out the following missions:

(*a*) Directing a devastating blow against Khaneh camp;

(*b*) An attack on Biswah camp;

(*c*) A strike at a large naval target near the Iranian coast at 2.46 p.m. today;

(*d*) A strike against two pumping stations at Ahwaz at 3.30 p.m. today;

(*e*) A strike against the pumping station in the Marun oil fields.

3. The helicopter knights were able, through 53 successful combat sorties, to inflict huge losses of men and *matériel* on the aggressors, as well as destroying eight vessels.

4. Our units in the sector of operations east of the Tigris (the Sixth Army Corps) lay in wait for an enemy force being transported in 12 vessels that was trying to approach their advance positions. They attacked it and were able to hit a number of the enemy vessels.

5. Eleven of the enemy were killed and a vehicle was destroyed in the northern sector.

6. One infantry gun and one machine-gun were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were burned in the central sector.

7. Two of the enemy were killed, one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed and large-scale fires were ignited on the enemy side on the Seventh Army Corps front.

8. As an expression of the criminal Iranian régime's inability to face the valiant men of Iraq on the battlefield, yesterday evening and today its forces shelled residential quarters in the city of Basra and the districts of Qurna and Badrah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the death of three citizens, including one woman, the wounding of 35 civilian citizens, including six children and one woman, the destruction of six houses and damage to 20 others and to five civilian vehicles and one store in the city of Basra and the death of one civilian citizen and one woman in Qurna district.

DOCUMENT S/18310*

Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[3 September 1986]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 1 September 1986 at 3 p.m. and the following was conveyed to him by the Director of the First Political Department:

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/574-S/18310.

"The concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan report that, in spite of the repeated protestations by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the military authorities of Pakistan continue their aggressions and interferences against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"For instance, on 28 August 1986, at 5 a.m., a fighter plane of Pakistan's air force making a reconnaissance flight entered six kilometres into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at an altitude of 2,000 metres, co-ordinate 3762-12580, and overflew the region of Gul Ghundi and Shahidan mountains for seven minutes and left the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan denounces these aggressive actions by the Pakistani military authorities, strongly protests them to the military Government of Pakistan and demands that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to such provocative actions which will have no result but the deterioration of the situation in the frontier areas.

"Likewise, the military authorities of Pakistan, in continuation of their previous baseless allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, once again claimed that the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attacked Shalman region of Khyber Agency of 13 August and Shikh Baba region of Momand Agency on 21 August.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after thorough investigations, considers these charges as groundless and rejects them decisively. It further demands that the military authorities of Pakistan refrain immediately from such provocative allegations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18311*

Letter dated 2 September 1986 from the representative of Pakisan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*3 September 1986*]

Further to our letter dated 25 August 1986 [*S/18294*], I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has rejected as baseless the allegation made by the Kabul authorities that on 28 August an aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force violated Afghan airspace in the Shahidan area of Paktya Province. Pakistan's rejection of the allegation was conveyed to the Afghan Chargé d'affaires on 2 September.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aneesuddin AHMED
Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/575-S/18311.

DOCUMENT S/18312*

Letter dated 3 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*3 September 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information the text of the statement dated 31 August 1986 of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the so-called "Indochinese Foreign Ministers meeting".

I should be most grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/576-S/18312.

ANNEX

Statement of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued on 31 August 1986

Recently, in Hanoi, the Vietnamese authorities convened again the so-called "Indochinese Foreign Ministers meeting" and issued a communiqué. In this regard, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to state as follows:

1. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, has already indicated that the Hanoi communiqué "was nothing new because it did not show any flexibility on the Vietnamese side".

2. As the world community has been aware, the so-called "Indochinese Foreign Ministers meeting", like everything else in occupied Laos and Kampuchea, was directed and organized entirely by Vietnam.

3. The Hanoi authorities continue to act as the master of the so-called "Indochina Federation" by insisting on the elimination of one of

the three Coalition Government partners. What they actually want is the capitulation of the Coalition Government. As they have not been able to fulfil their objective of eliminating the national resistance forces on the battlefield, they have attempted to achieve it through diplomatic manoeuvres. Their main undeclared goal is to weaken the national resistance forces so that they can easily eliminate them and thereafter occupy Kampuchea forever.

4. As for the Vietnamese claim to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea by the year 1990, it is merely a deceitful statement for propaganda purposes. Such a promise of Vietnam is only the continuation of its opportunistic diplomatic manoeuvres. The world has witnessed how Vietnam's promises are to be trusted. For Hanoi, the diplomacy is only a means to achieve its strategic military goals. The Geneva accord of 1954, the accord on Laos of 1962, the Paris agreement of 1973, Hanoi's "solemn" statement in 1967 to respect the territorial integrity of Kampuchea within her present borders, the promise made in 1978 by Pham Van Dong to Thailand and other South-East Asian countries that Vietnam would not attack Kampuchea, Vietnam's neighbour, and many other Vietnamese promises are there to testify that Vietnam has never kept its promises.

5. The Hanoi communiqué has also revealed Vietnam's threat against those countries who support the Kampuchean people's struggle, as it has labelled them as "confrontationists". Thus, for Hanoi, the 114 countries who have voted in favour of the United Nations resolution on the situation in Kampuchea are "a small number of confrontationist forces".

6. The Hanoi communiqué has echoed Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech in the hope of weakening the world support to the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. Such an attempt by Vietnam remains futile because the world has already been aware of that manoeuvre of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

7. Vietnam should heed the call to reason of the overwhelming majority of the world community. It should realize that its increasing difficulties in all fields, political, economic, social, and the sentiments of weariness among Vietnamese cadres at all levels as well as its very isolation in the world are stemming from its war of aggression in Kampuchea, where its troops are irremediably bogged down. The Hanoi authorities can extricate themselves from those difficulties only by responding positively to the generous and magnanimous gesture of the Coalition Government, that is, to accept the latter's eight-point peace proposal of 17 March 1986 [*S/17927, annex II*].

8. The eight-point peace proposal amounts essentially to:

i. Allowing the Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Kampuchea in an orderly manner and with honour, and at the same time,

ii. Upholding the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, free from any outside interference, through free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

That eight-point peace proposal takes into account the interests of the Kampuchean people as well as those of Vietnam. It is offered in the spirit of national reconciliation among all the Kampucheans and in the spirit of good-neighbourliness between Kampuchea and Vietnam. It will bring about peace, security and stability in South-East Asia, the *sine qua non* conditions for the realization of the concept of South-East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

The only way to reach a political and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem is through negotiations between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the aggressor, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the only legal representative of Kampuchea, the victim of Vietnam's aggression.

(*Signed*) NORODOM Sihanouk
President of Democratic Kampuchea

(*Signed*) KHIEU Samphan
Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

(*Signed*) BUN Say
Representative of Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government

DOCUMENT S/18313*

Letter dated 3 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*3 September 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information the text of a statement dated 29 August 1986 of the Co-ordination Committee on Press and Information of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare.

I should be most grateful if this text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Co-ordination Committee on Press and Information of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued on 29 August 1986

1. The Harare Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement will also commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement. In this respect, it should be noted that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, is one of the co-founders of the Movement and the only head of State who attended the first summit, held at Belgrade in 1961, who is still alive.

2. The position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is already known:

i. The Vietnamese military aggression and occupation in Kampuchea is in violation of the cardinal principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and also of the Charter of the United Nations;

ii. The decision to keep the seat of Kampuchea "vacant" by the Chairman of the sixth summit, held at Havana in 1979, was in flagrant violation of the consensus rule and therefore must be considered as null and void. Thus, the seat of Kampuchea in the Movement must be restored to the Coalition Government, the sole and legitimate government of Kampuchea.

3. The overwhelming majority of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement have consistently opposed the Vietnamese aggression and occupation in Kampuchea and have supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Coalition Government with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. They have indicated their stance by voting in favour of the United Nations resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea, calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

4. With a spirit of national reconciliation and reconciliation between the two neighbouring countries, Vietnam and Kampuchea, and in order to end as soon as possible the Kampuchean people's sufferings brought about by the war of aggression, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has formally proclaimed, on behalf of the Coalition Government, the eight-point peace proposal [*S/17927, annex II*] for a political and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/577-S/18313.

5. Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement have advocated unanimously the peaceful settlement of disputes and the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. Vietnam, which is a member State of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the United Nations, must therefore heed this call of the Movement by accepting the Coalition Government's eight-point peace proposal.

6. The Coalition Government would like to take this opportunity to renew, on behalf of the people of Kampuchea and on its own behalf, its deep gratitude to the overwhelming majority of the Movement's member States who have expressed their support for the Kampuchean people's struggle and for the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government. The Coalition Government earnestly hopes that, within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement's call for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in various regions of the world, they continue to support the Coalition Government's eight-point peace proposal, which, as they have themselves put it, is a comprehensive and reasonable peace plan that can be used as a framework for a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

DOCUMENT S/18314

Note verbale dated 29 August 1986 from the Mission of Denmark to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 September 1986]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that Denmark has increased the penalties for violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa instituted by Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

By Royal Decree of 14 July 1986 the maximum penalty for violations was increased from three to four years of imprisonment. Furthermore, it has been given statute form that all profits from illegal transactions in violation of the embargo shall be confiscated. An unofficial translation of the Royal Decree is annexed to this note.

The Permanent Mission of Denmark has the honour to request that this note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

[Translation]

Decree of Amendment of the Decree on Certain Measures against South Africa

We, Margrethe II, by the Grace of God Queen of Denmark, make known:

Pursuant to section 1 of Act No. 156 of 10 May 1967, on Certain Measures in Pursuance of the United Nations Charter, as amended by Act No. 228 of 6 June 1985, and after consultations with the Foreign Affairs Committee, the following provisions shall be introduced:

1. Royal Decree No. 40 of 3 February 1978, on Certain Measures against South Africa, as amended by Decree No. 143 of 7 April 1982, shall be amended as follows:

1.1. Section 3 shall be read as follows:

"Section 3. Contravention of sections 1 and 2 above shall be punishable pursuant to section 110 c of the Civil Penal Code by a fine, mitigated imprisonment, or, in aggravating circumstances, regular imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years."

1.2. After section 3 shall be inserted:

"Section 3 a. The haul from activities punishable pursuant to sections 1 and 2 shall be confiscated. Section 75, subsection 1.2, section 76, subsections 1, 3, 4, and 5, and section 77, subsections 1 and 3, of the Criminal Penal Code apply correspondingly to confiscation pursuant to this provision."

2. This Decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication in the Government Gazette (*Lovtidende*).

Done at Christiansborg Castle on the fourteenth day of July 1986.

Under our royal hand and seal
(*Signed*) Margrethe R
(*Countersigned*) Uffe Ellemann-Jensen

DOCUMENT S/18315

Letter dated 31 August 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 September 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian leaders recently stepped up their campaign of threatening to launch a major new offensive against Iraq, and to publicly declare that they are amassing large forces on the Iraqi frontier with the intention of launching this aggression. In confirmation of these developments, I enclose herewith a number of statements by high officials of the Iranian régime which irrefutably corroborate the aggressive policy of this oppressive clique *vis-à-vis* Iraq, its security and independence, and the stability of the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Rafiq Dust, the Minister for the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Iran, stated the following in an interview given on 30 July 1986 to the Iranian News Agency: "As soon as it has installed ground-to-ground missile bases in all parts of the battlefront, Iran will destroy all the targets it has selected throughout Iraq; this will be carried out as soon as orders are received from the Supreme Defence Council. Using long-range artillery, Iran will shell all targets within range, most of them economic and military centres and military camps and bases, once the Supreme Defence Council has given its approval." He added that "all necessary resources have been mobilized from all sides with a view to launching full-scale operations in all sectors of the fronts".

He also indicated that 500 battalions of Islamic Revolutionary Guards had been formed and said: "One thousand such battalions can be formed, in view of the massive flow of volunteers". On 11 July 1986 Mohsen Rezai made the following statement during the Friday sermon: "Our people will witness this year even more overwhelming victories in the war which has been imposed upon us; our Islamic Army has drawn up plans for extensive and highly sensitive operations aimed at the final overthrow of the Iraqi régime; the implementation of these operations will soon astound the world." On 1 August the Military Information

Committee issued a communiqué in which it called on the Iraqi people to evacuate industrial, economic and military areas in order to avoid air, missile and artillery attacks to be launched by the army of the Republic of Iran.

During his Friday sermon on 29 August, Rafsanjani said the following: "During the week, the Military Operations Support Committee met the Imam, who gave it directives, saying that all surplus requirements should be sent to the front. Once again I should like to outline to our beloved people the present situation. We are now preparing to launch a major new operation at the front. We have mobilized the State's capabilities and all our other resources. The prospects from our point of view are now excellent. Conditions at the front are now such that your enemies are crouching behind their positions, awaiting death at any moment. On this side of the front, our sons are awaiting orders to attack. We are waiting for the appropriate moment and, God willing, we shall carry out our task at the appointed time. Our duty, in accordance with the *fatwa* (legal opinion) of the Imam, is to be at the front. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards have announced that they will send 500 battalions into the battle in the first phase. If that number does not produce a result, 1,000 battalions will be brought into action. It is the duty of all persons able to bear arms, especially those who have received training and thus require no training, to proceed to the mobilization centres." Rafsanjani then added: "Iran is ready to launch a crucial offensive, which will not necessarily be the last. If the Baath Party holds on to power in Iraq, can we say that we have committed an error with all these martyrs behind us? The outcome of the war which has been imposed by Iraq on Iran will be determined within two or three months. Our fighters should keep their fingers on the trigger while awaiting orders to attack, so that we can save our people and this region and save Iran, Iraq and the whole region." In a speech to Iranian leaders on the occasion of the festival of Id al-Ghadir, Imam Khomeini made the following statement: "Iran rejects any imposed peace and will pursue the war until victory. I call on the people to mobilize their forces in order to bring about a victory in the shortest possible time. Iran's victory is nigh; it is in the interest of both the Iraqi people and the Iranian people and of all peoples of the region. If the Iranian people wishes to achieve victory in the near future, it must be ready for battle in every respect." In conclusion, he declared that it was necessary to deal a decisive blow to the Iraqi régime.

During a meeting with the inhabitants of the town of Ramsar, Ali Khamenei, President of the Republic of Iran, stated the following: "The main revolutionary task today is to serve at the front and to prepare to launch the crucial and decisive offensive."

The Prime Minister, Mir Hussein Moussavi, declared: "This vast, general offensive of the Islamic forces against the Iraqi forces is not far off. The Iranian army is poised ready to launch this offensive from all sectors."

We call on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to deter the Iranian aggressors and to prevent them from committing fresh, large-scale aggression and intervening in the internal affairs of Iraq, in violation of the norms of international law. We request that the text of this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/18316

Letter dated 3 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 September 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 28 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations [*S/18041*] addressed to you and inform you that:

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with accepted international law and practices, has the right to capture vessels of the belligerent at sea and to seize and confiscate them as prizes. According to present and undeniable documents, the vessel *Ibn El-Bitar* was owned by Iraq and therefore is a prize in the imposed war.

Despite the claim by Kuwait that the vessel *Ibn El-Bitar* never belonged to Iraq, the *Lloyds Register of Shipping* (1982-83) on page 329 of section 9 indicates that the said vessel was registered in the Iraqi port city of Basra and that it carried the Iraqi flag as its national flag.

It is obvious that the judicial authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, subsequent to necessary investigations, will issue the final verdict on this matter.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18317

Letter dated 4 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[4 September 1986]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you extracts from a speech by Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, on 2 September 1986, which reveals some of the aggressive and expansionist intentions of the Iranian régime towards Iraq and directs accusations against the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, currently being held at Harare.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this letter and its annex to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Rafsanjani's speech to the Majlis on 2 September 1986 contained the following remarks:

"The operational campaign on the fronts was launched yesterday. Even before the crucial operations of the forces of Islam commence on those fronts, this operation will, God willing, be of such a nature as to crush the strength of the enemy and to provide a means to secure complete success, under the appropriate conditions which we await for the beginning of our crucial offensive. We are informed that operations of a sensitive nature under Karbala III have begun in a strategic sector of the front, and we shall bring further news of those operations to you in due course. In the course of Karbala II a mortal blow was and continues to be dealt, due to the fact that conditions were favourable for the action required in northern Iraq, as a prelude to the achievement of absolute victory and the launching of the crucial operations. We shall win victory through Karbala II. Other aspects of the world situation give rise to a need for speed in these operations, such as the measures currently being undertaken by the Iraqis in Baghdad to commemorate the so-called Qadisiyah battle. It was essential that we should act to halt the lies and deception of the Iraqi people which emanate from the Baathists, in order that no opportunity should be given to them to deceive and mislead the Iraqi people. Our forces were, God be praised, indeed able to deprive them of this opportunity. Furthermore, with regard to the action initiated by the agents of international godlessness at the vitally important Harare Conference, where they are striving to create a political climate which would once again provide hope of succour to Saddam, we had to act in order to persuade them that the political inroads which they plotted in their previous schemes would be of no avail against our systems of defence and to ensure that they were thwarted. Our fighters on the front have, in Karbala I, II and III, already delivered their response to these desperate campaigns. The purveyors of international vanity in Harare should desist from these evil actions, allow the peoples of Iran and Iraq to live in peace without the malice of the Baathists and permit the region to find its own equilibrium.

"In any event, we, on behalf of ourselves and of all you delegates, extend thanks to our noble fighters on the fronts. It is our expectation, as the month of Muharram approaches and as our people prepares to send the Legions of Muharram to those crucial operations, that we shall ensure co-ordination between the fronts and the people and that on the tenth day, the Ashura, of Muharram this year we shall proclaim the good news which was proclaimed in Muharram in the years which preceded victory, particularly the last Muharram during the period of the revolution. In connection with these operations, it is important that I should make mention of the presence of Iraqi fighters and the action undertaken by them in the operations of Karbala II, which were very worthy of our attention."

DOCUMENT S/18318

Letter dated 4 September 1986 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*4 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

(*Signed*) Claude de KEMOULARIA
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18319

Letter dated 4 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*4 September 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to the baseless allegations contained in the Iraqi letters of 29 August and 1 September 1986 contained in Security Council documents S/18306 and S/18308 respectively, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically denies the charges made by the Iraqi régime, considering them as a pretext to justify the resumption of Iraqi indiscriminate bombardment of civilian areas, a tactic well-known to the international community. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been forced, in the past—as a matter of last resort—to retaliate against Iraqi economic and industrial quarters in response to Iraqi attacks against purely civilian targets inside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran draws the attention of the international community to the fact that the mechanism for the investigation of allegations such as those contained in the above-mentioned documents is in place in the form of the United Nations experts stationed in Baghdad. The United Nations team is always in a position to inspect the area and witness the fallacious nature of Iraqi allegations. Such a mission will certainly curtail the Iraqi attempt to use such baseless allegations as the pretext for the resumption of savage and illegal policies dictated to it by desperation at the war fronts.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18321*

Letter dated 4 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 September 1986*]

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 20 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina [*S/18290*] about the alleged harassment of Argentine fishing vessels by United Kingdom military aircraft and on instructions from my Government to state the following.

(*a*) On 11 August, a C-130 "Hercules" aircraft of the Royal Air Force engaged in routine patrolling of the Falkland Islands Protection Zone (FIPZ) located the Argentine fishing vessel *Rokko Maru* at a position 52 degrees 20 minutes south, 63 degrees 24 minutes west, just inside the FIPZ. The aircraft approached the vessel in order to confirm its identity. There is absolutely no question of the aircraft having closely overflown or otherwise "harassed" the vessel. Nor did the aircraft go outside the FIPZ.

(*b*) Similarly, on 15 August, an Argentine fishing vessel bearing the identification number 5168 was located by a patrolling RAF "Hercules" aircraft on three occasions at the following positions:

i. 52 degrees 28 minutes south, 63 degrees 18 minutes west (some three nautical miles inside the FIPZ);

ii. 52 degrees 27 minutes south, 63 degrees 18 minutes west (again, some three nautical miles inside the FIPZ);

iii. 52 degrees 27 minutes south, 63 degrees 24 minutes west (just outside the FIPZ).

The aircraft did not in any way harass the vessel, nor go outside the FIPZ.

In rejecting the Argentine allegations, the British Government would recall that in July 1982 it replaced the Total Exclusion Zone of 200 nautical miles radius, established following the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands, with the Falkland Islands Protection Zone of 150 nautical miles radius. In the statement announcing the establishment of the FIPZ, Argentine civil aircraft and shipping were requested not to enter the Protection Zone unless by prior arrangement with the British Government. No such agreement was sought by the vessels *Rokko Maru* or No. 5168 and their presence within the FIPZ had therefore to be investigated. The action taken cannot in any way be said to have constituted interference with the "legitimate and peaceful activities" of Argentine fishing vessels.

I request that this letter be given the same distribution as that of the Permanent Representative of Argentina.

(*Signed*) J. A. BIRCH
Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/585-S/18321.

DOCUMENT S/18322

Letter dated 5 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*5 September 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent and immediate attention the most recent criminal use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi régime.

On Thursday 4 September 1986 the Iraqi régime resumed its policy of violating the most basic principle of international law by using chemical weapons in Karbala II operations theatre around the town of Haj Omran. As a result, one person was martyred and seven others injured.

Atrocities committed by the Iraqi criminals—of which the latest resort to illegal chemical warfare is only the most recent manifestation—clearly illustrate that the desperate attempts by the Baghdad rulers to impose an unjust and temporary cease fire upon the Islamic Republic of Iran should not be taken seriously by the international community. The Iraqi Foreign Minister's letter of 1 September 1986 is another such hollow gesture. A régime which has suggested that the permanent members of the Security Council guarantee the observance of its proposed solution did not hesitate to use chemical weapons again disregarding the most recent statement of the President of the Security Council. Indeed, actions of the Iraqi régime in the past six years, and not its desperate diplomatic gestures in the recent years, should attract international attention and consideration.

While commending your humanitarian efforts to halt the Iraqi habit of violating rules of international law governing the conduct of hostilities, and while cognizant of the fact that Iraqi rulers have not hesitated to disregard such humanitarian efforts, we request that you use the clear mandate given to you by the international community in this regard in order to prevent the Iraqi régime from continuing its illegal and criminal recourse to chemical warfare. We further call upon the international community to show their commitment and respect for the principles of international law by condemning the war crimes committed by the rulers in Baghdad, including this latest use of chemical weapons.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fereidoun D. KAMALI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18323

Letter dated 5 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*5 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our latest letters concerning the Iranian régime's bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent letter being that contained in document S/18309, I have the honour to inform you that Iranian forces continued to bombard civilian targets on 3, 4 and 5 September 1986, as indicated in the annex to this letter.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and is annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

1. On 3 September 1986, Iranian forces bombarded the residential areas of Basra and Sayyid Sadiq, and also the Zemqui housing complex in Halabja district, with long-range heavy artillery. During these bombardments, one civilian was killed and five wounded at the Zemqui housing complex; three dwellings were destroyed and a further three dwellings, a secondary school and a private car were damaged at Basra; and two civilians were wounded and a dwelling damaged at Sayed Sadiq.

2. On 4 September Iranian forces bombarded the residential areas of Basra and the Zemqui housing complex in Halabja district with long-range heavy artillery. During this bombardment, three civilians were wounded and 17 dwellings, a mosque, two schools, a kindergarten and a business were damaged at Basra, and a child was killed at the Zemqui housing complex.

3. On 5 September the residential areas of the city of Basra were bombarded by Iranian long-range heavy artillery. During this bombardment, two civilians were wounded and three dwellings were destroyed. Four houses, a secondary school and three private cars were also damaged.

DOCUMENT S/18324

Letter dated 5 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*5 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 5 September 1986 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that on the night of 31 August–1 September 1986, the Iranian armed forces launched a wide-scale aggression against Iraq in the northern sector of Haj Omran. This ominous aggression was repulsed.

The Iranian régime's policy of continuing its war against Iraq, despite the repeated calls of the Security Council and the international community for ending the war, constitutes a continuing violation of the Charter and an insult to the Council, which only recently expressed its deep concern about the escalation of the conflict.

It is incumbent upon the Council now to take without further delay effective action to answer the complaints of the Iranian régime with the relevant resolutions of the Council to end the war and settle the conflict through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the principles of the Charter and international law.

I should be grateful if you would be kind enough to circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18325*

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[8 September 1986]

The attached letter dated 8 September 1986 from Mr. Li In Ho, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the communiqué of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army of 5 September 1986 aimed at easing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

ENCLOSURE

Communiqué dated 5 September 1986 of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army

The nation-wide construction work is now vigorously going on in the northern half of the Republic to attain the grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army are performing distinguished exploits in this peaceful construction work. The soldiers, boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, dammed off an 8-kilometre section of the rough sea and creditably built the Nampo Barrage in a brief period some time ago with our own techniques and our own materials, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

This was a noteworthy event in the history of the Korean people's building of socialism and a brilliant victory which fully demonstrated the might and stamina of Korea of Juche.

The Korean People's Army highly displayed mass heroism and devotion as a genuine army of the people in the building of the Nampo Barrage, a monumental creation of eternal value.

The entire Korean people deem it a great honour and are proud to have such a reliable army as the Korean People's Army in defending and building the country. The noble revolutionary spirit displayed and the exploits performed by the Korean People's Army soldiers in the sacred cause of defending peace and security in the country and building it better will shine long in the annals of the fatherland.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, socialist construction in our country has today reached a new, higher stage.

Our people are confronted with the vast task of rapidly developing the national economy of the country as a whole by finishing the major construction objects at an accelerated tempo and attaining at an early date the 10 major long-range targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the Party. This is a worthwhile fighting task to cement further the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country, to consolidate its peace and security and to secure the happiness and prosperity of our posterity.

Today the entire Korean people have risen as one in the struggle to carry out this honourable task with new confidence and stamina under the slogan "Let us energetically step up the 1980s advance the way we built the Nampo Barrage".

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important measure of making combined units and the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces participate extensively in the peaceful construction of the country in step with this all people's grand onward movement. In accordance with the measure of the Supreme Command, divisions and brigades of the Korean People's Army and Korean People's Security Forces are moving from the front line and their posts on a large scale to the major fronts of socialist economic construction although the situation obtaining on the Korean peninsula is very tense. The entire people are enthusiastically welcoming over 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army advancing to the peaceful construction sites, and the people in Kangwon province and other local areas adjoining the front line are meeting and sending off soldiers passing through their areas as if they were their kinsmen.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who have always been faithful to the Party and revolution, are now filled with a determination to display the stamina and might of the heroic Korean People's Army on all fronts of the peaceful construction of the country with the same fighting spirit and stamina as they demonstrated in the building of the Nampo Barrage.

This measure taken by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army is an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving idea and desire to relax the tension and maintain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula on all accounts this year, the International Year of Peace.

We intended to cut drastically the forces of the Korean People's Army to send them to the economic construction of the country if there were a sign that the talks between the military authorities proposed by us with sincerity would be promoted and the tension in Korea be eased. But as the United States and south Korean authorities have not yet responded to it, we had to make the soldiers of the Korean People's Army participate in uniform in the peaceful construction of the country.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities responded to talks between the military authorities, truly interested in the relaxation of the tension and preservation of peace in Korea, an epochal phase for preserving a durable peace and security would undoubtedly be opened on the Korean peninsula. They must be aware of the true intention of the Government of the Republic and the Korean people who desire peace and must not cry about the fiction of the "threat from the north", sitting with folded arms, but turn out to the negotiating table and take a step for détente.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army declares that if the United States and the south Korean authorities, at a time when our huge armed forces are mobilized in peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as we did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea, we are ready to take a more go-ahead measure for peace in Korea.

If such a peaceful measure is taken and expanded one after another in the north and the south of Korea, it will help deepen mutual understanding and trust, ease the tension, preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and, further, open the way to peaceful reunification. We think that this fully conforms with the desire and expectation of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must not use for their insidious purpose the period when huge forces of the Korean People's Army are mobilized in peaceful construction.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army believes that soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces will discharge their honourable duty with credit in the battle of socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

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* Incorporating document S/18325/Corr.1 of 12 September 1986.

DOCUMENT S/18326

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Algeria to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[8 September 1986]

In my capacity as Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria, which is chairing the Group of African States for September, I have the honour to draw your attention to the decision by the racist South African régime to go ahead on 9 September 1986 with the execution of Mr. Sipho Bridget Xulu and Mr. Clarence Lucky Payi, members of the African National Congress (ANC).

These two individuals were sentenced to death in February 1985 on the alleged and never proven grounds that they had murdered an ANC member. This baseless accusation is designed simply to distort the shameless reality of the repression imposed on the population of South Africa by the *apartheid* system. Moreover, this sentence is unfounded because it was handed down by a judicial apparatus which is as illegitimate as the *apartheid* system itself and cannot therefore be imposed fairly on any of the victims of its racist and oppressive policies.

In view of the provocative nature of this decision by the *apartheid* régime and of the fact that its application could further aggravate the already explosive situation in South Africa, on behalf of the Group of African States I would request you to use your authority and all the means at your disposal to persuade the Pretoria régime not to go ahead with the execution of these two victims of its *apartheid* policies.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed OUYAHIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Algeria
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18327

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[8 September 1986]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our latest letters concerning the continuation of the bombardments of purely civilian targets in Iraq by the Iranian régime, the most recent letter being contained in document S/18323, I have the honour to inform you that the forces of Iran continued savage bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq on 6, 7 and 8 September 1986. As stated in the annex, the bombardments were concentrated on the heroic city of Basra, where residential areas were exposed on 8 September to long-range artillery bombardment that killed 17 civilians, including five children and five women, and wounded 42 citizens, including 16 children and 11 women.

Iran's persistence in these crimes is evidence of the moral decadence of its leaders, its inability to face Iraq on the battlefield and its failure to attain its perverse objectives, and it also reflects the hatred and the racist and criminal tendencies by which it is motivated.

Bearing in mind the responsibilities incumbent on it *vis-à-vis* its citizens, their safety and their possessions, Iraq announces to the leaders of Iran that they will receive a strong response in due time. At the same time, we reaffirm Iraq's commitment not to bombard civilian targets, in accordance with humanitarian principles and in conformity with the will of the international community and of its organizations. Nevertheless, if we find ourselves obliged to repay in kind, the responsibility will rest solely with the leaders of Iran, since they have continued to commit crimes, scorning the appeals of the international community and the interests of their people and ignoring the norms and principles of international law relating to the state of war.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 6 September 1986, the criminal forces of Iran continued to bombard residential areas of the city of Basra with long-range artillery. The bombardment wounded one civilian, destroyed two dwellings and damaged five other dwellings and four private cars.

On 7 September the oppressor forces of Iran bombarded the residential areas of the city of Basra with long-range artillery. This bombardment wounded two civilians, destroyed three dwellings and damaged five other dwellings and two private cars.

On 8 September the criminal forces of Iran directed their long-range artillery against residential areas in the city of Basra, killing 17 civilians, including five children and five women. In addition, 42 civilians were wounded, including 16 children and 11 women. The bombardment caused the destruction and burning of seven dwellings and two commercial premises and damaged seven other dwellings and six commercial premises, as well as four private cars.

DOCUMENT S/18328*

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 September 1986]

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 8 September 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ilter TÜRKMEN
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 27 August 1986 [*S/18304*] from Mr. Phedon Phedonos-Vadet, Deputy Representative of the Greek Cypriot Administration, and to reiterate yet again the following.

The overflights which Mr. Phendonos-Vadet purports to protest took place within the boundaries of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as part of pre-scheduled military exercises prior notification of which, as always, was duly provided to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Since the military exercises took place entirely within the territory and airspace of Northern Cyprus, the sovereignty of which indisputably belongs to the Turkish Cypriot people, the Greek Cypriot administration, therefore, does not have any constitutional, legal or moral justification to comment upon the affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. I think it is high time that the Greek Cypriot administration and its representatives, once and for all, come to grips with the existing realities and stop making false accusations on matters which do not concern them at all.

With reference to the two other incidents referred to in the letter, I think it would suffice to quote UNFICYP's statement on the matter, which refutes the Greek Cypriot allegations: "Reports that Turkish forces advanced in this area and erected guard-houses there are not correct".

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/587-S/18328.

DOCUMENT S/18329*

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1986]

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of the Bakhtar Information Agency.

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this statement as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Bakhtar Information Agency

As a result of the victorious operations of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the counter-revolutionaries in the Wardak, Kabul and Logar provinces, a large quantity of arms and ammunition made by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, including missiles and missile launchers, hand grenades, bullets and gas masks, has been confiscated. It is worth noting that a large number of chemical weapons also can be seen among the arms and ammunition captured during the years of the undeclared war launched by the imperialistic powers against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is the first time that such a huge quantity of chemical weapons has been confiscated.

The enemies of the people of Afghanistan and their associates overseas who have used these deadly weapons against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the innocent people of Afghanistan have been exposed time and again.

In 1984, the bandits who came under the siege in Khogiani district of Nangarhar province, bordering Pakistan, used chemical weapons against the forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Many Afghan soldiers who were afflicted by toxic agents were admitted to the hospital.

In the hideouts of the Kaiwan counter-revolutionary band in Khost Division, poisonous tablets used for poisoning water and food were discovered.

The poisoning of drinking water by counter-revolutionary bandits in Kabul girls' school, as a result of which 100 girls were poisoned and 14 died, is still in the memory of the people.

According to the disclosures made by a number of former bandits who have voluntarily joined the side of the State of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the member countries of NATO are sending large quantities of chemical weapons, mines and hand grenades to Peshawar in Pakistan. The espionage circles of Western countries, who are backing the Afghan counter-revolution, have prepared a broad plan for the extensive use of chemical weapons not only against the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but against its innocent people as well.

It needs to be mentioned that while the United Nations and other international organizations speak of the banning and elimination of chemical weapons as an important and vital issue of humanity, the Western countries, including Britain, arm the enemies of our country and people with these armaments. It is surprising that Britain, which had to fight against the use of chemical weapons by fascist Germany during the Second World War, considers the use of its chemical weapons against the people of Afghanistan as totally legal.

The organizers of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are using these deadly weapons against our people with the devilish aim of attributing this to the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union. It is for this purpose that the bandits are directed to send the results of the use of chemical weapons against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Pakistan, so that it may be used in their propaganda campaigns and to further add fuel to the anti-Afghan

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/589-S/18329.

and anti-Soviet hysteria. Letters sent by the ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to their agents inside Afghanistan and confiscated by the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are the best evidence of this fact. The convening of tribunals in Western countries for concealing and forging realities also points to the same fact.

The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan severely condemn these new brutalities of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and their supporters and resolutely declare that the instigators of the undeclared war against independent Afghanistan are doomed to shameful defeat and will reap the evil fruits of what they are sowing.

DOCUMENT S/18330*

Letter dated 8 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 September 1986]

I have the honour to transmit an open letter to you from the Bakhtar Information Agency.

Furthermore, I have the honour to request the circulation of this open letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Ebrahim NENGRAHARY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Open letter from the Bakhtar Information Agency to the Secretary-General

In the name of peace, for the protection of which the United Nations has been created and in this year which has been declared as the International Year of Peace, we would like to draw your attention to the violations of the Charter of the United Nations perpetrated by reaction and imperialism and its local subservients in the undeclared war against our people.

With the passage of time, this imposed war of imperialism against our people is getting more brutal and bestial. The dimension of this war has been expanded to the level that our most fundamental rights, the right to life and the right of existence of the human race, are being violated. In particular, United States imperialism is disregarding with impunity all norms of morality and international conduct and is resorting to the use of all types of weapons in a manner as if it is not familiar with civilization of the twentieth century.

Imperialism, by trampling upon the principles and norms enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, tries to divert us from the path we have chosen. To achieve this goal it resorts to various methods of warfare, allocating large sums of money for weapons, plots and conspiracy. The aggressors, in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,[22] have used chemical weapons against our people on several occasions. They continuously put the most modern chemical weapons at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary bands, and in contravention of all irrefutable facts, they shamelessly claim that the Afghan army is using chemical weapons.

The use of the chemical weapons by the bandits have resulted in great loss of human lives and irreparable psychological damages. The lackeys of the CIA have poisoned the schoolchildren on several occasions, which in only one instance resulted in the death of 14 schoolgirls.

Some time ago, our frontier forces stopped a truck that had entered Afghanistan from Iran. The truck was carrying a large amount of deadly chemical weapons. These chemical weapons were put on display to local and foreign journalists. The timely confiscation of these weapons prevented great catastrophies in Herat and other parts of our country.

The Bakhtar Information Agency brings to your attention that during the large military operations that were conducted by our armed forces in Khost, Panjshir, Wardak, Herat and in the vicinity of Kabul, a considerable amount of the most modern chemical weapons deployed in mortar shells, various types of ammunitions and various types of hand grenades were seized. These weapons were made in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and England.

Handing modern and sophisticated chemical weapons to the Afghan counter-revolution by the enemies of the revolution of Afghanistan is causing ever greater concern among the people of Afghanistan, more so because the existence of American- and French-made gas masks, which were included among the confiscated materials, show the high level of technical preparedness of the counter-revolution in the use of chemical weapons, which is a source of great concern.

The enemies want to bring the chemical weapons to the areas that are highly populated.

The social organizations and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have attracted world public opinion. On several occasions in Kabul the weapons, including chemical weapons confiscated from the counter-revolution, have been put on display to local and foreign journalists during press conferences.

There are ample documentary films and pictures on the matter. These facts clearly prove that the real enemies of our revolution and people are launching an undeclared war from the other side of the frontiers and that the aggression against our people is instigated from abroad.

In the present circumstances, when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has initiated national reconciliation, and when practical and concrete steps have been taken for this purpose, the use of modern chemical weapons and the sinister provocations sow the seed of animosity and distrust among the people. Taking into consideration the present facts, it can be seen precisely who the friends of our people are that are trying to solve the situation around Afghanistan and who is creating obstacles on this path.

The people of Afghanistan know very well that the United Nations is exerting great efforts for solving the situation around Afghanistan. Similarly, our people are well aware of the noble efforts of your personal representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, in this regard. Taking into consideration your good will, aimed at solving the complex situation in our region, keeping in mind the policies of the United Nations and on the basis of the Geneva Protocol, we are condemning the brutal and provocative acts, especially the use of chemical weapons by instigators of the undeclared reactionary and imperialist war against our country.

We would like to ask the United Nations to circulate this letter as an official document, and we further hope that the United Nations, as the most prestigious organization, would condemn these provocations and the criminal acts of those who are posing great threats to the peace and tranquillity of the people of our region.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/590-S/18330.

DOCUMENT S/18331

Letter dated 9 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[10 September 1986]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, the most recent letter being contained in document S/18327, concerning the resumption by the criminal Iranian régime of bombardments of

purely residential areas, which have continued up to today, 9 September 1986, I have the honour to enclose the text of the letter addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the persistent attacks by the Iranian régime against civilian targets and the responsibility of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has committed an abominable crime against our civilian population. On 8 September 1986 the régime aimed its long-range artillery at residential areas in the city of Basra, and as a result of concentrated artillery bombardment, 17 civilians were killed, including five children and five women, and 42 civilians were wounded, including 16 children and 11 women. The bombardment also caused the destruction and burning of 17 dwellings and two commercial premises and damaged seven other dwellings and six commercial premises, as well as four private cars. It is to be noted that officials of the mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Iraq visited the affected residential areas of Basra on 9 September and themselves witnessed a further bombardment of the residential districts during their tour of inspection of the areas damaged by bombardment.

Since 8 March 1986 we have many times, by means either of the letters which I have sent to you or of those addressed to you by our Permanent Representative, drawn attention to the powerful indications which demonstrate only too clearly the determination of the Iranian régime to initiate the war of the cities, hoping thereby to muddy the waters, confuse international public opinion and provide a cover for the launching of a new large-scale offensive against Iraq. These intentions on the part of the Iranian régime have been confirmed by the statements of Iranian officials published in documents S/18315 and S/18317, as well as by its launching of an actual offensive on the night of 31 August/1 September, when it attacked the region of Haj Omran in northern Iraq and the ports of Mina al-Amiq, in Khor al-Amaya, and Mina al-Bakr, located in the territorial waters of southern Iraq.

Despite the persistence of the Iranian régime in its policy of aggression and its repeated assertion of this policy, with a shamelessness that admits no precedent, we find that the United Nations and its agencies have not taken care to exercise their role, as specified in the Charter, with the necessary determination, in order to put an end to the aggressive war being waged by the Iranian régime against a State Member of the United Nations and to the loss of life, human tragedies and threats to the peace and security both of the region and of the world which have resulted from this war.

We believe that the United Nations must without delay carry out its duties in accordance with the Charter. We cannot conceal our feeling, and the feeling of the international community, that the Organization has entirely ceased to play its proper role, by virtue of the policy of appeasement adopted by certain circles *vis-à-vis* the Iranian régime, thereby denying the principles of the Charter and of international law, despite the distressing consequences of this policy for the peoples of the region and for their peace, security and stability.

Iraq therefore firmly demands that the United Nations and the Security Council should apply themselves to their duties. Otherwise, Iraq will be obliged to punish the Iranian régime in the appropriate manner if it continues to select purely civilian and residential centres in Iraq as targets for attack. In the statements which it issues, the United Nations must forswear its policy of balanced responses without due justification and substitute for that policy a condemnation of Iranian crimes and the adoption of appropriate international measures to ensure that those crimes are halted, through the implementation of those United Nations resolutions on the conflict which are entirely consistent with the provisions of the Charter, of international law and of the practice of civilized States.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18332

Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*10 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our numerous letters, the most recent of which is contained in document S/18331, I have the honour to inform you that 143 Iraqi civilians have been killed as a result of the repeated bombardments of purely residential areas in Iraq by long-range artillery and aircraft in the course of a single month (from 7 August to 9 September).

During this period, 12 cities and one village in Iraq were exposed to bombardments by Iran with artillery, aircraft and rockets. These places are Baghdad, Basra, Diyali, Halija, Abu al-Khasib, Al-Aziz Al-Shahabi, Al-Bayara, Al-Atwila, Khurmal and Sayyid Sadiq. The rocket launched against Baghdad on 12 August fell on an uninhabited area.

According to the communiqués of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, the deaths mentioned above include 36 children and five women. The number of persons wounded during the same period as a result of the same criminal acts by the Khomeini régime is 437

civilians, including 50 children and 50 women. In addition, the Iranian bombardments destroyed 220 dwellings and damaged 13 schools, 19 commercial premises and 107 private cars, as well as one mosque and four hospitals.

These figures clearly show the false nature of the allegations and bragging contained in the letter from Iran issued as document S/18319. It should be mentioned that on 9 September the heroic city of Basra was exposed to an Iranian bombardment with long-range artillery while a Red Cross group was inspecting the affected residential areas in order to ascertain the scope of the damage caused by the criminal Iranian régime as a result of the continuous bombardment of inhabited areas, from which they are deterred neither by conscience or ethics nor by respect for international norms and international law. The members of the Red Cross group miraculously emerged unscathed from this bombardment although two of Iran's bombs exploded near them.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18334

Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 September 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our letter of 5 September 1986 [*S/18322*], I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi régime resorted once again to chemical weapons in its imposed war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On Monday, 8 September, the operation areas of Sheih Salah, Javanrood and Bamoo Heights were targets of chemical attacks by the criminal régime in Iraq. Further details on the specifics of the attack as well as the number of casualties will be submitted in due course.

The resumption of Iraqi policy of resorting to chemical warfare—as evidenced by their employment twice in a three-day period—clearly illustrates that perceived military necessities and sheer opportunism have guided Iraqi actions, even though their desperate diplomatic gestures may suggest otherwise. Such an approach to international law and international organizations has allowed the Iraqi rulers to pursue a policy of violating the most commonly accepted norms of international humanitarian law and to ignore repeated appeals made by the international community calling for cessation of its criminal use of chemical weapons. It is therefore necessary that effective and immediate action be taken on the part of the United Nations to condemn such criminal atrocities and not to allow the Iraqi rulers to continue their war crimes with impunity.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18335

Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*10 September 1986*]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our letter of 4 September 1986 [*S/18319*], I have the honour to bring the following to your immediate attention.

On Tuesday, 9 September, the residential and civilian quarters in the town of Rabat and the village of Kahriz were attacked by Iraqi warplanes, causing the martyrdom of 17 civilians and the injury of 18 others. The United Nations experts stationed in Teheran have been requested to visit the area.

While resuming its criminal attacks against civilian quarters inside the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi régime has started a campaign of making baseless allegations concerning attacks against Iraqi civilian quarters. As pointed out in our letter of 4 September, by making such baseless allegations the Iraqi régime has in fact been trying to provide a pretext for the resumption of its savage policy of indiscriminate bombardments of civilian areas and its criminal massacre of innocent Iranian civilians. Regrettably, the attacks against civilian areas in Rabat and Kahriz are only the first manifestation of this criminal policy.

Whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran has invited the team stationed in Teheran to visit Rabat and confirm the atrocities of the Iraqi régime, Iraqi rulers have preferred to refrain from submitting their allegation to impartial investigation. The failure of the Iraqi régime to employ the mechanism which is in place to investigate the baseless allegations made in Iraqi letters contained in documents S/18323, S/18327 and S/18331, as well as those contained in earlier correspondence, clearly illustrates the fact that such fabrications are made by Iraq in a vain attempt to justify its criminal behaviour. The Islamic Republic of Iran is confident that if the United Nations team stationed in Baghdad is permitted to investigate the allegations of the Iraqi régime, the fallacious nature of Iraqi claims would become even more apparent to the international community.

The criminal policies of the Iraqi régime are well known to the international community. The recent attacks against civilian areas as well as employment of chemical weapons by Iraq are only the most recent cases in the history of Iraqi criminal behaviour during the past six years. A strong and direct condemnation by the international community of these criminal acts of the Iraqi régime is, therefore, long overdue. Criminals should not be allowed to violate with impunity the most basic principles of international law, simply for political considerations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18336*

Letter dated 11 September 1986 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*11 September 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a declaration dated 10 September 1986 by the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the text of the declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued at Beijing on 10 September 1986

1. On 10 September 1986 a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was held under the High Chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of Son Sann, Prime Minister, and Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, and other Ministers of the Coalition Government. The meeting of the Council of Ministers proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere of solidarity, unity and optimism.

2. The Council of Ministers noted with great satisfaction the excellent results of the official friendly visit of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as deputy heads of the delegation, to the People's Republic of China from 6 to 10 September.

3. The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government would like to express once again its most profound gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for their noble and constant support to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea for national independence and survival.

4. The Council of Ministers noted with deep satisfaction and gratitude the recent clear-cut reaffirmation of the Chinese stance by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and the Government of the People's Republic of China that:

Sino-Soviet relations cannot be improved and normalized as long as the Soviet Union continues to support Viet Nam in its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea;

Sino-Vietnamese relations cannot be normalized as long as Viet Nam refuses to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

5. This statement unmasks the perfidious manoeuvres carried out by Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, which pretend that they are willing to establish good relations with the People's Republic of China and other countries in Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, while their real purpose is none other than to divert the world opinion from the problem of Kampuchea so that they could continue to occupy Kampuchea quietly forever.

6. This reaffirmation constitutes a great encouragement for the people of Kampuchea in their valiant and dogged struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the Coalition Government. It is also an encouragement for most of the third world countries which always care very much about their national security and stability.

7. At present, having been driven to the wall by the Coalition Government's eight-point peace proposal [*S/17927, annex II*], which enjoys world-wide support from the international community, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union have resorted to deception by waving a false peace banner in order to bury the Kampuchean problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. By brandishing such a false peace banner, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union aim at continuing to occupy Kampuchea in accordance with the Vietnamese strategy of "Indochinese Federation" and to consolidate the strategic positions of the Soviet Union in Cam Ranh, Danang, Kompong Som, Ream and so forth, with a view to extending Soviet control over the South China Sea and imposing Soviet domination over the whole South-East Asia region.

8. The Council of Ministers would like to reiterate its deep gratitude to the peace-loving countries the world over who have denounced these Soviet-Vietnamese misleading peace manoeuvres and to call on them to keep on doing so in the future.

9. The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government reaffirms once more that the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be solved only on the basis of the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,[23] the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea and the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government.

10. The Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government would like to extend once again its most profound gratitude to the countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for their noble and constant support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

11. On this particular occasion, the Council of Ministers wishes to express its deep thanks to those ASEAN countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other non-aligned countries for their efforts at the summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare and their call for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea and for their action in favour of the adoption of a resolution reaffirming the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination.

12. The Coalition Government would like to appeal to the international community and the United Nations to keep on condemning and denouncing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and to press for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

13. The Council of Ministers launches a solemn appeal to those East European countries who have supported the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea to stop providing any more assistance to Viet Nam. By so doing, they would not only render justice to the innocent people of Kampuchea, but at the same time they would win respect and admiration from the world opinion.

14. The situation under review shows clearly that the international forces supporting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/597-S/18336.

Vietnamese aggressors have grown stronger and stronger. This situation will give a new impetus to the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government.

15. The Council of Ministers is determined to strive for further strengthening the solidarity and co-operation in the military, political and diplomatic fields and to pursue our struggle until the Hanoi authorities accept to negotiate a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea, on the basis of the Coalition Government's eight-point peace proposal.

16. After the liberation of Kampuchea, all the three parties are determined to remain united within the great national union and national reconciliation among all Kampucheans, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President, and devote themselves to the national development and the defence of Kampuchea as an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country, in the framework of a liberal democratic régime, as enshrined in the eight-point peace proposal, which has become from now on our national charter.

17. On this solemn occasion, Khieu Samphan, in his capacity as President of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, declared once again before the nation and people of Kampuchea and the world that the party of Democratic Kampuchea, at present as well as in the future, is resolutely committed to uphold the great national union as it is stated in our eight-point national charter.

(*Signed*) NORODOM Sihanouk
President of Democratic Kampuchea

(*Signed*) SON Sann
Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

(*Signed*) KHIEU Samphan
Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

DOCUMENT S/18337

Letter dated 11 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*11 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose the letter dated 11 September 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, informing you that the abominable Iranian régime has committed another crime against Iraqi prisoners.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has once again committed an abominable crime against Iraqi prisoners, augmenting the long list of crimes against them on the battlefields and in the prison camps which were reported at the time by the international media and sources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the Iranian opposition.

At 2.45 a.m. (local time) today, 11 September 1986, the forces of the aggressor régime of Teheran launched an attack against the island of Haql Majnoon. Initially these forces managed to land at the positions of a squadron in the western sector of the island, but our defence forces repelled the new Iranian attack, wiped out the aggressor forces and liberated all the occupied positions. Our defence forces then found a group of Iraqi chiefs and officers whom the invader forces of Iran had taken prisoner at the beginning of the battle and had then bound hand and foot and shot. As a result of this perifidious Iranian crime, several officers were killed and others were wounded.

In view of the foregoing, I must remind you of the humanitarian responsibility incumbent on you under the Charter of the United Nations and urge you most strongly to condemn this abominable Iranian crime.

If the Iranian régime is not condemned for its responsibility in the repeated acts of aggression which it is committing and if no effective measures are taken to continue the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, adopted in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Iranian régime will be encouraged to continue launching attacks, perpetrating savage crimes and ignoring the obligations incumbent on it under the Charters and under international law.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18338*

Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*12 September 1986*]

I have the honour, in my capacity as a chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of September 1986, to enclose herewith a letter dated 11 September addressed to you by Mr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/603-S/18338.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 September 1986 from the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your urgent attention.

On 10 September 1986, Israeli gunships (helicopters) escorted by F-15s and F-16s and naval destroyers attacked Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon. Massive barrages of rockets were fired on the refugee camps, and in particular on Mieh Mieh. The inhuman and barbaric attack resulted in three dead and several wounded. Most of the casualties were babies, children and the elderly. Material damage to the camps is extensive.

The Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon your good offices to use whatever means at your disposal to put an end to these barbaric Israeli attacks against our people and to ensure the safety and security of our Palestinian refugee camps.

DOCUMENT S/18340

Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to our numerous letters, the most recent of which is contained in document S/18337 and informed you that the criminal Iranian régime had committed a new abominable crime to augment the series of horrible crimes filling its gloomy archives by opening fire against some Iraqi prisoners on 11 September 1986, I have the honour to transmit to you the letter dated 12 September addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The letter announces that the impostor leaders of Iran committed another criminal and vile act early this morning, by firing a ground-to-ground rocket against a densely populated area of Baghdad.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1986 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAQ ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that early this morning, 12 September 1986, the criminal Iranian régime fired a ground-to-ground rocket against one of the most densely populated areas of Baghdad. As a result of this crime, 21 civilians were killed, including five women and one child, and 41 civilians were wounded, including 13 women and two children. In addition, 40 other civilians were slightly wounded. The rocket destroyed 22 commercial premises, 17 private cars and 13 dwellings and damaged 17 other dwellings.

The heads of the diplomatic missions assigned to Iraq and the envoys of the press media and news agencies this afternoon witnessed the effects of this abject crime.

Since 7 March 1986, Iraq has repeatedly warned that the Iranian régime is preparing to start the war of the cities as a preliminary to the launching of a large-scale attack against Iraq. We have on numerous occasions informed the United Nations, through you, of the deliberate and methodical bombardments against civilians in many cities and regions of Iraq. Moreover, we have stated that Iraq is restricting its war operations to the military and economic targets that sustain Iran's war machine; this is legitimate, under the rules governing armed conflicts, in order to prevent the enemy from continuing its aggression. In view of the fact that the Iranian régime is feverishly revealing its intentions of launching a large-scale attack against Iraq, we have demanded that the appropriate measures be taken, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with international law, to dissuade the Iranian régime from its acts of aggression and from the savage crimes which it is committing.

We note with regret, however, that no effective measure has been adopted, while the Iranian régime continues to persist in its crimes and its attacks against Iraq.

While continuing valiantly to defend itself with all its forces, observing the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, in the hope that the United Nations will fulfil its obligation, Iraq reserves the right to repress, at the most appropriate time and in the most appropriate manner, the crimes being perpetrated against its people by the Iranian régime.

(*Signed*) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

DOCUMENT S/18341

Letter dated 12 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*12 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 12 September 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq [*see S/18340*], I have the honour to inform you that on 12 September the authorized military spokesman of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces made the following statement concerning the crime perpetrated by the Iranian régime in firing a ground-to-ground rocket against residential areas of Baghdad:

"1. The armed forces of Iraq, which so far have undertaken not to bombard purely residential areas, in accordance with the principles motivating us and in response to the appeal of the international community, will when the time comes adopt all necessary measures to spare the suffering of Iraq's civilian citizens and to preserve their lives, their safety and their property.

"2. The reprehensible and criminal practices of the Iranian régime recall its acts against populated areas of our country in 1980, which were the fundamental reason that triggered the war. In addition, they reveal the clear ambitions and perverse intentions nurtured by the leaders of Iran.

"3. We declare that, faced with these criminal acts, our patience is wearing thin. For the time when it does run out, we have drawn up a plan and already set a date for its implementation. When we put it into operation, there will be nobody to rescue the rabble followers of Khomeini from the punishment of God and from the methods of annihilation which we have prepared and which will leave the leaders of Iran floundering helplessly whatever they may do and whatever lies they may tell their people."

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali SUMAIDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18342*

Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*15 September 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a transcript of the note dated 9 September 1986 from Mr. José León Talavera, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nora ASTORGA
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Note dated 9 September 1986 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

Yesterday, 8 September 1986, the Nicaraguan Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Carlos Tunnermann, was summoned by Mr. William Walker, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Central America, and advised that according to unidentified United States intelligence sources, the Nicaraguan Government was involved in the alleged preparation of attacks on the staff of United States diplomatic missions in Central America and other parts of Latin America. Mr. Tunnermann was further advised that the United States Government would hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible if such attacks occurred.

The Nicaraguan Government vigorously and categorically rejects these false and irresponsible charges, which are designed to create conditions that would enable the United States Government to justify further and greater acts of aggression against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

Threats such as those mentioned constitute fresh efforts by the United States Administration to intensify the unjust war being waged against the Nicaraguan nation. It is no accident that such charges are being made just when the Reagan Administration is preparing to spend the $100 million approved by the United States Congress for mercenary forces, when the involvement of American military advisers in acts of aggression against Nicaragua is being authorized and when the way is being cleared for involvement by the Central Intelligence Agency in the planning and carrying out of terrorist acts against our national territory, along the lines of the earlier mining of our ports and other operations entrusted to commandos specializing in sabotage.

All of this is part of the effort by the United States Administration to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, as the President of the United States openly admitted in recent statements to the Mexican daily *Excelsior*.

Unable to find legal and moral arguments to justify its policy of force, threats and terror against Nicaragua, the United States Government has resorted to untenable charges, which demonstrate its increasing rejection of the norms of civilized coexistence between States and its determination to legitimize an unlawful and immoral war.

Those inadmissible allegations are being made at a time when the international community has demanded the cessation of the policy of force practised by the United States Government against Nicaragua. In this connection, the charges are also a means of ignoring that strong appeal for peace and defence of the international legal order, as expressed most recently in the demonstrations by the American people themselves in rejection of that policy, in the historic Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,[1] and in the strong statement issued by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

The international community has also noted the direct responsibility of the United States Government for the conduct of a bloody, official policy of State terrorism, which has led to the indiscriminate murder of thousands of Nicaraguan citizens and civilian volunteers of various nationalities. Nicaragua rejects and condemns on principle all forms of terrorist activity.

* Circulated under the double symbol A/40/1159-S/18342.

The Nicaraguan Government denounces the attempts to implicate Nicaragua in terrorist activity and thus create a climate conducive to setting Nicaragua up as a target for reprisals, intensifying the warlike atmosphere and paving the way for direct military intervention against our homeland.

DOCUMENT S/18343*

Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 September 1986]

In furtherance of Turkey's expansionist plans against the Republic of Cyprus, a new highly provocative action, revealing the Turkish mentality and attitude, took place a few days ago in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus, from which 82 per cent of the indigenous population (i.e., the Greek Cypriots) were expelled by Turkey as a result of the 1974 invasion: upon Turkey's instructions, a self-styled "Coalition Government" was formed with the "Party" of the colonist settlers from Turkey.

It should be noted that the new "government", in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus under Turkey's military occupation, is a "coalition" between the secessionist "N.U.P." Party, which Mr. Denktaş founded, and the Turkish settlers' Party, known as "N.B.P.", now headed by a retired Turkish army officer, Mr. Besesler.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has repeatedly denounced the importation of Turkish Anatolian settlers to the occupied part of the country. Please refer, among other denunciations, to the letters addressed to you and circulated as General Assembly and Security Council documents (A/33/76-S/12633 of 6 April 1978; A/34/594-S/13572 of 18 October 1979; A/36/729-S/14773 of 27 November 1981; A/38/793-S/16357 of 21 February 1984; A/38/800-S/16473 of 9 April 1984; A/39/907-S/17241 of 5 June 1985; A/40/1076-S/17743 of 17 January 1986; and A/40/1081-S/17759 of 23 January 1986).

It is abundantly clear that Turkey proceeds with its ruthless plans, although at the same time it attempts in vain to persuade the world that it adopts a positive position on the question of Cyprus. The allegation concerning the dispatch to Cyprus of "some seasonal workers"—which had been made in the past by Turkey in order to cover its aim to destroy methodically the thousands-of-years-old demographic structure of Cyprus—was proven long ago to be a myth. Despite strong reactions by the Turkish Cypriots, the colonist settlers were granted "citizenship" while, at the same time, the expelled Greek Cypriot refugees were described in Mr. Denktaş's "constitution" as "aliens"! It should also be mentioned that 42 per cent of the usurped land was given to the colonist settlers.

The new "government" in the territory of Cyprus, still occupied by 35,000 troops from Turkey, is one of the most negative results of the recent illegal visit to occupied Cyprus by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ozal, who imposed the settlers' primacy over the Turkish Cypriots.

The above development constitutes additional confirmation of the fact that the illegal Denktaş régime is absolutely dependent on the Turkish Government, whose plans and policies it is implementing without being concerned (despite its declarations to the contrary) about the rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriots. Evidently, the colonist settlers are in charge, while the Turkish Cypriots have become a political minority in the face of these settlers and the Turkish army, which together form almost an equal number with the Turkish Cypriots. The above development also raises serious doubts as to who legitimately represents the Turkish Cypriot community and with whom the Greek Cypriot side should negotiate.

Already, on the basis of the so-called co-operation protocol with the Turkish settlers, it has been declared that the Turkish Cypriots are part and parcel of the Turkish nation of the "mother country" and that everything will be done for the unification of the bogus State with Turkey in all fields. At the same time, Turkish Cypriots are threatened that the new pseudo-government will combat any action that it regards as contrary to its policy and methods.

These facts confirm once again the true intentions of Turkey towards Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot community. The Turkish Cypriots, as they themselves complain, have become captives of the policy of Turkey, which is expressed and implemented with the help of both the Turkish occupation troops and the 60,000 Turkish colonist settlers, which in essence prop up and control the illegal Denktaş régime.

It is now self-evident that the presence of the Turkish occupation troops and the Turkish settlers in Cyprus constitute a flagrant violation of the rights and freedoms not only of the Greek Cypriots but also of the Turkish Cypriots and is the main obstacle to the promotion of a just, viable and mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations.

The new "partner" in Denktaş's régime presents no problems as far as economic subjugation to Turkey is concerned, but that is not, of course, the only significant aspect. Turkey now openly runs the show. Thus the fears of the opposition Turkish Cypriot leaders and of the Turkish Cypriot masses, which do not approve of such methods and which predicted during Ozal's visit that the occupied area would be turned into a province of Turkey, are now confirmed by the new developments.

Only the day before the announcement of the new illegal "coalition", Mr. Zeki Erkut, in an article in the Turkish Cypriot daily *Yeniduzen* of 1 September 1986, referring to a statement by the settler partner, Mr. Besesler, that he wanted to be a partner in the "government" to serve the grass roots of his party, characteristically asked: "Which are your grass roots? To whom are your grass roots mortgaged? Who has turned you into a party? From whom do you get support and strength?

The Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Ozker Ozgur, in a press release on 3 September 1986 (see *Yeniduzen* of 4 September), confirmed that the "coalition" was formed to

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/611-S/18343.

apply "the economic destruction programme" of Mr. Ozal.

There is no shortage of such comments. Reaction to both the economic package and the "coalition" imposed by Turkey was so widespread as to be virtually unanimous. The Turkish Cypriot community realizes and objects that it is being subjugated to Turkey on every level.

Mr. Arif Hasan Tahsin, in the edition of the newspaper *Soz* of 29 August 1986, once again stated that the Turkish Cypriots are being exploited by the settlers and the Denktaş régime which they prop up and that, if the truth were known, Turkish Cypriots would have "never voted for the N.U.P.". In the same article Mr. Tahsin stated that the N.U.P.-N.B.P. "coalition" would still be a minority "government", as it only accounts for 45.5 per cent of the votes, while the opposition votes account for 54.5 per cent. Mr. Tahsin concluded:

> "With the N.B.P., will not the monopoly of the Turkish Cypriot administration, through votes brought in from Turkey, be exposed before world public opinion in a very obvious way?... Is there anyone who does not know that the N.B.P.'s founder [its leader being a retired ex-army General of Turkey] is the Turkish Ambassador? Will an N.U.P.-N.B.P. coalition not mean that the Turkish Government has officially laid hands on us? Will Mr. Denktaş be able to face this situation at the United Nations? Let us put aside United Nations reaction. What about the reaction of the Turkish Cypriots? Or will all the Turkish Cypriots be declared traitors in the face of such a situation?"

How could it be put more clearly? The crux of the matter is: Turkey controls the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in every way, the final aim being annexation. In a broadcast of the illegal "Bayrak" radio station, on 3 September, which was expounding on the "new coalition's foreign policy", it was stated that the new "government" believes that the Turkish Cypriots are an indivisible part of the Turkish nation and declares that relations with Turkey will be strengthened as a matter of priority and that "everything will be done towards unification with Turkey on every issue".

Twelve years have elapsed since the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey and, despite the condemnation of the aggression by the international community, 37 per cent of its territory is still under the occupation of Turkish troops; one third of the population are still refugees, forcibly expelled from their homes and ancestral lands; the missing persons are still missing; and the occupying Power, in co-operation with the illegal Denktaş régime, persists in its policy of consolidating the occupation and the division of the country.

While negotiations were going on throughout the last 12 years, Turkey has been consolidating her grip on the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus. For every Turkish Cypriot, there is either one Turkish soldier or one Turkish colonist settler from Anatolian Turkey. The Turkish Cypriot community is submerged under the vocal colonist elements. Its voice is lost in the rattle of the chains of the hundreds of Turkish tanks used to invade Cyprus. The implantation of colonist settlers from Turkey reflects the plans of Turkey against Cyprus—often admitted by Turkish politicians and generals—namely, to place Cyprus under Turkey's permanent political and military control.

It is obvious that, in the light of the above, immediate priority should be given to the question of the withdrawal from Cyprus of the Turkish occupation troops and of the Turkish colonist settlers. For only then will the necessary prerequisites be created for a free and meaningful dialogue aimed at achieving a solution serving the legitimate interests and rights of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and their symbiosis in an independent, sovereign, non-aligned and united country.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Phedon PHEDONOS-VADET
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18344

Letter dated 15 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*16 September 1986*]

As you are aware, in a letter to the United Nations team stationed in Teheran dated 10 September 1986, the details of a savage Iraqi attack on the residential quarters of the township of Rabat (Sardasht) on the day before (9 September) were reported, and a request was made of the team to visit the area and document the Iraqi violation of international humanitarian law.

As a result of that Iraqi criminal attack on Rabat, 16 civilians were martyred, 14 others were severely injured and a number of residential units were destroyed.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is still awaiting an official reply to our request for an investigation of the Iraqi attack on residential areas of Rabat on 9 September.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18345

Letter dated 16 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*16 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning the Iranian régime's continued attacks against purely civilian targets in Iraq, the most recent being the letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, contained in document S/18340, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian régime has continued its bombardment of civilian targets in Iraq over the past three days, 13, 14 and 15 September 1986, as outlined in the annex.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a Security Council Document.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 13 September 1986 the city and port of Basra and the environs of the city of Khanaqin were subjected to Iranian long-range artillery bombardment, as a result of which two civilians were injured and two dwellings and four private cars were damaged.

On 14 September Basra and Sayyid Sadiq were subjected to Iranian long-range artillery bombardment, as a result of which one female infant was injured in Sayyid Sadiq.

On 15 September the southern districts of the port of Basra and the environs of Khanaqin were subjected to Iranian long-range artillery bombardment.

DOCUMENT S/18346*

Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*18 September 1986*]

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986.

At the conclusion of the Conference final documents were issued condemning the military (air and naval) attack carried out by the current United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which was aimed at residential quarters and civilian airports in the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. The Conference also condemned the economic measures adopted by the United States Administration against the Jamahiriya, describing them as a form of economic coercion for political ends, and called on the United States Administration to rescind them forthwith. The Conference expressed the solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in countering these measures, which are aimed at undermining its economic and social development plans and infringing on the sovereignty and independence of its people.

I enclose excerpts from both the Political and Economic Declarations, as issued by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which relate to the United States military aggression and to the arbitrary economic measures taken against the Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for their circulation as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Excerpts from the Political Declaration issued by the Non-Aligned Conference at Harare concerning its condemnation of measures adopted by the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [*S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 215-217*]

The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the recent developments in the Mediterranean area resulting from repeated United States aggressions and provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which seriously endangered peace and security in the region and in the whole world. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled the communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau on this subject at its meetings in New York on 6 February 1986 and 26 March 1986, as well as the communiqué issued by the Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi on 15

* Circulated under the double symbol A/41/617-S/18346.

April 1986, following the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the support and collaboration of the United Kingdom. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes an act of State terrorism and a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the United States to desist forthwith from undertaking such aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which are considered a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean region and hindered the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation, and called on the United States of America to provide full and immediate compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it has suffered. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Heads of State or Government declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations and a crime that is devoid of any political or moral value.

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government regretted that the body had been prevented from adopting a resolution condemning this blatant act of aggression by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the misuse of veto power by some of its permanent members. In this context, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries decided to support as appropriate the request for the inclusion of the question of the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in view of the gravity of the subject and its negative and dangerous implications to regional and international peace and security.

ANNEX II

Excerpt from the Economic Declaration issued by the Non-Aligned Conference at Harare concerning its condemnation of measures adopted by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [*S/18392, annex, sect. II, para. 82*]

The Heads of State or Government examined the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, namely, the imposition of an economic boycott and the freezing of its assets in the United States. They condemned these measures as a form of economic coercion for political ends, and called on the United States Administration to rescind them forthwith. They expressed their solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in countering these measures which are aimed at undermining its economic and social development plans, and infringing on the sovereignty and independence of its people. They called on all countries to make appropriate and concrete arrangements to assist the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in overcoming these arbitrary measures.

DOCUMENT S/18347*

Report of the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1986*]

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/12 of 13 November 1985, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the principles involved and the action required with regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan.

2. During the past year sustained efforts have been made, with increasingly broad support from the international community, to achieve a negotiated political settlement. I am gratified that the United Nations has received in this context the full co-operation of all the concerned Governments.

3. The General Assembly will recall that in my last report [*S/17527*], I explained that, having virtually completed the drafting of three of the four instruments that will comprise the settlement between Afghanistan and Pakistan—those on non-interference and non-intervention, on the return of the refugees and on international guarantees—an impasse over the format of the negotiations had regrettably stalled the diplomatic process. That impasse could not be overcome when a further round of negotiations was convened at Geneva from 16 to 20 December 1985. Therefore, without having been able to begin the consideration of the fourth draft instrument—which sets out the interrelationships between the aforementioned instruments and the withdrawal of troops—the interlocutors were obliged to abjourn the talks.

4. In the circumstances, my Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, made another trip to the area for consultations from 7 to 18 March 1986. In Islamabad, Mr. Cordovez met with President Zia ul-Haq, Prime Minister Khan Junejo and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan. At Kabul he met with President Babrak Karmal and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. For technical reasons, Mr. Cordovez was unable to stop in Teheran, but in accordance with established practice the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was duly briefed on the contents of the discussions.

5. Consequent upon extensive consultations in the area, which required Mr. Cordovez to travel several times between Islamabad and Kabul, it was possible to work out a set of understandings which had the effect of breaking the impasse that for a period of almost two years had slowed down and eventually crippled the diplomatic process. Mr. Cordovez reported to me that both Governments, at the highest level, had stated in that context that they wished the understandings reached to be seen as a concrete demonstration of their sincere desire to achieve a political settlement.

6. In the meantime the diplomatic process had been supported by positive expressions of intent by the two designated guarantors, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America. In point of fact, in the course of consultations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/619-S/18347.

concerning the text of the instrument on international guarantees held by my Personal Representative in Moscow with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and with First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Kornienko, and in Washington, D.C., with Acting Secretary of State John C. Whitehead and Under-Secretary Michael Armacost, he was informed that the text in question was acceptable to the two Governments—subject, of course, to the conclusion of an overall settlement that they could support.

7. In keeping with the understandings reached during the visit of my Personal Representative to the area, the seventh round of negotiations commenced at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 5 May 1986. The interlocutors considered for the first time a draft of the instrument on interrelationships. The negotiations, which were intensive and difficult, were characterized by the serious approach shown by the two interlocutors, who felt that substantial progress had been made in the formulation of extremely difficult and sensitive sections of the document. The interlocutors finalized, *inter alia*, the text of the principles and objectives of the settlement, including non-intervention and non-interference, the non-use of force and self-determination. The negotiations were suspended on 23 May at the request of the interlocutors, to enable them to hold consultations in their respective capitals.

8. At that stage there were outstanding two issues in the draft text of the instrument on interrelationships under consideration: the arrangements to ensure effective implementation of the settlement and the time-frame for withdrawal. The seventh round of negotiations was resumed from 31 July to 8 August 1986 to consider these matters.

9. There was encouraging movement concerning the arrangements for the effective implementation of the settlement. Indeed, while in May the diplomatic process had not been able to overcome rigid attitudes of principle and policy, it was obvious in August that, after a period of reflection, there was a willingness to approach the problem anew with an open mind. My Personal Representative held a more detailed discussion with the two interlocutors about the nature and scope of the arrangements that might be required in this context. It was felt that, in the circumstances in which the settlement was likely to enter into force, and given the fact that the settlement would set out specific interrelationships between the various measures envisaged, the determination of each of the parties to implement its obligations fully and faithfully would naturally be enhanced by the conviction that the other side was acting with equal determination. This should be, therefore, the underlying purpose of the arrangements to be incorporated in the settlement. My Personal Representative accordingly submitted a revised proposal which was the subject of a preliminary discussion in Geneva and which the two interlocutors have been examining in their capitals.

10. On the other outstanding question—the time-frame and modalities for the withdrawal of troops—there is still a wide gap between the stated position of the two interlocutors. On each of the two occasions on which this matter was discussed—that is, during the May and August rounds—there was, however, some movement away from the original starting point. There is reason to believe that this denoted a continuing disposition to find a mutually acceptable formula regarding the length and modalities for withdrawal. The two interlocutors are in any case undoubtedly aware that they must focus their attention on this question with a sense of urgency lest all their efforts over the past five years come to naught.

11. As agreed when the negotiations were suspended, my Personal Representative has remained in touch with the two interlocutors through diplomatic channels on all the questions that are outstanding. These consultations will be pursued during the current session of the General Assembly, which will provide me and my Personal Representative with an opportunity to meet with the interlocutors and with representatives of other concerned Governments.

* * *

12. There is no doubt that tangible progress has been made during the past year. Procedural questions have been laid aside to enable all substantive problems to be tackled. The four instruments that will comprise the settlement are virtually complete. Agreement has been reached on a very large number of extremely complex issues, any one of which could have become a major obstacle to the finalization of the settlement. Moreover, as they approach the conclusion of the drafting of the instruments that will comprise the settlement, the interlocutors have become increasingly convinced that it is essential to ensure that the settlement is broadly supported and effectively implemented—and they are actively engaged in the consideration of practical measures to that end. It should also be recalled that, on the eve of the August round, General Secretary Gorbachev, in a move which he described as designed to speed up a political settlement, announced in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986[20] the withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan, stressing the expectation that this unilateral step would be answered by a curtailment of outside interference. Further, General Secretary Gorbachev supported the efforts of national reconciliation in Afghanistan, including the setting up of a government with the participation in it of political forces which find themselves outside the country's borders.

13. These developments should encourage all the Governments concerned to pursue the efforts towards a political settlement with renewed vigour. The negotiations have at times lacked a sense of urgency, and the readiness to conclude the settlement has not always appeared entirely transparent to either side. Mutual confidence, which is important now and which will be indispensable if the settlement is to be effectively implemented, will be promoted only if the pending provisions are finalized with resolution and without further delay. Bold and decisive steps of national reconciliation will indeed be needed to ensure that the settlement commands the support of all segments of the Afghan people. There ought to be a wider realization in all the concerned quarters that their overriding need is to live together in peace. For that same reason, and as a means of restoring good-neighbourly relations, the Governments of the region should promote the finalization of a settlement. All of the above leads me to conclude by repeating again that political will is of the essence. The international community undoubtedly expects that it will be forthcoming in the months ahead.

DOCUMENT S/18348

Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

[Original: English]
[18 September 1986]

INTRODUCTION

1. As a result of a series of serious incidents in mid-August in the area of deployment in southern Lebanon of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), I decided to send to the area a mission of inquiry under the direction of Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to consider, in co-operation with the Commander of UNIFIL and in consultation with the Lebanese Government, measures to be taken to improve the security of UNIFIL personnel. The mission was also to consult with the parties on how progress could be made towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Following a particularly serious incident on 4 September, in which three French soldiers were killed by a remote-controlled bomb, I brought forward the departure of the mission, which left that day for the area.

2. At the Security Council's 2705th meeting, on 5 September, the President made a statement on behalf of the members of the Council on this subject. After expressing their sorrow and indignation at the attacks against soldiers of UNIFIL, the members of the Security Council, given the worsening of the situation in the UNIFIL area, considered it essential to adopt with all urgency measures aimed at the effective reinforcement of the security of the members of the Force and requested the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary steps to that effect. The members of the Council also expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General for his immediate dispatch of a mission led by the Under-Secretary-General, which was to carry out, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, an in-depth examination of the measures to be taken to enable UNIFIL to carry out its mandate, as laid down in resolution 425 (1978), effectively in the necessary conditions of security. They invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, as soon as possible, the report which he would prepare following the mission. They also unanimously expressed their confidence in the Secretary-General and the Commander of the Force in the current difficult circumstances.

3. Mr. Goulding, who visited the area from 5 to 15 September and held extensive discussions with the Force Commander and his staff and with the various parties concerned, has now submitted to me his findings and recommendations. The present report describes the conditions under which UNIFIL is at present operating and the security measures already taken and sets out my observations on the future of the Force.

RECENT INCIDENTS

4. Recent weeks have witnessed a dangerously high level of violence in UNIFIL's area of deployment.

5. Late on 11 August, two men, one of them a local leader of the Amal movement in southern Lebanon, were shot by a sentry of the French contingent in a confrontation at a UNIFIL checkpoint near the village of Abbasiyah, in the French battalion's sector of UNIFIL. Regrettably, both men died shortly afterwards. It was reported to the Force Commander that the sentry had been threatened and had acted in self-defence. Later the same night, members of Amal and other armed elements attacked nine different French battalion positions as well as the UNIFIL transit base at Tyre. These attacks, in which light machine guns, small arms and rocket-propelled grenades were used, were particularly intense in and around Ma'rakah, where the French battalion has its headquarters. This initial and intense round of attacks ended in the early afternoon of the following day, 12 August, but UNIFIL positions continued to come under sporadic attacks until 22 August, not only in the French sector, but also in the sectors entrusted to Fiji, Finland, Ireland and Nepal. A total of 17 French soldiers were wounded during these attacks.

6. On 21 August, in an apparently unconnected but very grave incident, an Irish lieutenant was killed by a remote-controlled roadside bomb while leading a patrol in the southern part of the Irish sector.

7. After 22 August, there was a period of comparative calm during which UNIFIL made strenuous efforts, with the co-operation of the Lebanese authorities and leaders of the Amal movement, to reduce tension and re-establish calm in the area. Despite those efforts, however, another serious incident occurred on 4 September when three men of the French contingent were killed by a remote-controlled bomb near the village of Jwayya in the French battalion sector. The bomb was detonated deliberately against five members of the French contingent who were on a morning road-running exercise.

8. On 5 September, a detachment of some 30 Israeli soldiers carried out a helicopter raid in the village of Zibqin in the Nepalese battalion sector. UNIFIL immediately dispatched two mobile teams to the village and the Force Commander strongly protested against this incursion to the Israeli authorities. An Israeli soldier was killed during the raid and four Lebanese villagers were abducted by the Israelis.

9. In the early hours of 11 September, an unidentified group of armed elements raided a "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) position near the village of Kafra in the Nepalese battalion sector. Two SLA personnel were killed and three others wounded, and an armoured personnel carrier belonging to SLA was captured. Three of the attackers were killed. Following this incident, four SLA positions in the "security zone" maintained by Israel in southern Lebanon fired on the villages of Yatar, Kafra, Haris and Haddathah in the UNIFIL area, using mortars, tanks and artillery. One UNIFIL position was hit and five Nepalese soldiers were injured, one seriously.

10. On 13 September, an armoured patrol of the French battalion was attacked with a remote-controlled roadside bomb near the village of Bafliyah in the French battalion sector. One French soldier was killed and three wounded, one seriously.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SECURITY OF UNIFIL PERSONNEL

11. As indicated above, the first part of the task entrusted to the mission I dispatched to the area on 4

September was to assess the threat to the security of UNIFIL personnel and to agree with the Force Commander on immediate practical measures to protect UNIFIL against that threat.

12. The mission has reported to me that many of the dangers to which UNIFIL personnel are currently exposed result from a discrepancy between its terms of reference and the situation on the ground. The Council will recall that the Force's terms of reference include the requirement that it "use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind" [*S/12611, para. 2 (d)*]. This requirement was based on the assumption that Israel would withdraw its forces and that UNIFIL would operate with the full co-operation of all the parties concerned. Unfortunately Israel's refusal to withdraw its forces has invalidated that assumption ever since UNIFIL came into being, despite constant efforts to bring about such a withdrawal. The Force has in the meantime, in accordance with its mandate, sought to maintain a degree of peace and security in southern Lebanon by controlling movement of armed personnel and weapons and munitions into and through its area of deployment and by disposing of any mines or roadside bombs it discovers.

13. In recent months Israel's continuing occupation and the behaviour of its allies in SLA have increasingly provoked armed resistance by various groups in southern Lebanon. UNIFIL's activities, in execution of its mandate, have in these circumstances brought a growing risk of confrontation between it and the armed groups which wish to attack the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) and SLA. In previous reports to the Council I have described incidents to which such confrontations have given rise, e.g. those involving the French and the Ghanaian battalions earlier this year [*S/17965, paras. 28 and 30*]. This incident in the French battalion sector on 11 August and its aftermath was a particularly serious example of this kind of confrontation. Equally serious was the murder of the Irish officer on 21 August. This is reported to have been the work of armed elements who resented the Irish battalion's dismantling of roadside bombs aimed against SLA.

14. A new and very disturbing development in recent weeks has been the series of premeditated attacks against the French contingent. The initial incident of 11 August was, after some days, defused in the normal way through contacts between the command of UNIFIL and leaders of the Amal movement. However, after the incident had been resolved to the satisfaction of the latter, sporadic attacks continued against French positions and these were followed by the remote-controlled roadside bombs exploded against French personnel on 4 and 13 September. No organization or individual has claimed responsibility for these crimes, and the mission was unable to establish whether they represented a continuing reaction to the incident of 11 August or whether they were the work of an armed group opposed either to French participation in UNIFIL or to UNIFIL as a whole and to resolution 425 (1978). Many of those whom the mission consulted on this question in the area speculated that the attacks might be directed against UNIFIL as a whole and could be linked to certain recent statements criticizing resolution 425 (1978), but no firm evidence was produced to corroborate this.

15. A further source of danger to UNIFIL personnel lies in the intensifying conflict between IDF/SLA and armed groups attacking the "security zone". As previously reported, that zone overlaps a sizeable part of UNIFIL's area of deployment, including the whole of the Norwegian sector, more than half of the Finnish sector and the southern parts of the Irish and Nepalese sectors. Attacks by armed groups against the "security zone" almost always result in retaliatory action by IDF and SLA. This often includes indiscriminate shelling of villages near where the attack has occurred. UNIFIL personnel risk being caught in such retaliatory fire, as happened to the Nepalese position on 11 September.

SECURITY MEASURES

16. After the initial clashes in mid-August, the Force Commander took various measures to improve the security of his troops, especially those of the French contingent. After the murder of the Irish officer on 21 August, he was instructed by Headquarters to alert all units to the possibility that that attack might portend a general campaign against UNIFIL and to take the necessary precautions. Further measures were implemented following the mission's discussions with the Force Commander and his staff. These measures included:

(*a*) A crash programme to provide reinforced shelters for those positions which did not already have them and to accelerate an existing programme to improve the physical defences of all positions;

(*b*) The closure of certain vulnerable and exposed positions and redeployment of their personnel to strengthen the remaining positions;

(*c*) Fresh instructions to all units to take special precautions against possible attacks on their positions;

(*d*) Additional instructions relating to duty travel in the area of deployment and restrictions on movement of personnel for recreational purposes.

17. More recently, on the recommendation of General Hägglund and the mission, I have authorized certain redeployments within the UNIFIL area of deployment to improve the security of the French contingent. In summary these are:

(*a*) Redeployment of about half the French battalion to UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura to act as the Force's mobile reserve;

(*b*) Concentration of the remainder of the French battalion in and around Jwayya, where it will, *inter alia*, provide protection for the French engineer company;

(*c*) Transfer to the Finnish and Ghanaian battalions of certain positions in the eastern part of the present French sector;

(*d*) Deployment of a reinforced Nepalese company to take over positions in the western part of the existing French sector.

18 It has to be recognized, however, that UNIFIL is widely dispersed in some 214 positions throughout southern Lebanon and that security measures of the kind described above can provide only partial protection against determined attacks. The mission urged all concerned within the area both to make every effort to identify and apprehend those responsible for the recent premeditated attacks against UNIFIL personnel and to intervene with those who might have influence with those responsible in order to get the attacks stopped. All the leaders to whom the mission spoke condemned these attacks and undertook to make every effort to ensure that there was no repetition.

POSITION OF THE PARTIES

19. The second part of the task entrusted to the mission was to pursue consultations with the parties on how progress could be made towards the implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

20. In Lebanon, all the leaders to whom the mission spoke expressed unequivocal support for the continued presence of UNIFIL and for urgent implementation of resolution 425 (1978). Many public statements were made in this sense while the mission was in Lebanon and subsequently, and rallies in support of UNIFIL have been held in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese leaders insisted on the need for Israel to withdraw its forces and dismantle the "security zone" if the present deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon was to be arrested. They also urged that the Security Council should assume its responsibilities in that regard. The mission suggested that, if the Lebanese leaders succeeded in their current efforts at national reconciliation, the Lebanese Government might wish to deploy a small unit of the Lebanese army to the north-western part of the UNIFIL area of deployment as a first step towards the return of its effective authority in the area. This suggestion was noted, although concern was expressed at the risk that Lebanese units deployed in the south might be attacked by IDF or its allies, as had happened at Kaoukaba in 1978 [*see S/12845, paras. 49-51*].

21. The Syrian Government also expressed unequivocal support for resolution 425 (1978) and for UNIFIL. Syrian leaders attributed the blame for the current state of affairs to Israel's refusal to withdraw its forces. They too urged that the Security Council assume its responsibilities in this matter. They repeated their support for the position of those in Lebanon who had expressed their determination that, if Israel withdrew its forces and dismantled the "security zone", there should be no return to the situation that had existed in the area before 1982.

22. The Government of Israel reaffirmed the position it has previously communicated to the United Nations. The Israeli authorities said that the only reason for their continuing military presence in Lebanon was to ensure the security of northern Israel and that they had no wish for their forces to remain in Lebanon indefinitely. However, in the prevailing circumstances in Lebanon, they felt that they had no alternative but to maintain the "security zone", including SLA. They said that they did not want UNIFIL to be withdrawn but that they were not prepared to take any risks with their security in order to keep it in place. They gave no indication that there would be any early change in Israel's position or that they would withdraw their forces from all Lebanese territory in accordance with resolution 425 (1978).

OBSERVATIONS

23. It has been suggested that, given UNIFIL's inability to fulfil its mandate as originally conceived, changes should be made in that mandate and/or in the means provided to the Force to carry it out. The mission discussed this question with the Force Commander of UNIFIL, and I have given careful thought to the question of whether I should recommend any such changes to the Security Council.

24. It has to be remembered that as a peace-keeping operation UNIFIL cannot use force except in self-defence and is not therefore in a position to enforce the Security Council's will. Like all peace-keeping operations, its effectiveness depends on the voluntary co-operation and consent of the parties to the conflict—and of the troop-contributing Governments, the importance of whose role cannot be overemphasized. If the necessary co-operation is not forthcoming from the parties to the conflict, the Council could in theory revise the Force's mandate or terms of reference in a manner that would win the co-operation of all. In practice, however, the possibilities are very limited. As regards the mandate, i.e. the provisions of resolution 425 (1978), that resolution has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, and its provisions remain of fundamental importance to the Government of Lebanon. As regards the Force's terms of reference, as set out in the then Secretary-General's report which was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 426 (1978), I have considered various possibilities. One would be to require the Force to control the movement of heavy weapons only, i.e. artillery and armour. This might reduce the risks of confrontation with armed elements, but it would greatly reduce the Force's ability to exercise some control over the level of hostilities in its area of deployment. The same objection would apply to another possibility, namely that the Force should be converted into an observer group. A third possibility would be to revise the Force's area of operation in order to eliminate the overlap between it and the "security zone". This would involve a major contraction of UNIFIL's area, including complete withdrawal from the Norwegian battalion sector, and would run counter to the thrust of resolution 425 (1978), thus making it unacceptable to many, including the Lebanese authorities. Nor would it seem likely to reduce the risk of UNIFIL casualties; all but one of those described in paragraphs 5 to 10 above occurred outside the "security zone". I conclude, therefore, that changes in UNIFIL's mandate or terms of reference would be unlikely to resolve its present difficulties.

25. As regards the means available to the Force, I believe that useful changes could be made, on the assumption that the Council decides to maintain the Force in existence and that the necessary resources can be made available. The Force Commander has advised me that many of UNIFIL's checkpoints and positions, having been established some years ago and in different circumstances, are now of limited operational value and in some cases difficult to defend. He has therefore recommended that UNIFIL's deployment be consolidated by having fewer, stronger and better-located positions, in accordance with the Force's existing operational situation. General Hägglund has further recommended various measures (in addition to the urgent measures described in para. 16 above) to strengthen the defences of UNIFIL's positions. He also recommends that the two battalions which do not at present have armoured personnel carriers should be supplied with such vehicles in order to give them better protection while on the move.

26. As regards armament, General Hägglund takes the view that, given the Force's need for the co-operation and consent of the local population, it should not be provided with weapons heavier than it has at present. He believes that UNIFIL's tactical concept should be to avoid violence by being able to deploy superior force quickly if threatened. Increased holdings of armoured vehicles will provide the desired mobility, flexibility and protection. In addition, General Hägglund recommends

that the armament available to his Force should be revised to ensure greater accuracy of fire and to keep casualties to the minimum in any confrontations that may occur.

27. I believe that these recommendations respond well to the situation in which UNIFIL finds itself. However, the preliminary estimate of their cost is in the region of $30 million, and it would be essential that extra finance should be provided so that they could be implemented without further detriment to the already reduced reimbursement that the troop-contributing countries receive from the United Nations.

28. To sum up, UNIFIL faces a major crisis. The recent violent incidents have brought to a head difficulties which from the beginning have been inherent in its situation because of the failure of various of the parties at various time to give it the full co-operation the Security Council assumed it would have when setting it up. In particular, Israel's refusal to withdraw completely from territory occupied during its invasion in Lebanon in 1982 has led to steadily growing military activity against IDF and SLA. In spite of the international community's desire, expressed unanimously in Security Council resolution 586 (1986), that UNIFIL should be permitted to implement its mandate, it has not so far proved possible to persuade Israel to withdraw. In these circumstances it has been impossible for UNIFIL to prevent its area of deployment from being used for hostile activities, and some parts of that area have become the scene of almost continuous hostilities, with the consequent dangers to the Force's personnel described above.

29. I share the view that this is an intolerable situation for a United Nations peace-keeping force, and it is not surprising that the question has been whether it is still justifiable to keep in being a force which costs the international community some $140 million per annum, and after eight-and-a-half years, is still prevented from carrying out the task it was originally given. In successive reports to the Council, especially since the "security zone" was set up early last year, I have repeatedly expressed the gravest concern that the situation of UNIFIL would become untenable unless early progress was made towards implementation of resolution 425 (1978). Recent events have shown, alas, that those concerns were justified.

30. But, uncomfortable and dangerous though its position may be, UNIFIL nevertheless continues to make an important contribution to such peace and stability as exists in southern Lebanon. If it were withdrawn, there would, I believe, be an immediate intensification of hostilities between IDF/SLA and the various armed groups which wish to drive Israeli forces out of Lebanon and, in some cases, to attack Israel itself. The mission was left in no doubt by the Israeli authorities that in that event Israel's reaction would be very severe and expansion of the "security zone" would not be excluded. There would thus be a grave risk of the conflict spreading. The main sufferers would be the civilian population of southern Lebanon, who would again be forced to flee their homes and abandon their land to the combatants.

31. For these reasons I cannot recommend that the Council decide to withdraw the Force. At the same time, I am very conscious of the sacrifices which the troop-contributing countries are being asked to make. Their contribution is beyond praise, and the whole membership of the United Nations is in their debt. They have all along been worried, as have I, about the security of their personnel, about the non-implementation of the mandate and about the increasing financial burden they have to bear because of the failure of some Member States to pay their assessed share of UNIFIL's costs. On all three counts the present outlook is grim. If the Council is to continue to ask those Governments to put the lives of their nationals at risk in the dangerous situation now existing in southern Lebanon, I believe that they must be given reason to hope that their sacrifices have not been in vain and that a solution to this long-standing problem is in sight, that their soldiers must be able to operate in conditions of reasonable security and, finally, that they must be reimbursed at the rates laid down by the General Assembly.

32. The solution lies in complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory and the deployment of UNIFIL to the international frontier, where it can play the role originally assigned to it of restoring international peace and security. I and my staff have done everything in our power to bring about that result. I regret to have to report to the Council that our efforts have not succeeded. I believe that the only hope of progress now lies in a determined effort by the Security Council itself.

33. I accordingly recommend that the members of the Council, both collectively and individually, should take urgent action to unblock the present impasse and make substantial progress towards implementation of resolution 425 (1978), which will be the best way of improving the security of the personnel of UNIFIL. If such progress is not achieved soon, I believe that the Council may be compelled to give serious consideration to withdrawal of the Force, despite the very damaging consequences that could result.

DOCUMENT S/18349*

Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 September 1986]

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of September, to enclose herewith a letter dated 16 September 1986 addressed to the President of the Security Council by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would be grateful if this letter and its attachment could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismat KITTANI
Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/620-S/18349.

ANNEX

Letter dated 16 September 1986 from the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your attention so that you may be kept apprised of the situation in the Israeli-occupied Palestine territories:

The Israeli military commander of Tulkarem sent a letter on 27 July 1986 to the attorney representing the Palestinian villages of Salfit and Iskaka informing him of the intention to confiscate 4,000 dunums of Palestinian land. The Israeli military commander informed the attorney that the villagers had been notified; however, when contacted they said that they had not been notified. Ironically the Israeli military commander could not specify the date on which he claimed he contacted the villagers.

The occupying Power, Israel, had first attempted to confiscate these lands in 1979 and had met with strong opposition from the more than 100 Palestinian families that own the land. A year-long legal battle ended when the occupying Power, Israel, informed the Israeli High Court that it no longer intended to confiscate the land, but added that the decision did not imply recognition of the legal rights of the Palestinian land-owners. The case was dropped without a decision. Six years later the legal owners of the land are once again facing land confiscation.

Most of the 4,000 dunums are currently used as olive groves and wheat fields, and confiscation would mean the end of the villages' economic resources and means of livelihood.

This latest confiscation brings the total of Palestinian lands confiscated in the Nablus area this summer to 7,000 dunums, 3,000 dunums being confiscated from the villages of Bidya, Sarta and Kufr al-Deek.

It is obvious that the confiscation is to add land to the nearby illegal Zionist settlement of Ariel, which was built on 30,000 dunums of land confiscated from the Palestinian villages of Salfit and Kufr Hares.

Chairman Arafat, on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization, calls upon the Secretary-General and the Security Council to take all appropriate and necessary measures to put an effective end to this latest criminal Israeli offensive against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation.

DOCUMENT S/18350

Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 September 1986]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the most recent information regarding Iraqi attacks against civilian areas inside the Islamic Republic of Iran during the first half of September. The information contained in the annex to this letter, as well as the cases reported in our previous letters—including those contained in documents S/18335 and S/18344—clearly illustrate that the Iraqi régime has continued its shameful policy of attacking civilian areas and massacring innocent people. We are confident that you will continue your humanitarian efforts to bring these practices to an end.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said RAJAIE-KHORASSANI
Permanent Representative of
the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Iraqi bombardment of civilian areas inside the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1-11 September 1986

Date	*Time*	*Target*	*Casualties*
1 September	8.38 8.48 9.45	Piranshahr	8 martyred, 97 wounded
2 September	15.05	Marivan	1 martyred, 4 wounded
9 September	7.40	Marivan	4 wounded
"	8.00	Tabriz	3 martyred, several wounded
"	8.58	Tabriz	3 martyred (including an Indian engineer), several wounded (including a Korean national)
"	10.30	Mahabad	1 martyred, 4 wounded
"		Koos-Kariz	1 martyred, several wounded
"	13.18	Lorestan	
"		Mahabad	8 martyred, 62 wounded
"	14.40	Tabriz	20 wounded
10 September		Koos-Kariz	1 martyred, 100 wounded
"	14.30	Orumieh	
11 September	10.10	Mian Meil	4 martyred, several wounded
"	10.30	Karand	11 martyred, 27 wounded
"		Solaimanabad	5 wounded

DOCUMENT S/18351*

Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1986*]

Further to our letter dated 2 September 1986 [*S/18311*], I have the honour to report to you the following serious incidents in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred earlier this week.

On 16 September 1986, at 0127 hours (Pakistan standard time), two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace over Teri Mangal in the Kurram Agency. The aircraft dropped two bombs in the area, as a result of which two Afghan refugees were killed and one was injured. One tractor and five shops were also destroyed.

The same day, at 1130 hours (Pakistan standard time), six Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in the Peiwar Kotal area of Kurram Agency and dropped 13 bombs and 40 rockets as a result of which four members of the Kurram militia were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 17 September, and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/625-S/18351.

DOCUMENT S/18352*

Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1986*]

In recent weeks a new wave of Arab terror has shaken the world. From Karachi to Paris, these horrors deserve universal condemnation. More than any other recent event, however, the massacre in Istanbul stands out in its unmasking of the sheer joy of killing that motivates the terrorists.

The terrorists entered the "Neve Shalom" synagogue during the sabbath service and bolted the doors behind them. They fired automatic weapons at the worshippers, slaughtering 21. According to one surviving eyewitness, the terrorists laughed while they restocked their weapons. Then they poured gasoline over the corpses and set them on fire.

The Istanbul massacre also lays bare the anti-Semitic nature of Arab terrorism. It is in fact merely the latest, and bloodiest, in a series of attacks on synagogues in recent years:

3 October 1980, Paris: A bomb explodes outside a synagogue on Rue Copernic, killing four and wounding five.

29 August 1981, Vienna: Two Arab terrorists armed with automatic pistols and hand grenades attack a synagogue, killing two people and wounding 20.

9 October 1982, Antwerp: A truck bomb explodes outside a synagogue, killing a two-year-old child and wounding 34 people.

7 August 1983, Johannesburg: Bombs explode in a synagogue. Miraculously, no one was hurt.

5 January 1984, Argentina: Synagogues in Buenos Aires and Rosario are fire-bombed, causing much damage out no injuries.

22 July 1985, Copenhagen: Bombs explode in Scandinavia's oldest synagogue, wounding 27 people.

The targets were all houses of worship; the victims chosen simply because they were Jews. There is a word that traditionally describes such attacks: that word is "pogrom". The Arab terrorists thus share the impulses of the worst racists in history. This is a clear indication of their true aim: to murder a people and a nation. The international community should vigorously repudiate such anti-Semitic atrocities. For its part, Israel will spare no effort to make clear that the days when Jews could be butchered with impunity are over.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Benjamin NETANYAHU
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/626-S/18352.

DOCUMENT S/18353

Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: French*]
[*18 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation of the United Nations Interim

Force in Lebanon, in the light of the Secretary-General's report on the subject [*S/18348*].

(*Signed*) Claude de KEMOULARIA
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18354*

Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*18 September 1986*]

The decision by the United Nations to call a special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of South-West Africa/Namibia follows the sterile and confrontational course which the United Nations seems set on pursuing when considering this matter. Predictably, the General Assembly will adopt a resolution which will intemperately condemn South Africa and heap scorn on the constructive role with South Africa has played in South-West Africa/Namibia over many years. No doubt certain countries will again be attacked for the realism which they display in their recognition of the facts which obtain in the Territory and in the southern African region, of which South Africa and South-West Africa form an integral part. No doubt the General Assembly will again adopt a resolution which will compound its own fallacious perceptions of events in the sub-continent. It will no doubt pursue a punitive and destructive course and ignore realities and co-operative actions which would allow a resolution of the vexing problems of the region which all should be encouraged to seek. No doubt the General Assembly will ignore the wishes of the very people whose interests it professes to advance, thereby denying itself any legitimate claim to impartiality and even-handedness. No doubt the decisions reached at the special session will enhance the existing perception that the fundamental tenets of democracy do not apply in the General Assembly's preferred approach to South-West Africa/Namibia—for how else can decisions designating one political grouping as the representative of the people of the Territory as a whole be interpreted? No doubt Member States will again be requested to provide assistance for programmes and projects ostensibly for the benefit of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia, not one cent of which has in the past 20 years in fact been expended to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Territory, but indeed have been directed against the people of the Territory. Finally, calls for further action against South Africa will no doubt again emanate from the special session and scant attention will be paid to voices which counsel reason and moderation.

This is the unfortunate backdrop against which the question of South-West Africa/Namibia is being considered. For South Africa, it is not a new position but one which continues to deny the Territory and its people the progress and benefits they deserve.

Throughout the protracted debate which has taken place on this issue, South Africa has done its utmost for the people of South-West Africa/Namibia. It has done so in the belief that the realities of the sub-continent dictate that progress and economic well-being are only capable of achievement in a situation of peace and stability. In the economic sphere, South Africa has made substantial contributions to provide for the needs of the people of the Territory, but our resources are limited and the needs in the economic sphere are great.

The limitations placed on the development of the narrowly based economy of the Territory are severe: the arid physical environment, the sparsely populated character of the country, the high cost of establishing and maintaining an effective infrastructure and the absence of any significant domestic market-place, to name but a few. South Africa is accused, a charge which the special session will no doubt again level against it, of exploiting the natural resources of the Territory. This is ironic, especially in view of the fact that we are annually requested to make up the shortfall which the South-West African/Namibian exchequer experiences. Without South African assistance, the people of the Territory would experience unbearable hardship.

In the international sphere, the record will show that South Africa has genuinely sought a solution to this long-standing question. It has been prepared to co-operate with various Governments and with you. It has, despite numerous set-backs, participated constructively in the international negotiations. Its position and proposals on South-West Africa/Namibia have been clearly formulated with the active participation of the leaders of the Territory. Their interests and those of the people they represent are of paramount importance, and the South African Government will continue in future to be guided by their wishes. It is a matter of great regret to the South African Government that its co-operative attitude has not yet been recognized or reciprocated. Much could have been achieved if a greater sense of realism had been allowed to prevail.

South Africa is concerned at the growing intervention from outside in the affairs of southern Africa. The fact is that all the countries of the region will, at some stage or another, have to face up to the real danger which the presence of proxy forces in the sub-continent presents. You will recall that, at the time of the expansion of Soviet influence in Angola and the introduction of the Cuban surrogates into that country, a respected African leader referred to this development as the "Soviet bear and its cubs" which were establishing themselves in southern Africa. The intervening years have not lessened the threat that Soviet imperialism poses to the region, nor has the activity of the Cuban forces diminished. On the contrary, it has increased to an alarming extent. Disregarding these facts will not lead to their disappearance.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/S-14/5-S/18354.

I have outlined a number of aspects relating to South-West Africa/Namibia and the region which are of great concern to the South African Government. There are many others. But it will be clear to you that the greatest immediate threat to the southern Africa region is foreign intervention.

South Africa is prepared to play its part in establishing peace and stability in southern Africa and to co-operate fully with its neighbours. The peoples of South-West Africa/Namibia deserve to take their rightful place in the community of nations through a process which will reflect and accommodate their wishes and aspirations without intimidation from any quarter.

South Africa will continue to help them to realize this objective. We call upon other countries of the region to assist in making this possible. Differences can only be resolved through dialogue; the interests of the sub-continent and its peoples call for it.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) K. R. S. von SCHIRNDING
Permanent Representative
of South Africa
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18355

Letter dated 19 September 1986 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*19 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey the following information.

At 10.55 p.m. Kuwait local time on Tuesday, 16 September 1986, a number of vessels of the Iranian navy fired several missiles at the Kuwaiti oil tanker *Al-Fantas* while the latter was approximately 25 miles east of the area of Al-Khafzhi, following its departure from the Kuwaiti port of Al-Ahmadi. The attack caused a fire to break out in one of the tanker's rear reservoirs.

Kuwait expresses its deep sorrow and astonishment at this attack and is convinced that, at a time when Kuwait is determined to maintain good-neighbourly relations with its neighbour Iran, such actions will damage relations between the two countries and at the same time constitute a serious escalation of the situation in the region, as well as a development likely to lead to an expansion of the war, which Kuwait has always been determined to avoid.

Kuwait has not ceased to maintain its efforts, through all channels, to put an end to this destructive war and to bring the two countries to a solution which will preserve the legitimate rights of both countries and ensure for the peoples of the Muslim countries of Iraq and Iran the realization of their hopes for peace and security both for themselves and for the peoples of the region as a whole.

Kuwait has condemned attacks of this sort on previous occasions and believes that they are inconsistent with the assertions of Iranian officials that Iran is determined not to extend the scope of the war. It also believes that they constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 552 (1984).

In informing you of these events, Kuwait would be grateful for any efforts you may make to halt these dangerous attacks, which raise the level of tension in the region to a level which may become difficult to control.

In conclusion, I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18357*

Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English/French*]
[*19 September 1986*]

On behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, the presidency of which is currently held by the United Kingdom, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the statement on South Africa issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve on 16 September 1986.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and the attached statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) J. A. THOMSON
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/629-S/18357.

ANNEX

Statement on South Africa issued on 16 September 1986 by the Foreign Ministers of the 12 States members of the European Community

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Twelve reviewed their policy towards South Africa in the light of decisions adopted at The Hague European Council on 26/27 June 1986. They heard a report from Sir Geoffrey Howe on the mission to the region which he undertook at the request of heads of State and Government.

2. Ministers expressed their grave concern that the situation in South Africa appeared to have entered a new phase of increased tension under the state of emergency. They shared the widespread anxiety within the member States over reports of the conditions in which some detainees are being held. They once again condemned the practice of detention without trial. They called for the release of all people so detained under the state of emergency, which they wished to see brought to an end.

3. The Ministers underlined the importance they attached to the strengthening and more effective coordination of the positive measures being taken to assist the victims of apartheid both by member States and by the Community itself. They noted that the draft Community budget for 1987 forwarded to the European Parliament by the Council on 10 September contained an increased provision for the Community programme, with particular emphasis on training.

4. Ministers reaffirmed the urgent need for a genuine national dialogue, across lines of colour, politics and religion. They deplored the fact that the South African Government was not yet prepared to take the steps necessary to make this possible. Two steps in particular were identified at The Hague:

—The unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners;

—The lifting of the ban on the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other political parties.

They undertook to work towards a programme of political action designed to promote the achievement of these objectives.

5. In view of the South African Government's failure to respond and after consultation with other industrialized countries, Ministers decided that the Twelve should now proceed to adopt a package of restrictive measures on the lines envisaged at The Hague. This consists of bans on new investment and on the import of iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa. On implementation, they took an immediate decision to suspend imports of iron and steel in the framework of the ECSC Council with effect from 27 September. Ministers also decided to ban the import of gold coins originating in South Africa and new investments in that country, without prejudice to the means of implementation of these measures which will be the subject of further examination by the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Political Committee.

6. Most partners were also willing to implement a ban on the import of coal from South Africa if a consensus on this could be achieved. On this question, the Presidency will continue to seek consensus on the basis of the statement made by The Hague European Council.

DOCUMENT S/18359*

Letter dated 19 September 1986 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[22 September 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 19 September 1986 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Government of Japan, Mr. Masaharu Gotoda, in which he announced Japan's additional restrictive measures against South Africa.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) K. KIKUCHI
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 19 September 1986 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on *apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa

1. The Government of Japan, desiring that the situation in the Republic of South Africa be resolved peacefully as early as possible, has appealed, on various occasions and in concert with other countries, to the South African Government to take steps for fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing *apartheid*, and to all the parties concerned to begin talks toward a solution.

2. In an effort to convey this steadfast position to the Government of South Africa, the Government of Japan has kept its relations with South Africa at the consular, not diplomatic level; restricted investment and financing; limited sporting, cultural and educational exchanges; prohibited the export of arms to South Africa; refrained from importing arms from that country; prohibited, by applying more strictly existing laws and regulations, the export of computers which might assist the activities of organizations such as the armed forces and the police which enforce *apartheid;* and has urged all those concerned to co-operate in halting imports of krugerrands and all other South African gold coins.

3. However, the situation in southern Africa has shown no sign of improvement. On the contrary, it has reached such a serious stage that some additional steps must be taken.

4. The Government of Japan renews its appeal to all the parties concerned to reach a solution of the problem through dialogue, and in particular it urges the South African Government to make a political decision to release unconditionally Mr. Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, to lift the ban on anti-*apartheid* organizations such as the ANC and the PAC, and to begin talks with a wide range of black leaders as soon as possible.

5. The Government of Japan will take, in a spirit of co-operation with other countries, the following additional measures until the Government of South Africa clearly demonstrates its intention to abolish *apartheid:*

(*a*) It will prohibit the import of iron and steel;

(*b*) It will suspend the issuance of tourist visas for South African nationals and request the Japanese people to refrain voluntarily from touring South Africa;

(*c*) It confirms the suspension of air links with South Africa;

(*d*) It will prohibit the use of the international airline of South African Airways by government officials.

6. It is the intention of the Government of Japan to continue to expand and strengthen its co-operation to help raise the social status of the black population of South Africa, in the hope of creating an environment conducive to the solution of the problem through dialogue. It is also determined to strengthen its economic co-operation with the neighbouring countries, which may suffer economic difficulties as the South African situation develops.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/633-S/18359.

DOCUMENT S/18361*

Letter dated 17 September 1986 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]
[23 September 1986]

I am sending you the most recent information on Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during the months of July and August 1986. This activity, which violates the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907[24] and the fourth Geneva Con-

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/635-S/18361.

vention of 1949,[19] includes the confiscation of Arab land with a view to the implementation of Israeli settlement plans aimed at the expulsion of Arab residents from their land and its subsequent annexation.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for international peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Israeli settlement during the months of July and August 1986

The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated a total of 8,195 dunums of land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the months of July and August 1986 for the purposes of colonial settlement. The confiscated land was distributed as follows:

Area in dunums	*Location of confiscated land*	*Date of confiscation*
200	Region of Beit Ainun, Hebron district	7 July
120	Northern Gaza Valley	"
36	South of Gaza, near Netzarem settlement	13 July
32	North of Rafah	17 July
515	Es Samu, Hebron district	"
36	Near Netzarem settlement, Gaza Strip	21 July
52	West of Khan Yunis	30 July
105	North of Netzarem settlement, Gaza	9 August
74	North of Rafah, near Miraj settlement	14 August
3 000	Villages of Biddiya, Sarta and Kafr ed Dik, Nablus region	20 August
25	North of Gaza, south of Nesanet settlement	10 August
4 000	Village of Tal, south-west of Nablus	20 August

The Israeli occupation authorities also established one settlement during the period under discussion: Kochav Yair, north of Qualqiliya, was established by youths of the Herut movement on 31 July.

The Israeli settlement activities carried out during the period covered by this note included the following.

1. The Likud leaders Yitzhak Shamir, David Levy and Ariel Sharon recently held secret consultations with the Council of Jewish Settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, during which they undertook to resume the settlement process and to establish 21 new settlements in the occupied territories as soon as Shamir had taken over the premiership from Peres. One of the first actions to be undertaken by the Israeli Government under Shamir's leadership will be the establishment of four new settlements in the West Bank, namely Mashhal, Fils, Ibnay Haiftis and Hudar Bitar.

2. The Knesset Financial Committee decided on 3 July to provide financial assistance for a period of one year in the amount of $27 million to settlements in the Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley. The accumulated debts of these settlements amount to $230 million.

3. Leoram Blizoisky, Deputy Director at the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade, stated that it was the preference of the Ministry to make use of the Jordan Valley region for the establishment of industrial technology projects, with the aim of expanding the region's sophisticated technology base. She also said that the Ministry was currently working to establish seven technological factories in the region for the production of foodstuffs and medical products.

4. The Israeli Government's Meghnatasia Company, which specializes in the construction of industrial buildings, intends to locate 90 per cent of reserve industrial buildings during the coming year in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has approached the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade with a plan for the construction of some buildings, and the extension of other buildings, with a total floor area of 36,550 square metres. Sixty per cent of this floor area is to be located in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There is a plan for the construction of an industrial zone with an area of 12,000 square metres in the Atmona region of the Gaza Strip, the construction of a township for scientific industries in the Ariel settlements with an area of 2,000 square metres and the construction of industrial buildings with an area of 1,340 square metres in the settlements of Helmish, Humish and Rihan, all of which are located in the West Bank.

5. The Israeli authorities have begun to construct a tourist settlement hotel in the region between the two settlements of Jinai Tal and Nefat Keldim, located between Deir el Balah and Khan Yunis.

6. Following recent consultations among leaders of the settlers in the West Bank, it was agreed that work should begin shortly on a major campaign to incorporate the settlement of Nawat Ariha inside the boundaries of the city of Jericho.

7. Israeli bulldozers recently laid a road some 15 km in length and 10 metres in width through land forming part of the village of Shuyukh, Hebron district. This land adjoins land which forms part of the Asfar settlement, located on the Shuyukh hills in that region.

8. Israeli bulldozers are laying a settlement road to link the establishment of Netzarem with land which is being levelled to the west of that settlement and to the south of Gaza. The aim of the Israeli authorities in levelling that land is to annex it to the aforementioned settlement, which now covers 4,860 dunums. Meanwhile, the Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem issued an order on 7 July cautioning against the annexation and appropriation for settlement purposes of land located to the north of Netzarem settlement, which lies south of Gaza.

9. The Israeli civil administration in the West Bank plans to confiscate 800 dunums of land in the Bethlehem region in order to enable it to lay and pave a fast road linking Jerusalem with Hay Ghila, as well as Gush Etzion with Qiryat Arba. This operation represents a victory for the Gush Emunim movement, which had requested that a new road be laid across the Dheisheh Camp.

10. Teddy Kollek, the Israeli mayor of Jerusalem, recently expressed his displeasure at the paucity of resources being devoted to the construction of schools and crèches in the Israeli settlements which are subject to the authority of his municipality, by comparison with the resources allocated for such purposes in Israeli settlements located in the West Bank.

11. Eleven out of a total of 50 families of Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) residing in the Qiryat Arba settlement, Hebron region, decided to leave and to take up residence once again inside Israel as a result of the racist policy adopted against them by the leaders of Gush Emunim. There are also other families who intend to leave the Israeli settlements established in the West Bank for the same reason.

12. Chaim Ahron, Head of the Immigration and Absorption Section of the Histadrut, stated on 17 July that most Jewish immigrants from Western countries wished to reside in Israeli settlements located in the West Bank and Jerusalem. He said that this demonstrated to what extent those settlements constituted a focus of attraction for Jews from different parts of the world and added that, since they did not provide adequate absorption services, he would set up a special team with the aim of creating a network of services for immigrants and of absorbing them into the West Bank.

13. It was officially announced in Israel on 30 August that some 800 Israeli families would soon be ready to take up residence in the settlements located in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as a result of an intensive Israeli publicity campaign in the country's major cities aimed at acceleration of the settlement of Israelis in the occupied territories. The Israeli Ministry of Housing and Social Welfare spent $520,000 on this publicity campaign. The majority of the new Israeli settlers are non-religious, and their motives for settlement in the occupied territories are of a distinctly economic and political nature.

14. Officials with responsibility for planning in the Israeli Ministries of Housing and Defence have criticized Israel's intention to proceed with the establishment of an Israeli city comprising 20,000 Israeli families in the Mudain region, on the Latrun road between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Although the Israeli Ministers of Defence and Housing are among the supporters of this project, there are other Israelis who believe that the establishment of such a city will lead to a slowing of the process of Judaization of the Jerusalem region and that those Israelis who are supposed to take up residence in the new city could be sent to live in existing cities such as Lod and Ramla.

DOCUMENT S/18362*

Letter dated 23 September 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/French*]
[*23 September 1986*]

I have the honour to enclose the text in Arabic of a telegram addressed to you by Mr. Rashid Karami, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs, following a meeting of the Council of Ministers on Tuesday, 23 September 1986.

I should be grateful if you would have the contents of this telegram circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

URGENT TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

At a meeting held today, Tuesday, 23 September 1986, the Lebanese Government decided to draw the attention of the Security Council, on behalf of Lebanon, to the need for reaffirmation of its resolution 425 (1978) in particular, and of subsequent related resolutions in general, as well as to the need to implement its provisions in full, with a view to persuading the Israeli enemy to withdraw at the earliest opportunity across Lebanon's boundaries in order to ensure the national sovereignty and security of the country's citizens, who continue to be subjected to the most offensive and distasteful practices at the hands both of the Israeli occupation army and of the so-called "Lahad" client forces, which carry out the orders of the Israeli enemy and subscribe to its aims and purposes.

The difficulties currently being faced by the international forces in southern Lebanon are a result of the continued presence of the occupiers and their refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978). The forces are thus prevented from performing their role and carrying out the task which they came to fulfil, namely, that of bringing about a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The various fragile excuses advanced by Israel in an attempt to justify its extended occupation, its prevention of the international forces from the fulfilment of their task and its persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolutions detract from the respect and credibility accorded to the Council and impair its effectiveness. This is not consistent with your wishes or your inclinations, and the Lebanese Government therefore calls once again on the Council as a whole and on those of its members who believe in the rights of peoples, the preservation of those rights and the maintenance of their sovereignty, independence and the security of their citizens to take the necessary measures, by means of a collective decision, to ensure the safety of the international forces.

The Lebanese Government understands the concern of participating States for the safety of their units and the security of their soldiers and for the safety and security of all the international forces. This safety can be ensured only by means of a complete Israeli withdrawal. The Secretary-General, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, addressed this subject in his report by calling for respect for Security Council resolutions and action towards their implementation.

The Lebanese Government is convinced that no State member of the Security Council is unaware of its responsibility with regard to the current acts of aggression, practices and threats emanating from the Israeli occupiers which threaten southern Lebanon. The latter continue to extend their occupation and to advance fragile excuses in order to avoid implementation of the Council's wishes, as set forth in its successive resolutions. The Government fears that it is the intention of certain elements to oblige the international forces to withdraw. This would create a vacuum in the region which would lead, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, to threats which could not be accepted or permitted by anyone.

Rashid KARAMI
Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign and Expatriate Affairs
of Lebanon

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/642-S/18362.

DOCUMENT S/18363*

Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[*Original: Arabic/English*]
[*26 September 1986*]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel against areas in Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley.

At the same time, Israel is continuing its military buildup along the borders with Lebanon in a move that would constitute a prelude to another invasion.

As you are well aware, these acts of aggression can only contribute to an already explosive situation in South Lebanon, and Israel alone should be held accountable for the consequences of its actions.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/646-S/18363.

ANNEX

New acts of Israeli aggression against Lebanon

Israeli war planes bombed the Baalbek area in the Bekaa Valley on Thursday, 25 September 1986. On the same day a number of Israeli war planes had raided the south-eastern suburbs of the city of Sidon and fired three air-to-ground missiles which resulted in the death of one person and injury to two others, according to information provided to date. The Israeli air force continued to fly over the city of Sidon, the Mieh Mieh and Ein el-Hilweh camps and other neighbouring areas for some hours after the air raid.

This Israeli raid came 48 hours after the bombing by the Israeli air force of the villages of Bisur, Aitat, Shemlan and Maarufiyeh in Mount Lebanon, south-east of the capital, Beirut. At the same time as the bombing, the so-called South Lebanon Army used 175-mm artillery to shell a number of villages in the south from the emplacements which have recently been built up in the Ebel es-Saqi Valley, causing a number of civilian deaths and casualties.

In addition to the bombing and shelling, the Israeli army has for several days been massing large numbers of its troops along the length of the international border. In view of the statements emanating from Israeli civilian and military officials, in which they arrogate to themselves the right to take any measures to defend areas in northern Israel and the area of the "security zone" inside Lebanese territory, as well as to support the so-called South Lebanon Army, thereby pouring scorn on international laws and the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, it would not be farfetched to expect that the aim of such action might be to launch a fresh invasion of southern Lebanon.

Lebanon condemns these savage acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli armed forces and their agents in the region and warns of the dire consequences for the situation in the south and the ensuing major threats both to the population of all parts of Lebanon and to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. It also draws attention to the casualties, material damage and probable responses on the part of the legitimate Lebanese national resistance, the scale of which it is impossible to predict. It is thus clear that Israel is directly accountable for creating this crisis and for threatening peace and security in the region.

DOCUMENT S/18364*

Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic/English]
[26 September 1986]

Further to my letter of 26 September 1986 [*S/18363*], and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of yet another act of aggression perpetrated by Israel today against the village of Yatar, situated in the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and is annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Rachid FAKHOURY
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

ANNEX

New act of Israeli aggression against Lebanon

A unit of the Israeli army and a unit of the so-called South Lebanon Army attacked the village of Yatar, situated in the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), today, Friday, 26 September 1986.

The unit, which comprised four tanks and three armoured personnel carriers, occupied the village for a number of hours. During this time it raided houses and blew some of them up. It subsequently erected a barrier on the northern approach to the village and prevented any traffic from entering or leaving. During the operation, two helicopters circled above Yatar with the aim of terrorizing and intimidating the population.

The seizure of the area of operation of UNIFIL by the Israeli army and its agents constitutes an act of aggression against UNIFIL which is likely to aggravate the current critical situation in the area and to increase the threat to the international forces.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/647-S/18364.

DOCUMENT S/18365*

Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[26 September 1986]

Upon instructions of my Government and pursuant to the Mission's letter dated 18 June 1986 [*S/18169*], I have the honour to bring to your attention the recent act of aggression committed by the illegal Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as follows.

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/651-S/18365.

On 20 September 1986, at 0800 hours, approximately 100 Vietnamese troops made an incursion into Thai territory, northwest of O-Bok pass, Ban Kruat District, Buri Rum Province, about 2 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. This prompted the Thai local military units to push back the intruding Vietnamese troops. But with the support of artillery shellings by Viet Nam from inside Kampuchea, the Vietnamese forces have been able to entrench themselves on Hill 538. The clashes have so far resulted in the injuries of two Thai soldiers and damage to the properties of innocent Thai villagers.

The Vietnamese act of aggression constitutes a breach of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, contrary to various pronouncements by Viet Nam to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this deliberate hostile act by the Vietnamese forces against Thailand and demands that Viet Nam withdraw forthwith its troops from the Thai territory. The Royal Thai Government will not tolerate Viet Nam's act of aggression, for which the Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility and consequences.

I have the honour to request that the text of this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/18367*

Letter dated 29 September 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

[*Original: English*]
[*29 September 1986*]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy at Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at noon on 25 September 1986 and the following was brought to his attention by the Director of the First Political Department:

"A reconnaissance aircraft of the Pakistan military forces violated the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the area of Torkham. The aircraft, which was flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour, penetrated 2 kilometres into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, after conducting 4 minutes of flight, withdrew from the point of its entry.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns such aggressive acts by Pakistan military forces, protests them to the Government of Pakistan and demands that the military authorities of Pakistan put an end to these actions; otherwise, the responsibility for the consequences shall rest with the Government of Pakistan.

"Similarly, the military authorities of Pakistan, in order to cover up their provocative actions, have claimed that Afghan armed forces have allegedly conducted aerial and ground attacks against Teri Mangal of Kurram Agency, North Waziristan and Chamar on 16, 17 and 19 September.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after a thorough investigation, considers these allegations as totally void of reality and therefore categorically rejects them and demands that the Pakistani authorities put an end to such baseless allegations."

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Farid ZARIF
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/657-S/18367.

DOCUMENT S/18368

Letter dated 29 September 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

[*Original: English*]
[*29 September 1986*]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 26 September 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would be very grateful if you could arrange that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of
the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

Further to our letter of 24 September 1986, in which developments were brought to your immediate attention, I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to inform you that Israel has carried out an act of state terrorism on 25 September. Six Israeli war planes raided the Palestinian refugee camp at Mieh Mieh for 20 minutes, resulting in the death and injuring of a number of Palestinian civilian refugees and massive destruction of residences in the camp.

I am further instructed to inform you that it has been revealed in Tel Aviv that the Israeli Cabinet has decided "to take action" along the

northern borders. A spokesman stated that the anticipated military operation will be targeted against Arafat's men in south Lebanon whose current number is in the thousands and that the real danger is the increasing potential of these men and their alliance with members of Hizbullah. The Israeli troops will be deployed by land, sea and air; the axis will be: (*a*) Tibnin, Jwayyeh, Ma'araka, Kana; (*b*) Nabatiyyeh, Al Dover; and (*c*) Majharah. The Sidon area will be the main target, which will be dealt with by air and sea with a probability of a sea landing. An armoured division and a mechanized infantry battalion are already in the so-called security zone.

We have information that there are troop concentrations in Gilead and Kiryat Shmona, comprising an armoured division and surface missiles. A tank battalion, an infantry battalion and a unit of 130 artillery are concentrated in the area of Rihaniyeh and Jezzine.

On the morning of 25 September, the Israeli air force was put on alert. An Israeli warship and three landing crafts were moving in the direction of Zahrani, south of Sidon. It is estimated that the operation will be launched by 1 October. It has been revealed further that the Government of the United States of America has assured Israel of its support, as the operation will be carried out under the slogan "combatting international terrorism".

I am instructed by Chairman Arafat to draw your immediate attention with the view to the impending aggression leading to a major conflagration, and the implications thereof.

DOCUMENT S/18369*

Letter dated 26 September 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 September 1986]

Further to my letter dated 18 September 1986 [*S/18351*], I have the honour to report to you a serious incident in violation of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 23 September. On that date, at 1930 hours (Pakistan standard time), two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace and fired 31 rockets in the Teri Mangal area of the Kurram Agency, as a result of which three Pakistani nationals and two Afghan refugees were injured.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 25 September, and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked attack.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) S. Shah NAWAZ
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

*Circulated under the double symbol A/41/659-S/18369.

DOCUMENT S/18370

Letter dated 25 September 1986 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[30 September 1986]

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 24 September 1986 addressed to you by Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations.

I would be very grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed Hussain AL-SHAALI
Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 September 1986 from the Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

Israel has commenced massing huge military forces in south Lebanon, with two army battalions equipped with tanks and heavy artillery being newly deployed in addition to the so-called South Lebanon Army. General Eitan, former Chief of Staff of the Israeli army, has been appointed as commander of these forces as well as Commander of the so-called South Lebanon Army, with General Lahad as his deputy.

The Israeli plan, of which we had warned earlier, is aimed at the Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon, as well as Lebanese civilians in that area. It is clear that their first thrust will be against the refugee camps in the Tyre area, occupation of the area and the expulsion of the Palestinian refugees. Their second move will be against the Jezzine area east of Sidon, aimed at the Palestinian refugee camps in that area.

As you are aware, Israel has launched several attacks by land, sea and air in the past two weeks. In drawing your attention to this dangerous and exacerbated situation, Chairman Arafat on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization calls upon the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to take all appropriate and necessary measures with a view to confronting these latest Israeli moves aimed against our people.

[1] *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. the United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986*, p. 14.

[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

[6] General Assembly resolution 640 (VII), annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 794 (VIII).

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, No. 3822.

[10] *Ibid.*, vol. 1144, No. 17955.

[11] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

[13] *Ibid.*, vol. 1438, No. 24381.

[14] *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

[15] General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

[16] General Assembly resolution 34/146, annex.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27*, annex I.

[18] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 21, No. 324.

[19] *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[20] A/41/505, annex.

[21] The annex is not reproduced in the present *Supplement* and may be consulted in the files of the Secretariat.

[22] Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925. League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

[23] *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

[24] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

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